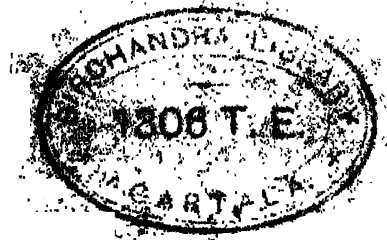


THE



ENCYCLOPÆDIC DICTIONARY:

A NEW AND ORIGINAL WORK OF REFERENCE TO ALL THE
WORDS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE,

WITH A

FULL ACCOUNT OF THEIR ORIGIN, MEANING, PRONUNCIATION, AND USE.



WITH NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIONS.

b.2-3788
REFERENCE

VOL. V

CASSELL & COMPANY, LIMITED

LONDON, PARIS, NEW YORK & MELBOURNE

[ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.]

1904

magister—memory

menes-meninges

2. -ne, a falsehood.

In this delivery there were additional menes added for the convenience of the student, not to touch the first -menes.

mén-dé, mén-di. [Maltrata, Bengalee, &c.]

Men. An Indian name for *herring* (Larson's).

mén-dé, mén-di. [Eng. word.] One who is false, or liar.

A large fish, one with a soft exoskeleton; a member of the fish family.

mén-dé, mén-di. [Fr.] A beggar, a mendicant.

There are mendicants, as well as monks. But, we should be careful not to confuse them.

mén-dé, mén-di. [Eng. word.] One who is false, or liar.

A large fish, one with a soft exoskeleton; a member of the fish family.

mén-dé, mén-di. [Fr.] A beggar, a mendicant.

There are mendicants, as well as monks. But, we should be careful not to confuse them.

mén-dé, mén-di. [Eng. word.] One who is false, or liar.

A large fish, one with a soft exoskeleton; a member of the fish family.

mén-dé, mén-di. [Fr.] A beggar, a mendicant.

There are mendicants, as well as monks. But, we should be careful not to confuse them.

mén-dé, mén-di. [Eng. word.] One who is false, or liar.

A large fish, one with a soft exoskeleton; a member of the fish family.

mén-dé, mén-di. [Fr.] A beggar, a mendicant.

There are mendicants, as well as monks. But, we should be careful not to confuse them.

mén-dé, mén-di. [Eng. word.] One who is false, or liar.

A large fish, one with a soft exoskeleton; a member of the fish family.

mén-dé, mén-di. [Fr.] A beggar, a mendicant.

There are mendicants, as well as monks. But, we should be careful not to confuse them.

mén-dé, mén-di. [Eng. word.] One who is false, or liar.

A large fish, one with a soft exoskeleton; a member of the fish family.

mén-dé, mén-di. [Fr.] A beggar, a mendicant.

There are mendicants, as well as monks. But, we should be careful not to confuse them.

mén-dé, mén-di. [Eng. word.] One who is false, or liar.

A large fish, one with a soft exoskeleton; a member of the fish family.

mén-dé, mén-di. [Fr.] A beggar, a mendicant.

There are mendicants, as well as monks. But, we should be careful not to confuse them.

mén-dé, mén-di. [Eng. word.] One who is false, or liar.

A large fish, one with a soft exoskeleton; a member of the fish family.

mén-dé, mén-di. [Fr.] A beggar, a mendicant.

There are mendicants, as well as monks. But, we should be careful not to confuse them.

mén-dé, mén-di. [Eng. word.] One who is false, or liar.

A large fish, one with a soft exoskeleton; a member of the fish family.

mén-dé, mén-di. [Fr.] A beggar, a mendicant.

There are mendicants, as well as monks. But, we should be careful not to confuse them.

mén-dé, mén-di. [Eng. word.] One who is false, or liar.

A large fish, one with a soft exoskeleton; a member of the fish family.

mén-dé, mén-di. [Fr.] A beggar, a mendicant.

There are mendicants, as well as monks. But, we should be careful not to confuse them.

mén-dé, mén-di. [Eng. word.] One who is false, or liar.

A large fish, one with a soft exoskeleton; a member of the fish family.

mén-dé, mén-di. [Fr.] A beggar, a mendicant.

There are mendicants, as well as monks. But, we should be careful not to confuse them.

up to March, 1888. A Begging-letter department was established a few years after the formation of the Society, and up to the date mentioned above 204,410 begging-letters had been referred to the Society by subscribers for investigation.

mén-dé, mén-di. [Named after the place where first found, Mendip Hills; suff. -ite (Min.); Ger. mendipit.]

Min. An orthorhombic mineral occurring in masses with a fibrous, and sometimes radiated structure. Hardness, 5 to 5.5; sp. gr. 7 to 7.1; lustre, sub-metallic; colour, white, with a tinge of yellow or red; streak, white. Comp.: carbonate of lead, 88.1; oxide of lead, 11.9; formula, $PbCO_3 + 2PbO$. A rare mineral, after the English locality, having been met with only in small amount in Silesia and Westphalia.

mén-dé, mén-di. [A contr. of amendment (q.v.).] Amendment.

By that amendment nothing else is meant. But to be sure, that such was the case.

mén-dé, mén-di. [Lat. mendicant.] False.

mén-dé, mén-di. [After the place where found, Mendocino, River Plate, South America; suff. -ite (Min.); named by Dana.]

Min. A white fibrous mineral, having resemblance to fibrous gypsum, but harder. Hardness, 5.5; sp. gr. 1.85. It is a soda-alum, the composition being: sulphuric acid, 30.7; alumina, 31.7; soda, 7.1; water, 4.5; formula, $Na_2SO_4 + Al_2O_3 + 2H_2O$.

mén-dé, mén-di. [MEND, &c.] Amends, satisfaction, remedy.

We will be happy to mind many a day till we get some satisfaction.

mén-dé, mén-di. [MEND, &c.] Amends, satisfaction, remedy.

mén-dé, mén-di. [MEND, &c.] Amends, satisfaction, remedy.

mén-dé, mén-di. [MEND, &c.] Amends, satisfaction, remedy.

mén-dé, mén-di. [MEND, &c.] Amends, satisfaction, remedy.

mén-dé, mén-di. [MEND, &c.] Amends, satisfaction, remedy.

mén-dé, mén-di. [MEND, &c.] Amends, satisfaction, remedy.

mén-dé, mén-di. [MEND, &c.] Amends, satisfaction, remedy.

mén-dé, mén-di. [MEND, &c.] Amends, satisfaction, remedy.

mén-dé, mén-di. [MEND, &c.] Amends, satisfaction, remedy.

mén-dé, mén-di. [MEND, &c.] Amends, satisfaction, remedy.

mén-dé, mén-di. [MEND, &c.] Amends, satisfaction, remedy.

mén-dé, mén-di. [MEND, &c.] Amends, satisfaction, remedy.

mén-dé, mén-di. [MEND, &c.] Amends, satisfaction, remedy.

mén-dé, mén-di. [MEND, &c.] Amends, satisfaction, remedy.

mén-dé, mén-di. [MEND, &c.] Amends, satisfaction, remedy.

mén-dé, mén-di. [MEND, &c.] Amends, satisfaction, remedy.

mén-dé, mén-di. [MEND, &c.] Amends, satisfaction, remedy.

mén-dé, mén-di. [MEND, &c.] Amends, satisfaction, remedy.

mén-dé, mén-di. [MEND, &c.] Amends, satisfaction, remedy.

mén-dé, mén-di. [MEND, &c.] Amends, satisfaction, remedy.

mén-dé, mén-di. [MEND, &c.] Amends, satisfaction, remedy.

mén-dé, mén-di. [MEND, &c.] Amends, satisfaction, remedy.

mén-dé, mén-di. [MEND, &c.] Amends, satisfaction, remedy.

mén-dé, mén-di. [MEND, &c.] Amends, satisfaction, remedy.

mén-dé, mén-di. [MEND, &c.] Amends, satisfaction, remedy.

mén-dé, mén-di. [MEND, &c.] Amends, satisfaction, remedy.

mén-dé, mén-di. [MEND, &c.] Amends, satisfaction, remedy.

mén-dé, mén-di. [MEND, &c.] Amends, satisfaction, remedy.

mén-dé, mén-di. [MEND, &c.] Amends, satisfaction, remedy.

mén-dé, mén-di. [MEND, &c.] Amends, satisfaction, remedy.

mén-dé, mén-di. [MEND, &c.] Amends, satisfaction, remedy.

England and as far south as Chesapeake Bay. It is also called Bouy-fish, White-fish, Harde head, Moss-lunker, and Pashagen. In Massachusetts and Rhode Island they are known by their native name; in New York as Moss-fishers and Kippawags. The composite value of this fish, surpassed in America only by that of the Gadus, is derived chiefly from its use as bait, and from the oil extracted from it; the annual yield exceeding that of the whale from American fisheries. The refuse of the oil-factory supplies a material valuable for artificial manures.

menhaden-oil.

Chem. An oil obtained from a species of herring, *M. menhaden*. When distilled with excess of lime, it yields not less than sixteen volatile hydrocarbons.

mén-dé, mén-di. [Gael. & Wel. men = a stone, and air = high.]

Archaeol. & Anthropol. (Pl.) Tall stones; the last of the classes into which Megalithic monuments are usually divided.

They occur singly and in groups, rough and unhewn, and subcylindrical and inscribed with hieroglyphs, with runic, &c.

They are found in Ireland and Scotland, in Meville, in Algeria, and in the Khassia Hills, Bengal.

In the latter instance many of the stones are recent, and Major Austin (*Journ. Anthropol. Inst.*, 1. 17) thus accounts for their creation:

"If any of the Khassia tribe falls ill or gets into difficulties, he pays to some one of his distant ancestors, whose spirit he fears may be able and willing to assist him, to erect a stone in honour of the deceased."

Perkins's view as to the origin of European megaliths generally may be gathered from his extract:

"We can trace back the history of the megaliths from the Christian times to the prehistoric times when these rude stone pillars, and without still earlier traditions, were gradually superseding the earlier forms of the dead."

Perkins's view as to the origin of European megaliths generally may be gathered from his extract:

"We can trace back the history of the megaliths from the Christian times to the prehistoric times when these rude stone pillars, and without still earlier traditions, were gradually superseding the earlier forms of the dead."

Perkins's view as to the origin of European megaliths generally may be gathered from his extract:

"We can trace back the history of the megaliths from the Christian times to the prehistoric times when these rude stone pillars, and without still earlier traditions, were gradually superseding the earlier forms of the dead."

Perkins's view as to the origin of European megaliths generally may be gathered from his extract:

"We can trace back the history of the megaliths from the Christian times to the prehistoric times when these rude stone pillars, and without still earlier traditions, were gradually superseding the earlier forms of the dead."

Perkins's view as to the origin of European megaliths generally may be gathered from his extract:

"We can trace back the history of the megaliths from the Christian times to the prehistoric times when these rude stone pillars, and without still earlier traditions, were gradually superseding the earlier forms of the dead."

Perkins's view as to the origin of European megaliths generally may be gathered from his extract:

"We can trace back the history of the megaliths from the Christian times to the prehistoric times when these rude stone pillars, and without still earlier traditions, were gradually superseding the earlier forms of the dead."

Perkins's view as to the origin of European megaliths generally may be gathered from his extract:

"We can trace back the history of the megaliths from the Christian times to the prehistoric times when these rude stone pillars, and without still earlier traditions, were gradually superseding the earlier forms of the dead."

Perkins's view as to the origin of European megaliths generally may be gathered from his extract:

"We can trace back the history of the megaliths from the Christian times to the prehistoric times when these rude stone pillars, and without still earlier traditions, were gradually superseding the earlier forms of the dead."

Perkins's view as to the origin of European megaliths generally may be gathered from his extract:

"We can trace back the history of the megaliths from the Christian times to the prehistoric times when these rude stone pillars, and without still earlier traditions, were gradually superseding the earlier forms of the dead."

Perkins's view as to the origin of European megaliths generally may be gathered from his extract:

"We can trace back the history of the megaliths from the Christian times to the prehistoric times when these rude stone pillars, and without still earlier traditions, were gradually superseding the earlier forms of the dead."

Perkins's view as to the origin of European megaliths generally may be gathered from his extract:

"We can trace back the history of the megaliths from the Christian times to the prehistoric times when these rude stone pillars, and without still earlier traditions, were gradually superseding the earlier forms of the dead."

Perkins's view as to the origin of European megaliths generally may be gathered from his extract:

"We can trace back the history of the megaliths from the Christian times to the prehistoric times when these rude stone pillars, and without still earlier traditions, were gradually superseding the earlier forms of the dead."

Perkins's view as to the origin of European megaliths generally may be gathered from his extract:

"We can trace back the history of the megaliths from the Christian times to the prehistoric times when these rude stone pillars, and without still earlier traditions, were gradually superseding the earlier forms of the dead."

Perkins's view as to the origin of European megaliths generally may be gathered from his extract:

"We can trace back the history of the megaliths from the Christian times to the prehistoric times when these rude stone pillars, and without still earlier traditions, were gradually superseding the earlier forms of the dead."

Perkins's view as to the origin of European megaliths generally may be gathered from his extract:

"We can trace back the history of the megaliths from the Christian times to the prehistoric times when these rude stone pillars, and without still earlier traditions, were gradually superseding the earlier forms of the dead."

Perkins's view as to the origin of European megaliths generally may be gathered from his extract:

"We can trace back the history of the megaliths from the Christian times to the prehistoric times when these rude stone pillars, and without still earlier traditions, were gradually superseding the earlier forms of the dead."

Perkins's view as to the origin of European megaliths generally may be gathered from his extract:

"We can trace back the history of the megaliths from the Christian times to the prehistoric times when these rude stone pillars, and without still earlier traditions, were gradually superseding the earlier forms of the dead."

Perkins's view as to the origin of European megaliths generally may be gathered from his extract:

"We can trace back the history of the megaliths from the Christian times to the prehistoric times when these rude stone pillars, and without still earlier traditions, were gradually superseding the earlier forms of the dead."



MEGALITH.

menes-meninges

~~-dona = dona.~~ -bia, -bia, -bia, -bia, -bia

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

at the ascending node in November, those at the descending one in May. They are at intervals of about thirteen or seven years. Transits occurred in this century in 1802, 1832, 1845, 1848, 1867, 1898, &c. Other transits will take place on May 8, 1891, and November 20, 1894.

2. *Mer.* - The genus *Mercurialis* (q.v.).

3. *Chem.* - A diatomic metallic element; symbol Hg; atomic weight, 200.5; sp. gr. 13.55; boiling point, 357° C.; flows from the earliest historical times, and the only liquid metal at ordinary temperatures. It occurs most frequently in the form of mercuric sulphide, or cinnabar, as one found in Spain, Austria, and other parts of the world, from which it is extracted by roasting the ore in a furnace, and conducting the vapours into a chamber where the mercury is condensed, while the sulphurous acid is allowed to escape. It possesses a lustre like that of polished silver, and softens at -39° to a tin-white, malleable mass, contracting at the moment of solidification. Hydrochloric acid is without action upon mercury. Cold sulphuric acid does not attack it, but the hot concentrated acid dissolves it with evolution of sulphurous anhydride. It is soluble in gold dilute nitric acid, mercurous nitrate being formed. Mercury is invaluable to the chemist who employs it in collecting gases which are soluble in water. It is also used in medicine, in extracting gold and silver from their ores, in gilding mirrors, and in painting. The vapour of mercury, when inhaled, acts as a poison, producing salivation.

4. *Class. Mythol.* - A Roman deity, identified with the Greek Hermes. He was the son of Jupiter and Maia. He was originally the god of trade and gain (from Lat. *merx*, *merces* = merchandise, gain), and the protector of merchants and shopkeepers. Afterwards, being identified with Hermes, he was regarded as the god of eloquence and commerce and the protector of robbers. He was also the messenger and herald of the gods, and as such he was represented as a youth, lightly clad, with the petasus or winged hat, and wings on his heels, bearing in his hand the caduceus or emblem of his office as a herald, a rod with two serpents twined round about it.

5. *Med.* - The chief preparations of mercury used in medicine are calomel, corrosive sublimate, hydragryne, red oxide, and blue pill. Mercury should not be given in anæmia, hectic, scurvy, syphilis, or infectious disease, nor in chronic diseases, such as gonorrhoea, fatty disease, or chronic hepatitis. In chronic affections, and especially mercurial syphilis, in some forms of rheumatism, in acute dropsy, in iritis, and in acute and chronic rheumatism, it is a very valuable remedy, and in all forms of inflammation unaccompanied by dropsy. Its chief actions are absorbent, alterative, antiphlogistic, purgative, and also in a lesser degree tonic, stimulant, and emollient. Children usually find it better than grown-up people; with them the best form of administration is the grey powder, and for adults, calomel or blue pill; and in syphilis, corrosive sublimate. As an external application, ointment, or calomel and lime water (black wash) are also useful remedies.

6. *Min.* - An isometric mineral, found at ordinary temperatures. Volatilizes at 602° F., and may be crystallized in tetrahedrons at -36° F. Sp. gr. 13.55; lustre metallic; colour tin-white; opaque; compact, pure mercury, with occasionally some silver. Occurs in small veins scattered through cinnabar (q.v.) or its gangue. The most important mines are those of Almaden, Spain, and Idria, Carinthia. In the Placer mine, Santa Valley, California, quick quarts are sometimes found which contain several pounds weight of mercury.

mercury-amalgam, s.

1. *Chem. (P.)* - The compounds formed by the union of mercury with the other metals. The gold, silver, and copper alloys to be described here, which the liquid amalgams are used in dental medicine, are not included in this entry, but are given in the entries on dental amalgam, dental gold, dental silver, and dental copper.

2. *Min.* - The same.

3. *Med.* - The same.

4. *Chem.* - The same.

5. *Med.* - The same.

6. *Med.* - The same.

7. *Med.* - The same.

8. *Med.* - The same.

9. *Med.* - The same.

10. *Med.* - The same.

11. *Med.* - The same.

12. *Med.* - The same.

13. *Med.* - The same.

14. *Med.* - The same.

15. *Med.* - The same.

mercury-alloy, s.

1. *Chem.* - The same.

2. *Min.* - The same.

3. *Med.* - The same.

4. *Chem.* - The same.

5. *Med.* - The same.

6. *Med.* - The same.

7. *Med.* - The same.

8. *Med.* - The same.

9. *Med.* - The same.

10. *Med.* - The same.

11. *Med.* - The same.

12. *Med.* - The same.

13. *Med.* - The same.

14. *Med.* - The same.

15. *Med.* - The same.

16. *Med.* - The same.

17. *Med.* - The same.

18. *Med.* - The same.

19. *Med.* - The same.

20. *Med.* - The same.

21. *Med.* - The same.

22. *Med.* - The same.

23. *Med.* - The same.

24. *Med.* - The same.

25. *Med.* - The same.

26. *Med.* - The same.

27. *Med.* - The same.

28. *Med.* - The same.

29. *Med.* - The same.

30. *Med.* - The same.

31. *Med.* - The same.

32. *Med.* - The same.

33. *Med.* - The same.

34. *Med.* - The same.

35. *Med.* - The same.

36. *Med.* - The same.

37. *Med.* - The same.

38. *Med.* - The same.

39. *Med.* - The same.

40. *Med.* - The same.

41. *Med.* - The same.

42. *Med.* - The same.

43. *Med.* - The same.

44. *Med.* - The same.

45. *Med.* - The same.

46. *Med.* - The same.

47. *Med.* - The same.

48. *Med.* - The same.

49. *Med.* - The same.

50. *Med.* - The same.

51. *Med.* - The same.

52. *Med.* - The same.

53. *Med.* - The same.

54. *Med.* - The same.

55. *Med.* - The same.

56. *Med.* - The same.

57. *Med.* - The same.

58. *Med.* - The same.

59. *Med.* - The same.

60. *Med.* - The same.

61. *Med.* - The same.

62. *Med.* - The same.

63. *Med.* - The same.

64. *Med.* - The same.

65. *Med.* - The same.

66. *Med.* - The same.

67. *Med.* - The same.

68. *Med.* - The same.

69. *Med.* - The same.

70. *Med.* - The same.

71. *Med.* - The same.

72. *Med.* - The same.

73. *Med.* - The same.

74. *Med.* - The same.

75. *Med.* - The same.

76. *Med.* - The same.

77. *Med.* - The same.

78. *Med.* - The same.

79. *Med.* - The same.

80. *Med.* - The same.

81. *Med.* - The same.

82. *Med.* - The same.

83. *Med.* - The same.

84. *Med.* - The same.

85. *Med.* - The same.

86. *Med.* - The same.

87. *Med.* - The same.

88. *Med.* - The same.

89. *Med.* - The same.

90. *Med.* - The same.

mercury-alloy, s.

1. *Chem.* - The same.

2. *Min.* - The same.

3. *Med.* - The same.

4. *Chem.* - The same.

5. *Med.* - The same.

6. *Med.* - The same.

7. *Med.* - The same.

8. *Med.* - The same.

9. *Med.* - The same.

10. *Med.* - The same.

11. *Med.* - The same.

12. *Med.* - The same.

13. *Med.* - The same.

14. *Med.* - The same.

15. *Med.* - The same.

16. *Med.* - The same.

17. *Med.* - The same.

18. *Med.* - The same.

19. *Med.* - The same.

20. *Med.* - The same.

21. *Med.* - The same.

22. *Med.* - The same.

23. *Med.* - The same.

24. *Med.* - The same.

25. *Med.* - The same.

26. *Med.* - The same.

27. *Med.* - The same.

28. *Med.* - The same.

29. *Med.* - The same.

30. *Med.* - The same.

31. *Med.* - The same.

32. *Med.* - The same.

33. *Med.* - The same.

34. *Med.* - The same.

35. *Med.* - The same.

36. *Med.* - The same.

37. *Med.* - The same.

38. *Med.* - The same.

39. *Med.* - The same.

40. *Med.* - The same.

41. *Med.* - The same.

42. *Med.* - The same.

43. *Med.* - The same.

44. *Med.* - The same.

45. *Med.* - The same.

46. *Med.* - The same.

47. *Med.* - The same.

48. *Med.* - The same.

49. *Med.* - The same.

50. *Med.* - The same.

51. *Med.* - The same.

52. *Med.* - The same.

53. *Med.* - The same.

54. *Med.* - The same.

55. *Med.* - The same.

56. *Med.* - The same.

57. *Med.* - The same.

58. *Med.* - The same.

59. *Med.* - The same.

60. *Med.* - The same.

61. *Med.* - The same.

62. *Med.* - The same.

63. *Med.* - The same.

64. *Med.* - The same.

65. *Med.* - The same.

66. *Med.* - The same.

67. *Med.* - The same.

68. *Med.* - The same.

69. *Med.* - The same.

70. *Med.* - The same.

71. *Med.* - The same.

72. *Med.* - The same.

73. *Med.* - The same.

74. *Med.* - The same.

75. *Med.* - The same.

76. *Med.* - The same.

77. *Med.* - The same.

78. *Med.* - The same.

79. *Med.* - The same.

80. *Med.* - The same.

81. *Med.* - The same.

82. *Med.* - The same.

83. *Med.* - The same.

84. *Med.* - The same.

85. *Med.* - The same.

86. *Med.* - The same.

87. *Med.* - The same.

88. *Med.* - The same.

89. *Med.* - The same.

90. *Med.* - The same.

mercury-alloy, s.

1. *Chem.* - The same.

2. *Min.* - The same.

3. *Med.* - The same.

4. *Chem.* - The same.

5. *Med.* - The same.

6. *Med.* - The same.

7. *Med.* - The same.

mered, *a* [Mer, *a*] Enting, also, only.

mered-mer, *a* [Mer, *a*] Enting, also, only.

mered-mer-ly, *a* [Mer, *a*] Enting, also, only.

mered-mer-ly, *a* [Mer, *a*] Enting, also, only.

mered-mer-ly, *a* [Mer, *a*] Enting, also, only.

mered-mer-ly, *a* [Mer, *a*] Enting, also, only.

mered-mer-ly, *a* [Mer, *a*] Enting, also, only.

mered-mer-ly, *a* [Mer, *a*] Enting, also, only.

mered-mer-ly, *a* [Mer, *a*] Enting, also, only.

mered-mer-ly, *a* [Mer, *a*] Enting, also, only.

mered-mer-ly, *a* [Mer, *a*] Enting, also, only.

mered-mer-ly, *a* [Mer, *a*] Enting, also, only.

mered-mer-ly, *a* [Mer, *a*] Enting, also, only.

mered-mer-ly, *a* [Mer, *a*] Enting, also, only.

mered-mer-ly, *a* [Mer, *a*] Enting, also, only.

mered-mer-ly, *a* [Mer, *a*] Enting, also, only.

mered-mer-ly, *a* [Mer, *a*] Enting, also, only.

mered-mer-ly, *a* [Mer, *a*] Enting, also, only.

mered-mer-ly, *a* [Mer, *a*] Enting, also, only.

mered-mer-ly, *a* [Mer, *a*] Enting, also, only.

mered-mer-ly, *a* [Mer, *a*] Enting, also, only.

mered-mer-ly, *a* [Mer, *a*] Enting, also, only.

mered-mer-ly, *a* [Mer, *a*] Enting, also, only.

mered-mer-ly, *a* [Mer, *a*] Enting, also, only.

mered-mer-ly, *a* [Mer, *a*] Enting, also, only.

mered-mer-ly, *a* [Mer, *a*] Enting, also, only.

mered-mer-ly, *a* [Mer, *a*] Enting, also, only.

mered-mer-ly, *a* [Mer, *a*] Enting, also, only.

mered-mer-ly, *a* [Mer, *a*] Enting, also, only.

mered-mer-ly, *a* [Mer, *a*] Enting, also, only.

mered-mer-ly, *a* [Mer, *a*] Enting, also, only.

mered-mer-ly, *a* [Mer, *a*] Enting, also, only.

mered-mer-ly, *a* [Mer, *a*] Enting, also, only.

mered-mer-ly, *a* [Mer, *a*] Enting, also, only.

mered-mer-ly, *a* [Mer, *a*] Enting, also, only.

mered-mer-ly, *a* [Mer, *a*] Enting, also, only.

mered-mer-ly, *a* [Mer, *a*] Enting, also, only.

mered-mer-ly, *a* [Mer, *a*] Enting, also, only.

mered-mer-ly, *a* [Mer, *a*] Enting, also, only.

mered-mer-ly, *a* [Mer, *a*] Enting, also, only.

mered-mer-ly, *a* [Mer, *a*] Enting, also, only.

mered-mer-ly, *a* [Mer, *a*] Enting, also, only.

mered-mer-ly, *a* [Mer, *a*] Enting, also, only.

mered-mer-ly, *a* [Mer, *a*] Enting, also, only.

mered-mer, *a* [Mer, *a*] Enting, also, only.

mered-mer, *a* [Mer, *a*] Enting, also, only.

mered-mer, *a* [Mer, *a*] Enting, also, only.

mered-mer, *a* [Mer, *a*] Enting, also, only.

mered-mer, *a* [Mer, *a*] Enting, also, only.

mered-mer, *a* [Mer, *a*] Enting, also, only.

mered-mer, *a* [Mer, *a*] Enting, also, only.

mered-mer, *a* [Mer, *a*] Enting, also, only.

mered-mer, *a* [Mer, *a*] Enting, also, only.

mered-mer, *a* [Mer, *a*] Enting, also, only.

mered-mer, *a* [Mer, *a*] Enting, also, only.

mered-mer, *a* [Mer, *a*] Enting, also, only.

mered-mer, *a* [Mer, *a*] Enting, also, only.

mered-mer, *a* [Mer, *a*] Enting, also, only.

mered-mer, *a* [Mer, *a*] Enting, also, only.

mered-mer, *a* [Mer, *a*] Enting, also, only.

mered-mer, *a* [Mer, *a*] Enting, also, only.

mered-mer, *a* [Mer, *a*] Enting, also, only.

mered-mer, *a* [Mer, *a*] Enting, also, only.

mered-mer, *a* [Mer, *a*] Enting, also, only.

mered-mer, *a* [Mer, *a*] Enting, also, only.

mered-mer, *a* [Mer, *a*] Enting, also, only.

mered-mer, *a* [Mer, *a*] Enting, also, only.

mered-mer, *a* [Mer, *a*] Enting, also, only.

mered-mer, *a* [Mer, *a*] Enting, also, only.

mered-mer, *a* [Mer, *a*] Enting, also, only.

mered-mer, *a* [Mer, *a*] Enting, also, only.

mered-mer, *a* [Mer, *a*] Enting, also, only.

mered-mer, *a* [Mer, *a*] Enting, also, only.

mered-mer, *a* [Mer, *a*] Enting, also, only.

mered-mer, *a* [Mer, *a*] Enting, also, only.

mered-mer, *a* [Mer, *a*] Enting, also, only.

mered-mer, *a* [Mer, *a*] Enting, also, only.

mered-mer, *a* [Mer, *a*] Enting, also, only.

mered-mer, *a* [Mer, *a*] Enting, also, only.

mered-mer, *a* [Mer, *a*] Enting, also, only.

mered-mer, *a* [Mer, *a*] Enting, also, only.

mered-mer, *a* [Mer, *a*] Enting, also, only.

mered-mer, *a* [Mer, *a*] Enting, also, only.

mered-mer, *a* [Mer, *a*] Enting, also, only.

mered-mer, *a* [Mer, *a*] Enting, also, only.

mered-mer, *a* [Mer, *a*] Enting, also, only.

mered-mer, *a* [Mer, *a*] Enting, also, only.

mered-mer, *a* [Mer, *a*] Enting, also, only.

half of a remonarp, i.e. of an umbelliferous.

fruit. Meronaps are indurcent.

2. The distinct places into which a certain

famous village or a district splits

mer-rid'-i-an, *a* [Fr *meridien*, from Lat.

meridies = pertaining to mid day, *meridies*

(fr *meridiem* = mid day, *meridiem* = mid day,

and *diem* = a day, Ital & Sp *meridiano*.)

A. As adjectives.

1. *Ordnary Language:*

(1) *Latitude:*

(1) Of or pertaining to mid-day or the meri-

dian, noon-day.

(2) Of or pertaining to the magnetic meridian.

2. *Equally:*

(1) Pertaining to or at the highest point or

culmination, pertaining to the point or period

of highest splendour, as, *meridian glory*.

(2) Complete, thorough.

(3) Of the north of a meridian circle. — *North*

English, p. 14

B. As adjectives.

1. *Ordnary Language:*

(1) *Latitude:*

(1) Mid-day, noon-day.

(2) In the same sense as II. 2

2. *Equally:*

(1) The highest point, the culmination, the

point or period of highest splendour

(2) In the same sense as II. 2

(3) Of the north of a meridian circle. — *North*

English, p. 14

C. As adjectives.

1. *Ordnary Language:*

(1) *Latitude:*

(1) Mid-day, noon-day.

(2) In the same sense as II. 2

2. *Equally:*

(1) The highest point, the culmination, the

point or period of highest splendour

(2) In the same sense as II. 2

(3) Of the north of a meridian circle. — *North*

English, p. 14

D. As adjectives.

mered-mer, *a* [Mer, *a*] Enting, also, only.

reference to its form, which bears a remote resemblance to a glove with extended fingers. (Word.)

mermaid's-head, s.

Zool.: A sea urchin, *Spatangus conatus*, common on the British coast.

mermaid's-purse, s. pl. A popular name for the eggs of the Herring and Sardinia. Called also sea-purses.

These eggs are frequently found on the sea shore and are often mistaken for pearls. — *Linn. Syst. Nat.*

mermaid, s. [A. S. *merman* = *man* + *lake* and *mer* = *sea*] The male corresponding to the mermaid (q. v.); a sea man, with the tail of a fish instead of legs.

mer man, s. [Gr. *merman* (merman) = a cord, a string.]

Zool. A mermaid genus of worms, some of the species of which are parasitic in insects. *Mermaid* is a migration of *merman* + *tail* (in its mouth), and being found in the ground in great numbers give rise to the popular belief that there has been a shower of worms. The larva of *M. albicans* especially resort to caterpillars to the larva of which it is parasitic, or even to a mollusc, *Mermaid* and *phibid*.

mer & blast, s. [G. *meros* (meros) = a part and *blastos* (blastos) = sprout, shoot, sucker.] A term applied to a portion of which is directly germinal. (Microscopist.)

mer & blue fly, s. [Fog *mermaid* fly.] A term applied to the ova of oviparous animals, in which the yolk is chiefly nutritive and in a small part only nutritive.

mer & celo, s. [G. *meros* (meros) = a part and *celo* (celo) = sky.] A term applied to a portion of which is directly germinal. (Microscopist.)

mer & pale, s. [G. *meros* (meros) = a part and *pale* (pale) = pale.] A term applied to a portion of which is directly germinal. (Microscopist.)

Mer & pa, s. [Lat. *merita* (merita) = merit.] The smallest and least bright of the Merits.

2. (See *Merit*.) One of the Merits which were regarded as the daughters of Mars. Of all the Merits the least bright and least useful to the affections of a virtuous man, and least meritorious. On this account the star into which they were at last transformed was less bright.

Mer & pa, s. [Lat. *merita* (merita) = merit.] The smallest and least bright of the Merits.

Mer & pa, s. [Lat. *merita* (merita) = merit.] The smallest and least bright of the Merits.

Mer & pa, s. [Lat. *merita* (merita) = merit.] The smallest and least bright of the Merits.

Mer & pa, s. [Lat. *merita* (merita) = merit.] The smallest and least bright of the Merits.

Mer & pa, s. [Lat. *merita* (merita) = merit.] The smallest and least bright of the Merits.

Mer & pa, s. [Lat. *merita* (merita) = merit.] The smallest and least bright of the Merits.

Mer & pa, s. [Lat. *merita* (merita) = merit.] The smallest and least bright of the Merits.

Mer & pa, s. [Lat. *merita* (merita) = merit.] The smallest and least bright of the Merits.

Mer & pa, s. [Lat. *merita* (merita) = merit.] The smallest and least bright of the Merits.

Mer & pa, s. [Lat. *merita* (merita) = merit.] The smallest and least bright of the Merits.

merman—merula

merman—merula

merman—merula

merman—merula

merman—merula

merman—merula

merman—merula

merman—merula

merman—merula

merman—merula

merman—merula

merman—merula

merman—merula

merman—merula

merman—merula

merman—merula

merman—merula

merman—merula

merman—merula

merman—merula

merman—merula

merman—merula

merman—merula

merman—merula

merman—merula

merman—merula

merman—merula

merman—merula

merman—merula

merman—merula

merman—merula

merman—merula

merman—merula

merman—merula

merman—merula

merman—merula

merman—merula

merman—merula

merman—merula

merman—merula

merman—merula

merman—merula

merman—merula

merman—merula

merman—merula

merman—merula

is then called *Meryta*; but the name gives it by Ray. It is now more commonly named, after the example of *Limonium*, *Lythrum* *diversa*. (Blackman, *Tropica*.)

mē-rā-lī-dā, s. pl. [Lat. *merula*]; fem. pl. *ae*, *ae*, *ae*.

Ornith. : Thrushes. A family of insectivores (speckling-birds) in the classifications of Vigors, Swainson, Yarrell, &c. Swainson divided it into the sub-families *Brachyopidae* (short-footed Thrushes), *Myiophinae* (Ant-thrushes), *Merulinae* (True Thrushes), *Cratichneumonidae* (Babbler), and *Oreothraupidae* (Oreothraupis). The family *Merulinae* is now more commonly called *Turdidae* (q.v.). (Maclellan.)

mē-rā-lī-dā, s. [Lat. *merula*]; a blackbird; fem. pl. *ae*, *ae*, *ae*.

Ornith. : According to Swainson, a sub-family of *Merulinae* (Thrushes). The wings are more lengthened than in the other *Merulinae*, and the bill notched at the tip, but not hooked over the lower mandible; the feet adapted both for perching and walking.

mē-rā-lī-dā, s. [Generally derived from *merula*; a blackbird, from the blackness of some species; but Darwin considers it an abbreviation from *mod. lat. merula* = an older name of the genus, from *lat. mēra* = a goal.]

Bot. : A genus of Fungus, sub-order *Polyporales* (Fungi) of the pore-bearing *Hymenogaster* (Berkeley). It has a soft, waxy hymenium, which forms porous, reticulate, or sinuous toothed depressions. *Merulius laevis* and *M. ostreatus* are two of the parasitical fungi which produce dry rot (q.v.).

mē-rā-lī-dā, s. [MERO.]

mer-valla, s. & n. [MARVEL.]

mer-val-ous, mer-val-ous, s. [MAR-VALLOUS.]

mer-y, s. [MERY, n.]

mē-rā-lī-dā, s. [Gr. *merula* (*mēra*) = to chew the cud, and *lī-dā* (*līda*) = a lagoon.]

Bot. : A genus of fossil *Fungus*, related to the European *Hippoboscus*, from the Pliocene of North America.

mē-rā-lī-dā, s. [Gr. *merula* (*mēra*) = to chew the cud, and *lī-dā* (*līda*) = a lagoon.]

Bot. : A genus of *Oreodontidae* (q.v.), from the Miocene of North America.

mē-rā-lī-dā, s. [Gr. *merula* (*mēra*) = to chew the cud, and *lī-dā* (*līda*) = a lagoon.]

Palaeont. : A genus of *Oreodontidae* (q.v.), from the Pliocene of North America.

mē-rā-lī-dā, s. [Gr. *merula* (*mēra*) = to chew the cud, and *lī-dā* (*līda*) = a lagoon.]

Palaeont. : A genus of fossil *Cervidae*, from the Pliocene of Oregon. It indicates a transition between the Camel and the Deer.

mē-rā-lī-dā, s. [Gr. *merula* (*mēra*) = to chew the cud, and *lī-dā* (*līda*) = a lagoon.]

Palaeont. : A genus of fossil *Hippopotamidae*, from the Pliocene of Illinois. According to Dr. Peabody it connects *Hippopotamus* with *Anthracotherium* (q.v.).

mē-rā-lī-dā, s. [Gr. *merula* (*mēra*) = to chew the cud, and *lī-dā* (*līda*) = a lagoon.]

Palaeont. : A genus of *Carnivora*, founded on a single tooth from the Drift deposits of Siberia (Maclellan). Its true position is doubtful. *Merulius* (Comp. *Merulius*, *Antelope*, p. 217) says, "I suppose to belong to this family" (the *Merulius*).

mē-rā-lī-dā, s. [Merythra.]

mē-rā-lī-dā, s. [Merythra.]

mē-rā-lī-dā, s. [Merythra.]

mē-rā-lī-dā, s. [Merythra.]

mē-rā-lī-dā, s. [Merythra.]

mē-rā-lī-dā, s. [Merythra.]

mē-rā-lī-dā, s. [Merythra.]

mē-rā-lī-dā, s. [Merythra.]

mē-rā-lī-dā, s. [Merythra.]

meridia-mech

meridia-mech

meridia-mech

meridia-mech

meridia-mech

meridia-mech

meridia-mech

meridia-mech

meridia-mech

meridia-mech

meridia-mech

meridia-mech

meridia-mech

meridia-mech

meridia-mech

meridia-mech

meridia-mech

meridia-mech

meridia-mech

meridia-mech

meridia-mech

meridia-mech

meridia-mech

meridia-mech

meridia-mech

meridia-mech

meridia-mech

meridia-mech

meridia-mech

meridia-mech

meridia-mech

meridia-mech

meridia-mech

meridia-mech

meridia-mech

meridia-mech

meridia-mech

meridia-mech

meridia-mech

meridia-mech

meridia-mech

meridia-mech

meridia-mech

meridia-mech

meridia-mech

meridia-mech

meridia-mech

meridia-mech

meridia-mech

meridia-mech

meridia-mech

meridia-mech

meridia-mech

meridia-mech

meridia-mech

meridia-mech

meridia-mech

meridia-mech

meridia-mech

meridia-mech

meridia-mech

meridia-mech

meridia-mech

meridia-mech

meridia-mech

meridia-mech

meridia-mech

meridia-mech

meridia-mech

meridia-mech

meridia-mech

meridia-mech

meridia-mech

meridia-mech

meridia-mech

meridia-mech

SECRET

[illegible]

... ..

mōd-ern-i-zā-tion, *n* [Eng *modernization*].
 (option) The act of modernizing; that which is modernized, a modernization.

mōd-ern-ize, *v* [Eng *modernize*]. To make modern, to give a modern cast character, or appearance to; to conform to modern style, ideas, fashions, or ways, to adapt to modern persons or times.

A female with Latin words modernized—*the scholar's*—*the Latinist*.

mōd-ern-ize, *v* [Eng *modernize*]. To make modern, to give a modern cast character, or appearance to; to conform to modern style, ideas, fashions, or ways, to adapt to modern persons or times.

mōd-ern-ly, *adv* [Eng *modernly*]. In modern times.

mōd-ern-ness, *n* [Eng *modernness*]. The quality or state of being modern, recent, new, novelty.

mōd-est, *n* [Fr *modeste* from Lat *modestus* = keeping within bounds, least, few, in a measure Lat & Sp *modestus*].
 1 Not presumptuous, bold, or undetermined by a sense of propriety, self-word, or boastful, unobtrusively diffident, bashful, retiring.
 In the not a very high quality.
 2 Indication of or character of modesty in the author or actor, a quality of assumption or boldness, a self-esteem, a further to be not a quality of modesty.

3 Free from the error of a false sense of modesty, haughty, haughty, haughty.
 Mrs. P. is the most modest woman I ever saw.
 4 Modest in appearance, not excessively medium.
 5 Modest in much the same as modesty, and both are from the same root, *modestus* from its special application to women, may arise from the respect for the rights of others in a family.

mōd-est-ly, *adv* [Fr *modestement*].
 Wanting, in the least.
 He is quite modest in his manner.

mōd-est-ly, *adv* [Fr *modestement*].
 1 In a modest manner, not boldly, arrogantly, or haughtily, with the least.
 Know then as a modestly person.
 2 Quietly, with a low voice, modestly.
 "These are the thoughts of a modest person."
 3 Not excessive, not arrogantly, not haughtily.

4 Not lowly, or wantonly, modestly, exactly, with the least, lowly, modestly.
 The modesty of a person is the least of his qualities.

mōd-est-ly, *adv* [Fr *modestement*].
 1 In a modest manner, not boldly, arrogantly, or haughtily, with the least.
 Know then as a modestly person.
 2 Quietly, with a low voice, modestly.
 "These are the thoughts of a modest person."
 3 Not excessive, not arrogantly, not haughtily.

4 Not lowly, or wantonly, modestly, exactly, with the least, lowly, modestly.
 The modesty of a person is the least of his qualities.

mōd-est-ly, *adv* [Fr *modestement*].
 1 In a modest manner, not boldly, arrogantly, or haughtily, with the least.
 Know then as a modestly person.
 2 Quietly, with a low voice, modestly.
 "These are the thoughts of a modest person."
 3 Not excessive, not arrogantly, not haughtily.

4 Not lowly, or wantonly, modestly, exactly, with the least, lowly, modestly.
 The modesty of a person is the least of his qualities.

mōd-est-ly, *adv* [Fr *modestement*].
 1 In a modest manner, not boldly, arrogantly, or haughtily, with the least.
 Know then as a modestly person.
 2 Quietly, with a low voice, modestly.
 "These are the thoughts of a modest person."
 3 Not excessive, not arrogantly, not haughtily.

4 Not lowly, or wantonly, modestly, exactly, with the least, lowly, modestly.
 The modesty of a person is the least of his qualities.

mōd-est-ly, *adv* [Fr *modestement*].
 1 In a modest manner, not boldly, arrogantly, or haughtily, with the least.
 Know then as a modestly person.
 2 Quietly, with a low voice, modestly.
 "These are the thoughts of a modest person."
 3 Not excessive, not arrogantly, not haughtily.

4 Not lowly, or wantonly, modestly, exactly, with the least, lowly, modestly.
 The modesty of a person is the least of his qualities.

mōd-est-ly, *adv* [Fr *modestement*].
 1 In a modest manner, not boldly, arrogantly, or haughtily, with the least.
 Know then as a modestly person.
 2 Quietly, with a low voice, modestly.
 "These are the thoughts of a modest person."
 3 Not excessive, not arrogantly, not haughtily.

4 Not lowly, or wantonly, modestly, exactly, with the least, lowly, modestly.
 The modesty of a person is the least of his qualities.

mōd-est-ly, *adv* [Fr *modestement*].
 1 In a modest manner, not boldly, arrogantly, or haughtily, with the least.
 Know then as a modestly person.
 2 Quietly, with a low voice, modestly.
 "These are the thoughts of a modest person."
 3 Not excessive, not arrogantly, not haughtily.

4 Not lowly, or wantonly, modestly, exactly, with the least, lowly, modestly.
 The modesty of a person is the least of his qualities.

mōd-est-ly, *adv* [Fr *modestement*].
 1 In a modest manner, not boldly, arrogantly, or haughtily, with the least.
 Know then as a modestly person.
 2 Quietly, with a low voice, modestly.
 "These are the thoughts of a modest person."
 3 Not excessive, not arrogantly, not haughtily.

4 Not lowly, or wantonly, modestly, exactly, with the least, lowly, modestly.
 The modesty of a person is the least of his qualities.

portion or quantity, a little, a scanty allowance, a pittance.

But this is more—the land of night.
 Give him a modern, a modern, a modern.

mōd-i-fi-a-bil-i-ty, *n* [Eng *modifiability*]. The quality or state of being modifiable, susceptibility or capability of modification.

Instinctively the quality of a modern, a modern, a modern.

mōd-i-fi-a-ble, *adj* [Eng *modifiable*]. Capable of being modified, susceptible of being modified, susceptible of being modified.

Instinctively the quality of a modern, a modern, a modern.

mōd-i-fi-a-bil-i-ty, *n* [Eng *modifiability*]. The quality or state of being modifiable, susceptibility or capability of modification.

Instinctively the quality of a modern, a modern, a modern.

mōd-i-fi-a-ble, *adj* [Eng *modifiable*]. Capable of being modified, susceptible of being modified, susceptible of being modified.

Instinctively the quality of a modern, a modern, a modern.

mōd-i-fi-a-bil-i-ty, *n* [Eng *modifiability*]. The quality or state of being modifiable, susceptibility or capability of modification.

Instinctively the quality of a modern, a modern, a modern.

mōd-i-fi-a-ble, *adj* [Eng *modifiable*]. Capable of being modified, susceptible of being modified, susceptible of being modified.

Instinctively the quality of a modern, a modern, a modern.

mōd-i-fi-a-bil-i-ty, *n* [Eng *modifiability*]. The quality or state of being modifiable, susceptibility or capability of modification.

Instinctively the quality of a modern, a modern, a modern.

mōd-i-fi-a-ble, *adj* [Eng *modifiable*]. Capable of being modified, susceptible of being modified, susceptible of being modified.

Instinctively the quality of a modern, a modern, a modern.

mōd-i-fi-a-bil-i-ty, *n* [Eng *modifiability*]. The quality or state of being modifiable, susceptibility or capability of modification.

Instinctively the quality of a modern, a modern, a modern.

mōd-i-fi-a-ble, *adj* [Eng *modifiable*]. Capable of being modified, susceptible of being modified, susceptible of being modified.

Instinctively the quality of a modern, a modern, a modern.

mōd-i-fi-a-bil-i-ty, *n* [Eng *modifiability*]. The quality or state of being modifiable, susceptibility or capability of modification.

Instinctively the quality of a modern, a modern, a modern.

mōd-i-fi-a-ble, *adj* [Eng *modifiable*]. Capable of being modified, susceptible of being modified, susceptible of being modified.

Instinctively the quality of a modern, a modern, a modern.

mōd-i-fi-a-bil-i-ty, *n* [Eng *modifiability*]. The quality or state of being modifiable, susceptibility or capability of modification.

Instinctively the quality of a modern, a modern, a modern.

mōd-i-fi-a-ble, *adj* [Eng *modifiable*]. Capable of being modified, susceptible of being modified, susceptible of being modified.

Instinctively the quality of a modern, a modern, a modern.

mō-di-ō-lar, *n* [M d Lat, from Lat *modiolum* = the Roman corn measure, a peck].

1 A genus of Malvaceae tribe Malvaceae.

2 A genus of Malvaceae tribe Malvaceae.

3 A genus of Malvaceae tribe Malvaceae.

4 A genus of Malvaceae tribe Malvaceae.

5 A genus of Malvaceae tribe Malvaceae.

6 A genus of Malvaceae tribe Malvaceae.

7 A genus of Malvaceae tribe Malvaceae.

8 A genus of Malvaceae tribe Malvaceae.

9 A genus of Malvaceae tribe Malvaceae.

10 A genus of Malvaceae tribe Malvaceae.

11 A genus of Malvaceae tribe Malvaceae.

12 A genus of Malvaceae tribe Malvaceae.

13 A genus of Malvaceae tribe Malvaceae.

14 A genus of Malvaceae tribe Malvaceae.

15 A genus of Malvaceae tribe Malvaceae.

16 A genus of Malvaceae tribe Malvaceae.

17 A genus of Malvaceae tribe Malvaceae.

18 A genus of Malvaceae tribe Malvaceae.

19 A genus of Malvaceae tribe Malvaceae.

20 A genus of Malvaceae tribe Malvaceae.

21 A genus of Malvaceae tribe Malvaceae.

22 A genus of Malvaceae tribe Malvaceae.

23 A genus of Malvaceae tribe Malvaceae.

24 A genus of Malvaceae tribe Malvaceae.

25 A genus of Malvaceae tribe Malvaceae.

26 A genus of Malvaceae tribe Malvaceae.

27 A genus of Malvaceae tribe Malvaceae.

28 A genus of Malvaceae tribe Malvaceae.

29 A genus of Malvaceae tribe Malvaceae.

30 A genus of Malvaceae tribe Malvaceae.

It is found in South Africa and the Mascare Islands

bōi, bōy, pōut, jōw; oot, qoll, chorus, chin, bench. go, gem, thin, this, sin, as, expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
 -sian, -tian = shan, -tion, -sion = shün; tion, -sion khün, -sious, -tious, -sious = shüa. -bia, -dio, -to, -bei, dei

FROM: SA, ASAC; TO: SAC, NEW YORK; SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

184

an. se, oe = ô; ey = â; qu = kw.

bēl, bōy; pēt, jōw; cāt, goll, ohorus, qhin, bouch; go, gam; thin, thī; sin, as; expot, Xenophon, exist. pt = E
-cian -tian -shan -Mont -nian = khān -tian -lion = khūn -cious -tious -sions = shūn -ble, -die, &c. = bēl, dēl

môn-ô-chrôm-a, *a.* [Gr. *monos* (monos) = alone, single, and *chroma* (chroma) = a colour.]
Art.: A painting executed in imitation of bas-relief, in tints of one colour only, revealed by light and shade.

môn-ô-chrôm-y, *a.* [Eng. *monochrome* (e); *y*.] The art of painting in monochrome.

môn-ô-chrôm-ic, *a.* [Gr. *monos* (monos) = alone, single, *chronos* (chronos) = time.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Of or pertaining to one and the same time; existing at the same time; contemporaneous.

2. *Geol. (Of strata, &c.)*: Contemporaneous; deposited at or about the same time.

môn-ô-cil-l-i-ô-tô-d, *a.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Eng. *ciliated* (q.v.).] Furnished with one cilium.

môn-ô-cil-rhûs, *a.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Lat. *cilium* = a curl, a tendril.]
Ichth.: An acanthopterygian genus, family Polycentridae (q.v.). One of possibly two species known, from the Atlantic rivers of tropical America. They are small fishes, and feed upon aquatic insects.

môn-ô-clin-ai, *a.* [Pref. *mono-*; Gr. *clinos* (clinos) = to make to bend.]

Geol.: Having one single dip, persistent for a considerable distance.

môn-ô-clin-ic, **môn-ô-clin-ate**, *a.* [MONOCLINAL.]

Min. & Cryst.: Inclining in one direction.

monoclinic system, *a.*

Min. & Cryst.: Having two of the axial intersections rectangular and one oblique; having the lateral axes at right angles to one another, one of them, moreover, being oblique to the vertical axis and the other at right angles to it.

môn-ô-clî-nô-hô-dric, *a.* [Pref. *mono-*; Gr. *clinos* (clinos) = to bend, and *hêdros* (hêdros) = a seat, a base.] The same as MONOCLINIC (q.v.).

môn-ô-clî-nô-hô-nâ, *a.* [MONOCLINAL.]

Bot.: Having the two sexes in the same flower; hermaphrodite.

môn-ô-clî-ti-ô, *a.* [MONOCOTYLEDON.]

Bot.: The same as MONOCOTYLEDONOUS (q.v.).

môn-ô-clî-ti-ô-nâ, *a.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Eng. *cotyledon* (q.v.).]

Botany:
 1. *Sing.*: A plant having a single cotyledon, or seed leaf; a plant belonging to the Monocotyledonous (q.v.).
 2. *Pl.*: The English name of the Monocotyledonous (q.v.).

môn-ô-clî-ti-ô-nâ-dôn-ai, **môn-ô-clî-ti-ô-nâ-dôn-ai**, *a.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Lat. *cotyledon* (q.v.), and *dôn-ai* (q.v.), *dôn-ai* = a seat, a base.]

Bot.: The first form was used by Jussieu, and the second by De Candolle to designate the vegetable sub-kingdom called also Ecdogens. [BIBBER.]

môn-ô-clî-ti-ô-nâ-dôn-ai, *a.* [Eng. *monocotyledon*; *-ais*.] Having a single cotyledon.

monocotyledonous plants, *a. pl.* The sub-kingdom or class Ecdogens. (*Illustr. & Arctid. British Flora* (ed. 7th), p. 429.)

môn-ô-clî-ti-ô-nâ-dôn-ai, *a.* [Gr. *monos* (monos) = alone, single, and *clinos* (clinos) = to rule.] Governed by a single person; autocracy.

môn-ô-clî-ti-ô-nâ-dôn-ai, *a.* [MONOCRAZY.] One who governs alone; an autocrat.

môn-ô-clî-ti-ô-nâ-dôn-ai, *a.* [Gr. *monos* (monos) = alone, single, and Lat. *oculus* = an eye.]

1. Having one eye only; one-eyed.

2. Adapted for use with one eye only; as, a monocular microscope.

3. The act, capacity, or result of seeing with an instrument adapted for one eye only.

4. On the relative apparent brightness of objects in monocular and binocular vision. — *Brit. Assoc. Report* (1877), p. 10.

môn-ô-clî-ti-ô-nâ-dôn-ai, *a.* [MONOCULAR.]

Sing.: One, single, amidst, what, fall, father; wô, wôt, hère, camel, hêr, there; yîno, pît, sîre, sir, marine; gô, pôt, or, wîre, wôlf, wêrk, wô, sên; mûte, cûb, cûre, wâte, cûr, râlê, fâl; trý, sýrian. *a.*, *o*, *ô*, *ô*; *ey* = *ê*; *qu* = *kw*.

môn-ô-clî-ti-ô-nâ-dôn-ai, *a.* [MONOCULAR.]

Zool.: According to Linnaeus, a genus of Apteron Insects. He included under it various Eutetrastriace, such as *Isaphnia*.

môn-ô-clî-ti-ô-nâ-dôn-ai, *a.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Latinised dimin. of Gr. *uater* (uater) = a bladder.]

Zool.: A doubtful order of Grogatinida, consisting of those which have but a single cavity. Perhaps all the Grogatinida may answer to the description, in which case the order lapses. (Nathanson, &c.)

môn-ô-clî-ti-ô-nâ-dôn-ai, *a.* [Gr. *monodactylos* (monodactylos) = one fingered; pref. *mono-*, and Gr. *dactylos* (dactylos) = a finger.]

Zool.: Having one finger or one toe.

môn-ô-clî-ti-ô-nâ-dôn-ai, *a.* [MONODACTYL.]

Zool.: A mammal of the division or sub-class Monodelphida.

môn-ô-clî-ti-ô-nâ-dôn-ai, *a.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Gr. *dactylos* (dactylos) = the womb.]

Zool.: The name given by De Blainville to a division of Mammalia, in which the uterus is single, but still shows a tendency to duality by being divided above. It opens into a single vagina, which is distinct from the rectum. The young are nourished within the uterus until they are able to suck. This division contains all Mammals, except Marsupials and Monodelphids. It was divided by Prof. Huxley into Decidua and Non-decidua, but now forms his class Eutheria. [P. S. TROCHETA.]

môn-ô-clî-ti-ô-nâ-dôn-ai, *a.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Gr. *dactylos* (dactylos) = the womb.]

A.: Is *mono-*; Pertaining or belonging to the Monodelphid; destitute of a second pair of pouch.

B.: Is *mono-*; Pertaining or belonging to the Monodelphid; destitute of a second pair of pouch.

môn-ô-clî-ti-ô-nâ-dôn-ai, *a.* [Eng. *mono-*, and Gr. *dactylos* (dactylos) = the womb.]

môn-ô-clî-ti-ô-nâ-dôn-ai, *a.* [Eng. *mono-*, and Gr. *dactylos* (dactylos) = the womb.]

1. *Bot.*: The same as MONOCOTYLEDONOUS (q.v.).

2. *Zool.*: The same as MONOCOTYLEDONOUS (q.v.).

môn-ô-clî-ti-ô-nâ-dôn-ai, *a.* [Eng. *mono-*, and Gr. *dactylos* (dactylos) = the womb.]

môn-ô-clî-ti-ô-nâ-dôn-ai, *a.* [Eng. *mono-*, and Gr. *dactylos* (dactylos) = the womb.]

môn-ô-clî-ti-ô-nâ-dôn-ai, *a.* [Eng. *mono-*, and Gr. *dactylos* (dactylos) = the womb.]

môn-ô-clî-ti-ô-nâ-dôn-ai, *a.* [Eng. *mono-*, and Gr. *dactylos* (dactylos) = the womb.]

môn-ô-clî-ti-ô-nâ-dôn-ai, *a.* [Eng. *mono-*, and Gr. *dactylos* (dactylos) = the womb.]

môn-ô-clî-ti-ô-nâ-dôn-ai, *a.* [Eng. *mono-*, and Gr. *dactylos* (dactylos) = the womb.]

môn-ô-clî-ti-ô-nâ-dôn-ai, *a.* [Eng. *mono-*, and Gr. *dactylos* (dactylos) = the womb.]

môn-ô-clî-ti-ô-nâ-dôn-ai, *a.* [Eng. *mono-*, and Gr. *dactylos* (dactylos) = the womb.]

môn-ô-clî-ti-ô-nâ-dôn-ai, *a.* [Eng. *mono-*, and Gr. *dactylos* (dactylos) = the womb.]

môn-ô-clî-ti-ô-nâ-dôn-ai, *a.* [Eng. *mono-*, and Gr. *dactylos* (dactylos) = the womb.]

môn-ô-clî-ti-ô-nâ-dôn-ai, *a.* [Eng. *mono-*, and Gr. *dactylos* (dactylos) = the womb.]

môn-ô-clî-ti-ô-nâ-dôn-ai, *a.* [Eng. *mono-*, and Gr. *dactylos* (dactylos) = the womb.]

môn-ô-clî-ti-ô-nâ-dôn-ai, *a.* [Eng. *mono-*, and Gr. *dactylos* (dactylos) = the womb.]

môn-ô-clî-ti-ô-nâ-dôn-ai, *a.* [Eng. *mono-*, and Gr. *dactylos* (dactylos) = the womb.]

môn-ô-clî-ti-ô-nâ-dôn-ai, *a.* [Eng. *mono-*, and Gr. *dactylos* (dactylos) = the womb.]

môn-ô-clî-ti-ô-nâ-dôn-ai, *a.* [Eng. *mono-*, and Gr. *dactylos* (dactylos) = the womb.]

môn-ô-clî-ti-ô-nâ-dôn-ai, *a.* [Eng. *mono-*, and Gr. *dactylos* (dactylos) = the womb.]

môn-ô-clî-ti-ô-nâ-dôn-ai, *a.* [MONOCOR.]

Zool.: Rosary-shell; a genus of holostomatous procoelobranchiate gastropods, family Turridae. Top shaped, resembling the periwinkle in form; the whorls are grooved and granulated spirally; lip thickened and grooved, columella irregularly toothed; operculum whorled and horny. Ten recent species are known from West Africa, the Red Sea, India, and Australia. Mangrove-swamps form their favourite habitat.

môn-ô-clî-ti-ô-nâ-dôn-ai, *a.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Gr. *donus* (donus) = a gift.]

Bot.: A genus of Annonaceae, tribe Annonaeae. There are numerous species. Five are known, natives of Africa. *Monodora Maritima* has the qualities of the nutmeg. It has been introduced into the West Indies.

môn-ô-clî-ti-ô-nâ-dôn-ai, *a.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Gr. *drama* (drama) = a drama, a drama.] A dramatic piece for one performer only.

môn-ô-clî-ti-ô-nâ-dôn-ai, *a.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Gr. *drama* (drama) = a drama, a drama.]

môn-ô-clî-ti-ô-nâ-dôn-ai, *a.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Gr. *drama* (drama) = a drama, a drama.]

môn-ô-clî-ti-ô-nâ-dôn-ai, *a.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Gr. *drama* (drama) = a drama, a drama.]

môn-ô-clî-ti-ô-nâ-dôn-ai, *a.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Gr. *drama* (drama) = a drama, a drama.]

môn-ô-clî-ti-ô-nâ-dôn-ai, *a.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Gr. *drama* (drama) = a drama, a drama.]

môn-ô-clî-ti-ô-nâ-dôn-ai, *a.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Gr. *drama* (drama) = a drama, a drama.]

môn-ô-clî-ti-ô-nâ-dôn-ai, *a.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Gr. *drama* (drama) = a drama, a drama.]

môn-ô-clî-ti-ô-nâ-dôn-ai, *a.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Gr. *drama* (drama) = a drama, a drama.]

môn-ô-clî-ti-ô-nâ-dôn-ai, *a.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Gr. *drama* (drama) = a drama, a drama.]

môn-ô-clî-ti-ô-nâ-dôn-ai, *a.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Gr. *drama* (drama) = a drama, a drama.]

môn-ô-clî-ti-ô-nâ-dôn-ai, *a.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Gr. *drama* (drama) = a drama, a drama.]

môn-ô-clî-ti-ô-nâ-dôn-ai, *a.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Gr. *drama* (drama) = a drama, a drama.]

môn-ô-clî-ti-ô-nâ-dôn-ai, *a.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Gr. *drama* (drama) = a drama, a drama.]

môn-ô-clî-ti-ô-nâ-dôn-ai, *a.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Gr. *drama* (drama) = a drama, a drama.]

môn-ô-clî-ti-ô-nâ-dôn-ai, *a.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Gr. *drama* (drama) = a drama, a drama.]

môn-ô-clî-ti-ô-nâ-dôn-ai, *a.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Gr. *drama* (drama) = a drama, a drama.]

môn-ô-clî-ti-ô-nâ-dôn-ai, *a.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Gr. *drama* (drama) = a drama, a drama.]

môn-ô-clî-ti-ô-nâ-dôn-ai, *a.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Gr. *drama* (drama) = a drama, a drama.]

môn-ô-clî-ti-ô-nâ-dôn-ai, *a.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Gr. *drama* (drama) = a drama, a drama.]

môn-ô-clî-ti-ô-nâ-dôn-ai, *a.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Gr. *drama* (drama) = a drama, a drama.]

môn-ô-clî-ti-ô-nâ-dôn-ai, *a.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Gr. *drama* (drama) = a drama, a drama.]

môn-ô-clî-ti-ô-nâ-dôn-ai, *a.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Gr. *drama* (drama) = a drama, a drama.]

môn-ô-clî-ti-ô-nâ-dôn-ai, *a.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Gr. *drama* (drama) = a drama, a drama.]

môn-ô-clî-ti-ô-nâ-dôn-ai, *a.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Gr. *drama* (drama) = a drama, a drama.]

môn-ô-clî-ti-ô-nâ-dôn-ai, *a.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Gr. *drama* (drama) = a drama, a drama.]

môn-ô-clî-ti-ô-nâ-dôn-ai, *a.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Gr. *drama* (drama) = a drama, a drama.]

môn-ô-clî-ti-ô-nâ-dôn-ai, *a.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Gr. *drama* (drama) = a drama, a drama.]

môn-ô-clî-ti-ô-nâ-dôn-ai, *a.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Gr. *drama* (drama) = a drama, a drama.]

môn-ô-gâm-ic, *a.* [Eng. *monogamy*(y); -ic.]
The same as MONOGAMOUS (q.v.).

* **mô-nôg-â-mist**, *a.* [Eng. *monogamy*(y); -ist.]

1. One who disallows or disapproves of second marriages; an advocate of marrying only once.

"I valued myself upon being a strict monogamist."
—*Goldsmith: Vicar of Wakefield*, ch. xiv.

2. One who has only one wife; as opposed to a bigamist or polygamist.

mô-nôg-â-môis, *a.* [Eng. *monogamy*(y); -ois.]

1. Ordinary language:

1. Advocating monogamy or the practice of marrying only once.

2. Marrying only one at a time; opposed to bigamous or polygamous.

II. Technically:

1. Bot.: Having flowers distinct from each other. [MONOGAMIA.]

2. Zool.: Pairing with a single mate, and living in couples.

mô-nôg-â-mỹ, * **mô-nôg-â-miô**, *s.* [Lat. *monogamus*, from Gr. *monogamia* (monogamia), from *monos* (monos) = alone, single, and *gamos* (gamos) = marriage.]

1. Ordinary language:

1. The practice of marrying only once; the principle which forbids the second marriage of a widow or widower.

2. The marrying of only one at a time; as opposed to bigamy or polygamy.

II. Zool.: The habit of pairing with a single mate.

môn-ô-gâm-tric, *a.* [Gr. *monos* (monos) = alone, single, and *trigon* (trigon) = the same, match.] Having any one substance.

môn-ô-gôn-ô-sis, *s.* [Gr. *monos* (monos) = alone, single, and *gonos* (gonos) = origin.]

1. Biology:

1. A term used by Van Beneden to denote direct development of an embryo from a parent similar to itself. (*direct development*.)

2. In C. A. Thomas's applies the term to the descent of an individual from one parent form, containing both the sperm cell and germ cell, monogamy. (It is used also by Haeckel in this sense.)

môn-ô-gôn-ô-sỹ, [MONOGONISM.] The doctrine that the human race has sprung from a single species.

môn-ô-gô-nô-tic, *a.* [MONOGONISM.] Of or pertaining to monogonism; monophyletic.

"There are indeed two schools of physiologists, the polygenetic and the monogenetic, the former admitting from the beginning a variety of primitive cells, the latter postulating but one cell as the source of all being." — *Max Müller: Frazer's Magazine*, July, 1877.

mô-nôg-ên-ism, *s.* [Fr. *monogénisme*; -ism.] [MONOGENISM.]

Anthrop.: The system which assumes that all men belong to a single race, or that all men are descended from a single pair. [MONOGENISM.]

"Elevation of the public sex taught the Adamite monogamy, so that were an established fact." — *Harvey: Critique* (1879), p. 159.

mô-nôg-ên-ist, *a. & s.* [Fr. *monogéniste*.]

A. *As adj.*: Pertaining to or in any way connected with monogenism.

"The monogenist hypotheses." — *Huxley: Critique* (1879), p. 159.

B. *As substantive*:

Anthrop.: A supporter of monogenism. Huxley divides them into three classes: (1) "Adamites," who accept the Mosiac account of the creation literally; (2) those who occupy a middle position between the "Adamites" and the "Rational Monogenists"; and (3) "Rational Monogenists," including Lamarck, Buffon, Blumenbach, Cuvier, and Prichard. Their views are: (1) that the present condition of the earth has existed for untold ages; (2) that at an extremely remote period man was created somewhere between the Caucasians and the Hindoo Kooris; (3) that as men multiplied they migrated; and (4) that climatic influences and other conditions are sufficient to account for all the diversities of mankind.

"According to the monogenists all mankind have sprung from a single pair." — *Harvey: Critique* (1879), p. 159.

môn-ô-gôn-nist, *a.* [Eng. *monogenist*; -ist.] The same as MONOGENIST, A. (q.v.).

"Combining all that is good in the Monogenist and Polygenist schools." — *Harvey: Critique* (1879), p. 163.

môn-ô-gôn-nist, *a. & s.* [Pref. *mon-*, and Gr. *gonos* (gonos) = to produce.]

Chem.: A term applied by Eilenneyer to those elements which combine with one another in one proportion only: thus hydrogen and chlorine unite in the proportion of one part by weight of the former to 35.5 parts of the latter, and in no other.

mô-nôg-ôn-y, *s.* [Gr. *monogonia* (monogonia), from *monogonos* (monogonos) = of one and the same blood; pref. *mon-*, and *gonos* (gonos) = race, stock, family.]

Anthrop.: The opinion or fact that mankind springs from a single pair.

môn-ô-gôn-ic, *a.* [Eng. *monogony*(y); -ic.] Belonging to, or in any way connected with monogony (q.v.).

The phenomenon of a sexual or monogamous population. — *Huxley: Critique* (1879), p. 157.

mô-nôg-ôn-nỹ, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *monogonia*; pref. *mon-*, and Gr. *gonos* (gonos) = birth, descent.]

Bot.: Propagation by fission or gemmation; non-sexual propagation.

"The kind of a tree, extremely widely spread." — *Huxley: Critique* (1879), p. 157.

môn-ô-grâm, *s.* [Lat. *monogramma*, from Gr. *monogrammaton* (monogrammaton) = a mark, formed of one letter; *monos* (monos) = alone, single, and *gramma* (gramma) = a letter; fr. *monogramma*.]

1. A single character in writing.

"The doctor's of opinion that, before the writing of words was simplified as to the letters, the letters were expressed by some arbitrary sign, or character, denoted to express complete words, and which he therefore calls monograms." — *West: Med. Jur.*, 1802, p. 411.

2. A picture drawn in lines without colour; a sketch.

3. A cipher composed of two or more letters, arranged or interwoven in such a manner as to form a single object, and used in seals, letter paper, &c., and by artists as the signature on their paintings, engravings, &c.

môn-ô-grâm-mal, *a.* [Eng. *monogrammatic*.]

1. In the style or fashion of a monogram; pertaining to monograms.

2. In manner of a sketch.

"Though it be but a word, a monogram is a description, and a kind of a drawing of a word with a color." — *Locke: Essay*, 1689, p. 103.

môn-ô-grâm-mic, * **môn-ô-grâm-mous**, *a.* [Eng. *monogrammatic*; -ous.] The same as MONOGRAMMATIC (q.v.).

môn-ô-grâph, *s.* [Gr. *monos* (monos) = alone, single, and *grapho* (grapho) = to write; *graphos* (graphos) = to write.] An account or description of a single thing or class of things; an essay on a single object.

"The pamphlet still remains the best monograph on the subject in point of utility." — *Atk. North: Aug.* 18, 1852, p. 413.

môn-ô-grâph, *a.* [MONOGRAMMATIC.] To write or compose a monograph of; to describe in a monograph.

The British species of *Lambicus* have never been correctly monographed. — *Brady: Proc. Zool. Acclimat. Soc. Lond.*, 1871, p. 103.

mô-nôg-râ-phêr, *s.* [Eng. *monographist*; -er.] One who writes or composes a monograph.

môn-ô-grâph-ic, **môn-ô-grâph-ic-al**, *a.* [Fr. *monographique*; -ic, -al.]

1. Pertaining to or of the nature of a monograph.

2. Drawn in lines without colour.

môn-ô-grâph-ic-al-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *monographically*; -ly.] In the manner of a monograph; in a monograph.

mô-nôg-râ-phist, *s.* [Eng. *monographist*; -ist.] A writer of a monograph.

mô-nôg-râ-phôis, *a.* [Eng. *monographist*; -ois.] The same as MONOGRAPHIC (q.v.).

mô-nôg-râ-phỹ, *s.* [MONOGRAPHIC.]

1. A monograph.

2. Definition in lines without colours; an outline sketch.

môn-ô-gyn, *s.* [MONOGYNIA.]

Bot.: A plant of the Linnæan order Monogynia (q.v.).

môn-ô-gyn-i-a, *s. pl.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Gr. *gynai* (gynai) = a woman.]

Bot.: An order of plants in Linnæus's artificial system. It consists of those with one stamen. Various classes have an order Monogynia.

môn-ô-gyn-i-an, **mô-nôg-yn-ôis**, *a.* [Eng. *monogynia*; -an, -ois.] Pertaining to the order Monogynia; having only one style or pistil.

môn-ô-gyn-ôis-al, *a.* [Pref. *mono-*, Gr. *gynai* (gynai) = a woman, a pistil, and *oikos* (oikos) = a house.]

Bot. (Of a fruit): Formed of one pistil from a single flower.

mô-nôg-yn-ỹ, *s.* [MONOGYNIA.] Marriage to one wife only; the state of having only one wife at a time.

môn-ô-hôm-êr-ôis, *a.* [Gr. *monos* (monos) = alone, single, and *hêra* (hêra) = a day.]

Med.: Existing or continuing only for a single day.

môn-ôl-ôis, *a.* [MONOTHEISM.]

môn-ôl-ô-try, *s.* [Gr. *monos* (monos) = alone, single, and *latreia* (latreia) = service, worship.] The worship of one God.

"The religion of the old Testament is no more natural variety of Semitic monolatry." — *W. Robert Smith: Old Test. in Jewish Church*, lect. 2.

môn-ô-lôp-ia, *s.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Gr. *laos* (laos) = a scale.]

Zool.: A genus of Macrionian Crustacea, akin to Porcellana.

môn-ô-lith, *s.* [Gr. *monos* (monos) = alone, single, and *lithos* (lithos) = a stone.] A column or block formed of a single stone. The term is applied to such structures as the obelisks of Egypt.

môn-ô-lith-al, **môn-ô-lith-ic**, *a.* [Fr. *monolithal*; -al, -ic.] Formed of a single stone or block.

"The remarkable monoliths grouped the stones of a structure." — *W. de la Roche: Ruins of the Pyramids*, ch. v.

The term *monolith* is also applied to structures in which the blocks are immense, in some cases reaching from the foundation to the entablature.

mô-nôl-ô-gist, *s.* [Eng. *monologist*(y); -ist.] One who soliloquizes; one who monopolizes conversation.

môn-ô-lôgue, *s.* [Fr., from Gr. *monologos* (monologos) = speaking alone; *monos* (monos) = alone, and *logos* (logos) = a word, speech.]

1. A dramatic scene in which a person speaks by himself; a soliloquy.

"I can show in Shakespeare many scenes of rhyme together and the like in Ten Jonson's tragedies, in each he and Solinus sometimes thirty or forty lines; I mean to show the absurdity of monologues." — *Trapp: The Works of Terence*, 1709, p. 103.

2. A long speech or dissertation uttered by one person in company.

mô-nôl-ô-gỹ, *s.* [MONOLOGUE.] The act or habit of indulging in monologues, or of monopolizing conversation by long dissertations; a habit of soliloquizing.

mô-nô-m-â-chist, *s.* [Eng. *monomachist*(y); -ist.] One who fights in single combat; a duellist.

mô-nô-m-â-chỹ, * **môn-ô-mâ-chĩ**, *a. & s.* [Gr. *monomachia* (monomachia), from *monomachos* (monomachos) = fighting in single combat; *monos* (monos) = alone, single, and *machos* (machos) = to fight; Ital. & Lat. *monomachia*; Fr. *monomachie*.]

A duel; a single combat.

"The morning came—and man to man, The grand monomachy began." — *Shakespeare: The Twelfth Night*.

môn-ô-mâ-né, *s.* [MONOMANIA.] One suffering from monomania; a monomaniac.

môn-ô-mâ-nĩ, *a. & s.* [Gr. *monos* (monos) = alone, single, and *mania* (mania) = madness; Ital. & Sp. *monomaniaco*; Fr. *monomane*.]

Madness or derangement of the mind with regard to one subject only. The monomaniac often takes up a wrong principle, but reasons

bôn, bô, pôt, jôv, oâ, gâ, chôr, gîn, bôn, gô, gâm, thîn, thî, sîn, aq; expect, Xenophon, exist. -âg, -cian, -tian = shân. -tion, -sion = shûn; -tion, -sion = shûn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shûs. -ble, -dile, &c. = bôl, dôl.

who is licensed for the exclusive manufacture, sale, or purchase of any article; one who buys up the whole available stock of any commodity in order to resell at an advanced price.

2. One who assumes or claims the right to anything to the exclusion of others.

"Some green heads as cold of wit as thought,
Suppose themselves monopolists of nature."
—*Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus*.

***môn-ô-pôl-i-tan**, *s.* [Eng. *monopoly*; *t* connective; suff. -*tan*.] A monopolist or monopolizer.

"Monopolists of starch, tin, fish, cloth, &c."
—*Olden, Life of Sir W. Raleigh*.

***mô-nôp-ô-lite**, *s.* [MONOPOLY.] A monopolist.

"You merchant rogues, and monopolists"
—*Shakespeare, The Merchant of Venice*, 1, 322.

mô-nôp-ô-lize, **mô-nôp-ô-lize**, *v. t.* [Eng. *monopolize* (-*ize*); *-lize*; Fr. *monopoliser*.]

1. To obtain or possess a monopoly of; to have exclusive command over for production, sale, or purchase.

2. To obtain or hold exclusive possession of; to engross.

"It is natural that they should demand a division of the common property among all the citizens rather than allow it to be monopolized by a few unprincipled men."
—*Locke, Two Treatises of Government*, 1, 131.

mô-nôp-ô-liz-er, *s.* [Eng. *monopolizer* (-*er*); *-er*.] One who monopolizes; one who holds a monopoly; a monopolist.

"Patentees and monopolists in the trade of book-selling."
—*Milton, Areopagitica*.

mô-nôp-ô-ly, **mon-o-po-ly**, *s.* [Lat. *monopolium*; from Gr. *monopolos* (*monopolos*) = the right of monopoly; *monopolos* (*monopolos*) = monopoly; *monos* (*monos*) = single, and *polos* (*polos*) = to sell, to traffic; Fr. *monopole*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. An exclusive trading right over; the exclusive right of private sale of production, sale, or purchase of any commodity, the sole right or power of selling any commodity; the exclusive right or privilege of trading in any commodity, or with any country; hence the term from the proper authority to any person or company to make, sell, export, import, buy, or otherwise deal in a commodity or number of commodities. Thus a patent for an invention gives the patentee the exclusive right of making or dealing in the article patented.

"He thinks he can never trade to his advantage unless he is the sole proprietor of every thing he values."
—*Smith, Wealth of Nations*, 1, 10.

2. That which is the subject of a monopoly; as, Opium is a government monopoly in India.

3. The assuming or claiming right to or possession of anything to the exclusion of others; as, He claims a monopoly of the conversation.

II. *Law*: Some of our early sovereigns assumed to themselves the right of granting to certain favoured subjects the monopoly, or sole right of selling and dealing in particular commodities. This prerogative was carried to a most unprincipled length in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and led to the passing of the Statute of Monopolies, 21 Jac. I., c. 3; which, while declaring the illegality of such grants of exclusive trading in general, contained an exception in favour of new and original inventions in manufacture; and enacted that the declaration against monopolies should not extend to letters patent and grants of privilege for the term of fourteen years or under, of the sole working of any manner of new manufactures within the realm, to the true and first inventor thereof, provided such manufactures were not in use by others at the time of granting the letters patent. Upon this exception, which, to a certain extent, recognizes the royal prerogative, the modern law of patents for inventions in manufactures may be considered to rest.

***môn-ô-pôl-y-lôgue**, *s.* [Gr. *monos* (*monos*) = alone, single; *polos* (*polos*) = many, and *logos* (*logos*) = a word, a speech.] An entertainment in which a single actor sustains several characters.

môn-ô-pri-ô-nô-l-ô-gy, *s.* [Pref. *mono-*, and dimin. of Gr. *epios* (*epios*) = a saw.]

Zool. (*Of grasshoppers*): Having only a single row of hydrochore or cellular in the simple or branched polyary.

mô-nôp-têr-ôl, *s.* [MONOPTEROS.]

A. *As adj.*: Shaped or formed like a monopterous.

B. *As subst.*: A monopterous.

mô-nôp-têr-ôl, **mô-nôp-têr-ôl**, *s.* [Gr. *monopteros* (*monopteros*), from *monos* (*monos*) = single, and *pteros* (*pteros*) = a wing, a row.]

Arch.: A species of temple without walls, and composed of columns arranged in a circle, and supporting a entablature, or a conical roof. Called also a Monopteros.

môn-ôp-têr-ôl, *s.* [MONOPTEROS.]

Ichthy.: A genus of physostomous fishes, family Symbraconidae (q.v.). *Monopterus javanicus* is extremely common in the East Indian Archipelago. It is upwards of three feet long.

***mô-nôp-tôte**, *s.* [Gr. *monopteros* (*monopteros*) = having but one case; *monos* (*monos*) = single, and *pteros* (*pteros*) = a falling, a case.]

Gram.: A noun which has but one oblique case ending.

môn-ôp-tyg-ma, *s.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Gr. *ptygma* (*ptygma*) = anything folded, a fold, *ptygma* (*ptygma*) = to fold, to double up.]

Zool.: A genus of holostean fish, prosobranch elvite, gasteropods, family Pyramidellidae (q.v.). The shells are beautiful and delicate. The animal has short tentacles, with the eyes at their inner bases, rudimentary tongue, and elongated, narrow foot. Twelve species are known.

***môn-ô-py-rô-nôus**, *s.* [Pref. *mono-*; Gr. *pyros* (*pyros*) = a stone or kernel, and Eng. suff. -*us*.]

Bot.: Having but a single stone or kernel.

môn-or-gân-ôl, *s.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Eng. *organ* (q.v.).] Belonging to or affecting one organ or set of organs.

***môn-ô-rhyme**, *s.* [Gr. *monorhymos* (*monorhymos*) = alone, single, and *rhymos* (*rhymos*) = rhythm.] A composition of verse in which all the lines end in the same rhyme.

môn-or-mi-a, *s.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Gr. *ormia* (*ormia*) = a hollow-line.]

Bot.: A genus of Nostocaceae (Conferend Algae) founded by Berkeley. One is British, *Monorhynchus*, which occurs in ditches, in reddish brown gelatinous masses, about the size of a walnut.

môn-ô-sép-al-ôus, *s.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Eng. *sepals* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Having one sepal, i.e., the sepals united into a single perianthian.

mô-nô-sis, *s.* [Gr. *monos* (*monos*) = sole, singleness, singleness.]

Bot.: The isolation of one organ from the rest.

môn-ô-sô-ma-ta, **môn-ô-sô-ma-ti-a** (ti as shi), *s.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Gr. *soma* (*soma*) = body, *soma* (*soma*) = the body.]

Zool.: An order of Rhinopoda, established by Siebold, comprising those which consist of only a single animal. They are naked or enclosed in a capsule, with one opening for the extrusion of the inferior filaments. Families, Proteidae and Aecellidae. (q.v.)

môn-ô-spêrm, *s.* [Gr. *monos* (*monos*) = sole, singleness, singleness, and Gr. *spêrma* (*spêrma*) = seed.]

Bot.: A plant having one seed.

môn-ô-spêrm-ôus, *s.* [Eng. *monospermous*, -*ous*.]

Bot.: Having but one seed.

môn-ô-spêr-môl-ôl, *s.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Eng. *spêrma* (q.v.).] Consisting of or having a single sperm.

***mô-nô-spêr-môl-ôl**, *s.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Gr. *spêrma* (*spêrma*) = an ear of corn.]

Bot.: Having a single spike.

môn-ô-stêr-ôl, *s.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Eng. *stêrion* (q.v.).]

Chem.: (C₂H₅)₂(OH)(C₂H₅)₂. Prepared by heating a mixture of stearic acid and glycerin to 200° in a sealed tube for forty hours. It crystallizes in small white needles, which melt at 61° and resolubly at 60°.

môn-ô-stêr-ôl, *s.* [Gr. *monostichos* (*monostichos*) = consisting of only one verse; *monos* (*monos*) = single, and *stichos* (*stichos*) = a verse.] A poem consisting of but a single verse.

mô-nô-tô-ma, *s. pl.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Gr. *stoma* (*stoma*) = the mouth.]

Zool.: A sub-order of Hydrozoa or Hydromedusae, order Discophora or Actinophora.

***môn-ô-stroph-ôl**, *s.* [Gr. *monostrophos* (*monostrophos*) = consisting of a single strain; *monos* (*monos*) = alone, single, and *strophos* (*strophos*) = a turning, a strophe.] Having only one strophe, written in one unvaried measure; not varying in measure.

"The dithyramb of Lucretius evenally became monostrophic."
—*Donaldson, The Art of the Greeks*, p. 57.

môn-ô-styl-ôl, *s.* [Gr. *monos* (*monos*) = alone, single, and *stylôl* (*stylôl*) = a pillar, a style.]

Architecture:

1. A term applied to the pillars of mediæval architecture when they consist of a single shaft, in distinction to Polystyle.

2. Applied to a building which is of the same style of architecture throughout.

môn-ô-syl-lâb-ôl, **môn-ô-syl-lâb-ôl**, *s.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Eng. *syllable*, *syllable*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Consisting of a single syllable; as, a monosyllabic word.

2. Consisting of monosyllables; as, monosyllabic verse.

II. *Philol.*: Applied to those languages in which each word is a simple, uninflected root. Such are the Chinese, Siamese, Burmese, Tibetan, &c.

"If we read with regard to languages in different parts of the earth, we should have no right to infer their construction."
—*Whitney, Life & Growth of Language*, ch. vi.

monosyllabic echo, *s.*

Acoustics: An echo of which only the last syllable can be heard. It arises when one

stan is 112.5 feet from the reflector.

***môn-ô-syl-lâ-bi-sm**, *s.* [Eng. *monosyllabic* (-*ism*); *-ism*.]

A predominance of monosyllables.

"Recent tendency in the system in Philological Classification."
—*Whitney, Life & Growth of Language*, ch. vi.

môn-ô-syl-lâ-bi-c, *s. a. n.* [Fr. *monosyllabe*, from Lat. *monosyllabus*, from Gr. *monosyllabos* (*monosyllabos*) = of one syllable; *monos* (*monos*) = alone, single, and *syllabos* (*syllabos*) = a syllable (q.v.).]

A. *As subst.*: A word of only one syllable.

"In monosyllabic his the power is lost."
—*Shakespeare, Hamlet*.

B. *As adj.*: Consisting of only one syllable; monosyllabic. (q.v.)

môn-ô-syl-lâ-bled (bled as beld), *s.* [Eng. *monosyllabic* (-*bled*); *-bled*.] Reduced to a monosyllable.

"Nine hundred and thirty bled."
—*Into the heart of monosyllabic*. (q.v.)

môn-ô-sym-mêr-ri-câ-l, *s.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Eng. *symmetrical* (-*cal*).]

Bot.: A term used of flowers which can be divided into two exactly equal parts.

môn-ô-tês-sâ-rôn, *s.* [Gr. *monos* (*monos*) = alone, single, and *tês-sâ-rôn* (*tês-sâ-rôn*) = four.] A harmony of the four gospels; a single narrative compiled from a collection of the four gospels.

môn-ô-thâl-a-mên, *s.* [MONOTHALAMIA.] One of the Monothalamia (q.v.).

môn-ô-thâ-lâ-mi-a, *s. pl.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Gr. *thalamos* (*thalamos*) = an inner room or chamber.]

Zool.: A division or sub-order of Foraminifera, embracing those which have only a single chamber. The animals consist of sarcoid, with a calcareous integument. The division in an unusual one, for the Polythalamia, from which the Monothalamia are distinguished, are monothalamous in the early stage of their existence.

môn-ô-thâl-a-môus, *s.* [MONOTHALAMIA.]

Zool.: Possessing only a single chamber; unilocular. Used of the chambered shells of the Foraminifera and the gasteropodous mollusca.

môn-ô-thâl-miô, *s.* [MONOTHALAMIA.]

Bot. (*Of fruits*): Formed from one pistil.

môn-ô-thê-câ-l, *s.* [Pref. *mono-*; Gr. *thêca* (*thêca*) = a box, a chest, and Eng. suff. -*cal*.]

Bot.: Having only one theca or locum.

bêl, bôy; pôt, jôw; cat, gail, chorna, ghin, benoh; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist, ph = f
-cain, -tân = shan; -tion, -cion = shin; -cion, -cion = shin; -cious, -cious = shin; -ble, -die, &c. = bpl, del.

Monsieur (as m'-sieu), pl. **Messieurs** (as mēs'-sieu), s. [Fr.]

1. The title given to the eldest brother of the king of France.

2. The ordinary title of address or courtesy in France, corresponding to the English Mr. or Sir. It is abbreviated in writing to M. or Mons., and in the plural to MM. or Messieurs.

3. A term applied in contempt by Englishmen to Frenchmen.

"A Frenchman his companion;
An eminent *monsieur*, that, it seems, much loves
A Gallian girl." *Shakspeare: Cymbeline*, l. 7.

mōn-sō' mī' s. [Named after Lady Ann Monson, who assisted Lee in his *Introduction to Botany*.]

Bot.: A genus of Cape Geraniaceae, having five equal sepals, five equal petals, and fifteen stamens in five bundles or in a single one. The stem of *Monsia spinosa* bears like a torch, and emits an agreeable odour.

mōn-soon, **mon son**, **mon-zoon**, s. [Ital. *monsone*, from Malay *monsoon* = a season; a monsoon, from Arab. *mausim* = a time; a season; Fr. *monsoon*, *monzon*, *monsson*; Port. *monção*; Sp. *monzon*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. In the same sense as II. 1, 2.

2. A breed of race horses, descended from a horse so named.

II. *Metaphorical*:

1. (Pl.): A modification of the trade winds, operative from the tropic of Cancer to Lat. 7° S., and from the coast of Africa through the Indian Ocean and the Bay of Bengal to Japan and the Western Pacific. There are two monsoons, the South-western and the North-eastern. The latter prevails from October to April, and the former from April to October. The bursting of the monsoon commences in rainy season; a India, the south-western bringing that of Bombay and Central India, and the north-eastern that of Madras and other parts of the east coast. [RAINY-SEASON.] The monsoons are caused by the unequal heating of the land and water and of the several land masses themselves in the regions which they affect. Independently of their great use in bringing rain to countries which otherwise would be fertile in desert, they are useful for navigation. As in the case of the trade winds, navigators can so plan their voyages as to take advantage of the monsoons, though powerful steamships can now achieve the feat of running in the teeth of the monsoon, but not without some discomfort to those on board.

2. Any similar wind blowing half the year in one direction and half in the other.

mōn-stēr, **mon stro**, s. & n. [Fr. *monstre*, from Lat. *monstrum* = a divine omens, a monster, from *monere* = to warn, to admonish; Sp. *monstruo*, *monstruo*; Port. *monstre*; Ital. *mostro*.]

A. *Ambulatory*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Anything extraordinary or out of the common order of nature, a prodigy, a marvel, a portent; a creature marvellous to see on account of size, form, or shape.

"As it became a roll like the deuce,
Whose every wave some wat'ry monster brings." *Pope: Homer, Iliad* xxi. 129.

2. Anything horrible from deformity, ugliness, wickedness, cruelty, or the commission of extraordinary or horrible crimes; a vile creature.

"We hear the world wonder every day at monsters of ingratitude." *Dickens: Barnaby Rudge*, ch. xxix.

3. A fanciful or chimerical creature, compounded in various ways of human and bestial forms, such as the wyvern, the cockatrice, the mermaid, &c. Many of these creatures are borne on coats of arms.

II. *Physical*: A being presenting some characteristics rarely met with in the species to which it belongs; a being having some monstrosity (q.v.). (Used both of animals and plants.)

B. *Adjective*: Of enormous or extraordinary size or numbers.

"The monster club within the cave I spied." *Pope: Homer, Odysseus* ix. 324.

* **mōn-stēr**, et. [MONSTER, s.] To make monstrous; to put out of the common or ordinary course of nature or things.

"Her offences
Must be of such monstrous degree
That monsters fit." *Shakspeare: Lear*, l. 1.

mōn-stēr' s. [Name unexplained (Purton).]

Bot.: A genus of Orobanchaceae, tribe Calceae. It consists of climbing plants from the warmer parts of America. *Monstera Adansonii* or *Dracopis pertusum* is a caustic. The Indians of Demerara use the fresh leaves of *M. pertusum* as rubefacients and vesicatories in dropsy.

* **mōn-stēr' ēr**, s. [Eng. *monster*; -er.] An exaggerator.

* **mōn-stēr' fūl**, **mon-ster-full**, a. [Eng. *monster*; -full.] Wonderful, extraordinary.

"These monstrous things I devise to thee
Because thou didst hat of them abroad to be."
Chaucer: Merchant's Second Tale.

mōn-strange, s. [Low Lat. *monstrum*, from *monstrum* = to show; O. Fr. *monstrance* = demonstration; O. Sp. & Ital. *monstranza*.]

Roman Ritual: A vessel in which the Host is exposed to the adoration of the people during the Forty Hours' Adoration, or in which it is exposed for Benediction. Prior to the institution of the feast of Corpus Christi (A.D. 1264) the Host was exposed for adoration in a pyx (q.v.). The chief part of the monstrance is formed by two discs of crystal, set vertically, between which the Host is placed. These discs are surrounded by rays of metal, emblematic of glory, and the whole is mounted on a stem.

mon-strā-tion, s. [Lat. *monstratio*, from *monstrum*, part of *monstrum* = to show.] A demonstration, a showing, a proof.

"Gentle, thereby as a certain *monstration*, howe he was the author of his death." *Shakspeare: Henry II.* act iii.

mōn-strā-tōr, s. [Lat.] A demonstrator; an exhibitor.

mon stre, s. [MONSTER, s.]

mōn-strī-cide, s. [Lat. *monstrum* = a monster, and *caedere* (comp. *caedo*) = to kill.] The slaughter of a monster.

"He would have committed not unjustifiable *monstricide*." *Blackley: Virginia* ch. xxx.

mōn-strif-er-ous, a. [Lat. *monstrum* = a monster, and *ferre* = to bear, to produce, and the suff. -ous.] Bearing or producing monsters.

"This *monstriferous* empire of women." *Anna: First Act*.

mōn-strōs-i-tē, **mōn-strōg-i-tē**, s. [MONSTROUSITY.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The quality or state of being monstrous, or out of the ordinary or common course of nature.

"We desire to possess of such enormities, this should be accounted to be, that it may be esteemed monstrous. They call of our *monstrous* as they had from their rarity, but men call it monstrous to give with their children, and not to conceive they should have children." *Shakspeare: Julius Caesar*, bk. v. ch. v.

2. That which is monstrous; a monster; a monstrous or unnatural condition.

"We used to tolerate living horses, black swans, hydras, centaurs, harpies, and others, for these are monstrous creatures of the poetical fancies." *Brown: Vulgar Errors*, bk. v. ch. xix.

II. *Animal & Veget. History*: A character appearing in an individual animal or plant, which is very rare in the species to which it belongs. It is abnormal in the sense of being exceptional, but not in the sense of being produced as a mere sport of nature independent of law. "By a monstrosity," says Mr. Darwin, "I presume is meant some considerable deviation in structure, generally injurious or not useful to the species." (*Orig. of Spec.* vol. 6th, p. 26.) They are, in man, as in inferior animals, and in plants. Idiocy, hermaphroditism, albinism, the possession of an unusual number of fingers or toes, more teeth than two, two heads, or no head at all, physical union by flesh, cartilage, or bone to any other individual, &c., are cases of human monstrosity. Monstrosities which graduate into slight variations are so similar in man and the lower animals, that the same classifications and the same terms, as has been shown by Lillie and Crofton St. Hilare, can be used for both. (*Darwin: Descent of Man*, p. 30.) Among some of the many monstrosities of the lower animals may be mentioned that discoidal shells occasionally become spiral, and fossil periwinkles from the Norwich Crag are often distorted. (*S. P. Woodward: Monstrosities* (ed. 1876), p. 37.) All cases of monstrosity are to be accounted for by law. In most cases they are caused by arrest of de-

velopment, in some by reversion to the character of a remote ancestor, in others by hypertrophy of a particular part.

mōn-stroūs, **mōn-strōūs**, a. & ad. [O. Fr. *monstreux*, from Lat. *monstruosus*, *monstruosus*, from *monstrum* = a monster (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *monstruoso*; Ital. *mostroo*, *monstruoso*.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Unnatural in form or appearance; deviating from the natural order of things.

"We sometimes read and hear of monstrous births." *South: Sermons*, vol. 11, ser. 6.

2. Enormous, huge, extraordinary.

"The sheriff with a most monstrous watch is at the door." *Shakspeare: Henry II.* act i.

3. Shocking, horrible, hateful.

"Give you monstrous proof all this force." *Shakspeare: Titus Andronicus*, 225.

4. Out of reason; horrible, extravagant.

"His children were monstrous, but they were well timed." *Shakspeare: Henry II.* act xlvii.

5. Containing or full of monsters.

"Where the perhaps under the welcoming tide
Waited the bottom of the monstrous world." *Milton: Lycidas*, 138.

B. *As adverb*: Enormously, extraordinarily, exceedingly.

"gilt infinite or monstrous desperate." *Shakspeare: All's Well that Ends Well*, act 1.

mōn-stroūs-lē, ad. [Eng. *monstrous*; -ly.]

1. In a monstrous manner; against the common order of nature; unnaturally.

2. Shockingly, unusually, enormously, extravagantly.

"The value of that grant was so monstrously exaggerated." *Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. xxi.

mōn'-stroūs-nēss, **mōn'-strō-ous-nēss**, s. [Eng. *monstrous*, -ness.] The quality or state of being monstrous; monstrosity.

"Whose monstrous course doth so perjure,
Of reason and dejection me." *Shakspeare: Measure for Measure*, Symph. 4.

mōn-strō-ūs-i-tē, s. [Eng. *monstrous*; -ity.] Monstrosity.

"This is the monstrosity in love lady, that the will is infinite, and the execution confined." *Shakspeare: Twelfth Night*, act 2.

mōn-strō-ous, a. [MONSTROUS.]

* **mōn-strō-ous-nēss**, s. [MONSTROUSNESS.]

mōnt, s. [Fr. = mountain.] (See compound.)

mont-de-piété, s.

Finance, &c.: One of the money-lending establishments founded in Italy in the fifteenth century, with the view of lending money to the poor at a smaller rate of interest than was exacted by ordinary pawnbrokers. The institution spread to France, Spain, and some other countries.

mōn-tā-cū-tā, s. [Named after Col. George Montagu, an early English malacologist.]

Zool.: A genus of Conchiferous Molluscs, family Luridae. It has a thin minute shell, and a large broad grooved foot. Recent species have been found in the United States, &c. Fossil two, from the Pliocene of England.

montagnard (as mōn-tan-yā), s. [Fr. *montagne* = a mountain.]

1. *Col. Term*: A mountaineer.

2. *Fr. Hist.*: A name given at various times to any member of the extreme democratic party in France. [MOUNTAIN, s.]

mōn-tāne, a. [Lat. *montanus*, from *mons*, *montis* = a mountain.] Mountainous, hilly.

"A single species restricted to elevated *montane* localities in Tasmania." *Anderson: Chronicle*, No. 407 (1881), p. 27.

mōn-tān-ic, a. [Lat. *montanus*, from *mons*, *montis* = a mountain.] Of or pertaining to mountains; consisting of mountains.

mōn-tā-nine, s. [Lat. *montanus*, from *mons*, *montis* = a mountain.]

Chem.: An alkaloid said by Van Mons to exist in China root, the mark of *Erubus* *foetidus*.

mōn-tān-ism, s. [See d.t.]

Church Hist.: The religious system of Montanus, an inhabitant of a Phrygian village, called Pepusa, who, about 171 A.D., proclaimed himself the Paraclete or Comforter promised by Jesus (PARACLETE), and professed

hōl, **boy**; **pōt**, **jōvi**; **oat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **qin**, **bench**; **go**, **gam**; **this**, **this**; **sin**, **ag**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ing**.
-clax, **-tlan** = **shax**. **-tlan**, **-don** = **shūm**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **shūn**. **-tious**, **-tious**, **-sious** = **shūn**. **-ble**, **-die**, &c. = **dēl**, **dēl**.

given
blir
l
x
at
(ed)

189

Syrian. *so*, *os* = *ō*: *sy* = *ē*. *su* = *kw*.

moor-hall, s.

Bot. (PL): *Conerva cegropilis*, found in a compact ball like a sponge at the bottom of fresh-water lakes. It is sometimes used as a pen-wiper.

moor-berry, s.

Bot.: *Oryzopsis palustris*.

moor-bred, a. Produced or bred on moors.

"Amongst the teal and moor-bred mallard,"
Drington: Harrod's Wars, bk. vi.

moor-buzzard, s. The same as **MARSH-HARRIER** (q.v.).**moor-coal, s.**

Geol.: A friable variety of lignite.

moor-game, s. Grouse, red game.**moor-grass, s.**

Bot.: *Scaligeria curvula*, a grass with an oblong sub-second silvery-grey panicle, found in Britain in hilly pastures, especially in limestone districts. It is six to eighteen inches high.

moor-heath, s.

Bot.: The genus *Gypsacallis*.

moor-ill, moir-ill, s. A disease to which cattle are subject.**moor-titling, s.** The Stomach (q.v.).

moor, v.t. & i. [Dut. *moeren*; O. Dut. *moeren*, *moeren* = to bind, to the knots, cogn. with A.S. *moeran*, whence *moor* = to mar, to hinder.] [MAR.]

A. Transitive:

1. To secure or fasten (a ship) in any station by means of cables and anchors or chains.

"The squadron was moored close to the walls,"
Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. v.

2. To be in any family.

B. Intransitive: To be conned or secured (as a ship) by cables and anchors or chains.

"Seek the harbour where the vessel moors,"
Pope: Homer: Odyssey III, 59.

moor-age (age as *ig*), s. [Eng. *moor*, v.; -age.] A place for mooring.**moor-bänd, s.** [MOORFAN.]**moor-cock, moor-fowl, s.** [Eng. *moor*, and *cock*, *fowl*.] The red grouse, *Lagopus lagopus scoticus*. The female is called a moother.*** Moor-er-ry, s.** [Eng. *moor* (v), s.; -ry.] A Moorish quarter or district.

"They agree and entered the Moorish," Southern chronicles of the Cal. p. 100.

*** Moor-ess, s.** [Moor (v), s.; -ess.] A female Moor; a Moorish woman (*Unpublished: Epith. from Algeria, to Honoré Saadi*).**moor-grave, s.** [Eng. *moor*, and -grave = a steward.] An overseer of moors or moorlands. (*Ogilvie*.)**moor-hen, s.** [Eng. *moor*, and -hen.]

1. The female of the moorcock (q.v.).

2. The gallinule or water hen, *Fulica chloropus*.

moor-ing, v. pres. p. a. & s. [Moon, v.]

A. & B. As *pres. p. a. & partic. adj.* (See the verb).

C. As substantive:

1. The act of securing or confining a ship by cables and anchors, chains, &c.

"There is much want of room for the safe and convenient mooring of vessels," *Burke: On a Rightful Peace*, bk. 2.

2. A sailor's bend for a cable or hawser to a bollard, post, or ring, for a ship or a flying bridge.

3. A submarine holdfast in the ground.

4. (PL.): The tree where a ship is moored.

"Swinging wide at her mooring by,"
The Housewife: British naval war.

5. (PL.): That by which a ship is moored or secured, as anchors, chains, &c.

mooring block, s.

Naut.: A sort of cast-iron anchor, used for mooring ships to.

mooring place, s.

Naut.: A place where a boat is or may be moored; a place for mooring boats.

"See the boat attained
Her mooring place," *Forster: The Excursion*, 10.

mooring-swivel, s.

Naut.: A chain over the bow, having the strength of the two cables to which it is swivelled. It enables a ship to ride from two anchors and swing without fouling.

*** moor-ish** (i), a. [Eng. *moor* (s), s.; -ish.] Fenny, boggy, marshy; of the nature of a moor.

"Moorish fumes and mazes ever grow,"
Spenser: Ruins of Time.

Moór-ish (2), a. [Eng. *moor* (1), s.; -ish.] Pertaining to the Moors or Saracens.

"Moórish Architecture," [MUHAMMADAN ARCHITECTURE].

moor-land, s. [Eng. *moor* (v), s., and *land*.] Waste, barren land; moor.

"Autumn bath the moorlands change
Their purple,"
A. C. Swinburne: Tetractyl of Lyonesse, viii.

moor-pán, moor-bánd, s. [Eng. *moor*, and *pan*, *bänd*.]

Geol., &c.: A bed of bog clay and iron ore at some depth beneath the surface, and constituting a stratum impervious to water.

moor-stone, s. [Eng. *moor*, and *stone*.]

Geol.: A kind of Cornish granite used as a building stone.

"The third estate is a great mass of moorstone and sandy earth," *Dr. Keble: On the Poets*.

moor-ük, s. [Native name.]

Geol.: *Coprosma bonariensis*, found in the island of New Britain.

moor-wort, s. [Eng. *moor*, and *wort*.]

Bot.: *Androsace polifolia*.

*** moor-y, a.** [Eng. *moor* (v), s.; -y.] Marshy, brackish, fenmy, morish.

"A moor-y tract, rendered only by a mossy saturation,"
Macaulay: Hist. Eng., bk. 1, ch. 1.

moor-y, s. [Eng. *moor*, and -y.]

Geol.: A brownish clay marl in Devon.

moose, s. [See *doe*.]

Zool.: The Algonquin Indian name of *Alces*.



MOOSE

poludis. Called also Moose deer. [H.K.]**moose-bird, s.** [WHITNEY-JACK.]**moose-deer, s.** The same as **MOOSE** (q.v.).**moose-wood, s.**

Bot.: 1. *Diospyros*; called also Leather-wood. [DURCA.]

2. *Aspidotaxus*, or *Aspidotaxus* America.

moose-yard, s. A name given to spaces in the American forests, occupied by the winter by herds of from fifteen to twenty moose, or, which subset upon the mooses on the trees, or by browsing the tender branches of moose-wood. [DURCA.]**moót, * moote, * mote, v. t. & i.** [A.S. *moetan* = to cite or summon to an assembly, from *moet* = an assembly; cogn. with *foel*, *moet*; M. H. Ger. *moeten*, *moet*.]**A. Transitive:**

1. *Deliberative Language:*

1. To debate, to argue, to discuss.

2. To raise for discussion.

"Many of the questions which had been mooted in connection with the tenure of land," *Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 2, 1886.

* II. *Lat.:* To argue or plead, by way of exercise, on a supposed case. (*Sir T. Elliot: Quærent*, bk. 1, ch. xiv.)

* *Lat.:* To argue or plead; specif., to argue or plead by way of exercise upon a supposed case.

"The king came to London with laws to moote in debate," *Robert de Brunne*, l. 14.

moót (1), s. [Etyol. doubtful.]

Shipbuilding:

1. A gauge ring for determining the size of treenails.

2. A piece of hard wood, hooped with iron at both ends, used in block making.

moót (2), s. & a. [Moot, v.]

A. As subst.: A discussion, a debate, specif., in law, a debate or discussion by way of exercise upon a supposed case.

"A moot was held last night in the hall of Gray's Inn on the following question," *Times*, Nov. 2, 1876.

B. As adj.: Pertaining to a debatable question; open to discussion or argument; not certain, as, a moot point, a moot case.

moót-book, s. A book of hypothetical cases for mootings.

"Pleasants queries, or a moot-book of choice cases, useful for young students of the common law... was several times printed," *Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*

moót-man, s. A man who argued a supposed case in the mays of court.

moót (3), **moote, s.** [Moot, (1), s.]

*** moot-hall, * moot-house, * mot-halle, * mote halle, * moot halle, s.** A hall of meeting; a judgment-hall.

"The lord John de Gylles, in the moot hall," *John Gylles*.

*** moot-hill, s.** A hill on which public meetings were held.

*** moot-horn, s.** The horn or blast which summoned to a moot or court.

*** moot-house, s.** The same as **MOOT-HALL** (q.v.).

moót-a-ble, * mot-a-ble, a. [Eng. *moót*, v.; -able.] Able to be mooted; fit to be mooted or discussed; debatable.

"Much after the manner of a moót-a-ble case," *Sir T. Elliot: Quærent*, bk. 1, ch. xiv.

moót-chis, s. [Native name.] (See *etym. & compend.*)

mootechie-wood, s. A soft wood obtained from *Erithraea latifolia*.

moót-éd, a. [MOOTED.]

Bot.: Turned up by the rays; era lated.

moót-ér, s. [Eng. *moót*, v.; -er.] One who moots, one who argues a moot case, a moot-man.**mop** (1), *** map, s.** [Either from O. Fr. *mappe* (lat. *mapa*) = a napkin, or Wel. *map*, *map* = a mop; Ger. *map* = a towel, a mop; Fr. *mappe* = a mop.]

1. A bundle of rags, coarse yarn, thrum, &c., sewed to a long handle, and used for scrubbing.

"The water, that was employed to wash them, being thereby spoiled with a mop, would presently singed," *Boyle: Works*, bk. 1, ch. 1.

2. A young girl; a moppet. (*Prose*)

3. A fair for hiring servants. (*Prose*)

"Many a rustic went to a statute fair or mop," *Macaulay: History of Lewis*, ch. 1.

4. The young of any animal. (*Prose*)

mop-board, s.

Carp.: A wall-board next to the floor of a room; a skirting-board.

mop-head, s.

1. The head of a mop.

2. A clasp for a mop-tag on the end of a handle. (*American*.)

mop-nail, s. A flat-headed nail, used in securing a bunch of junk or rope-stops to a handle in making a mop such as sakers use.**mop-stick, s.**

Music: A vertical damper rod at the end of the key in the old piano-forte movement, single action. When the key was depressed, the mop-stick was raised and the damper therewith. As the key rose, the damper fell back on to the string.

*** móp** (2), s. [Imit.] A grimace, a wry face.

"What mope and mope it makes," *high* *how it* *tricketh!*" *Ben Jonson: Phil. Polym.*, l. 2.

boú, bóy; pót, pót; cat, gall, cherus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ap; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing. -ian, -ian = shap, -tion, -tion = shun; -tion, -tion = shun. -ious, -ious, -ious = shun. -ble, -ble, &c. = bel. del.

mop (1), *v. t.* (Mop (1), *s.*)

1. To rub or dry with a mop.

2. To rub roughly for the purpose of drying.

***mop** (2), *v. t.* (A variant of *mope* (q.v.).) [Mop (2), *s.*] To make wry faces or grimaces (Mope, *v.*)

"With bright light, [prince] of moping and mowing." *Shakespeare, Lear*, iv. 1.

mope, **mope*, *v. t.* (Dnt. *mope* = to pout; hence the same word as *mop* (2).) To be staid, dull, or dispirited; to be spiritless or gloomy; to be without life or animation.

"It directs him not to shut himself up in a cloister, alone, there to mope and moun away his life." *Horne, Works*, vol. 7, d. 22.

mope, *s.* (Mope, *v.*) A stupid, spiritless person; a drone

"They will be working, insulting over their little glories, till they have made by their humming and gutting, ex. *stille* (mope), a mope, or a woolly." *Barton, Anat. Melancholy*, p. 10.

***mope-eyed**, ***mop-eyed**, *a.* Blind of one eye; put blind, short-sighted.

"What a mope-eyed man was I. I did not know her." *Shakespeare, Tit. B.*

moped, *a.* (Mope, *v.*) Stupid, dull, mopeish.

"He is bewitched, or moped, or his brains melted." *Shakespeare, Tit. B.*

***mope-rail**, *a.* [Eng. *mope*; *rail* (1).] Stupid, mopeish.

mop-lag, *1st. par. or o.* (Mope, *v.*)

mop-lag-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *moping*; *ly* (1).] In a moping manner.

"She sits dreamily moping, almost realising, mopefully thinking." *Rhod, Bright in the Night*, ch. viii.

mop-lah, *a.* (Eng. *mope*; *lah*.) Mopeish, dull, spiritless, stupid.

"They are generally traduced as a sort of mopeish and amiable creatures." *William, p. 34.*

mop-lah-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *mope-lah*; *ly* (1).] In a mopeish manner; mopingly.

"Here one mope-lah-ly, and so fixed to his post, as if he were a breathing statue." *Hall, Spiritualist's Dictionary*, vol. 22.

mop-lah-nas, *s.* [Eng. *mope-lah*; *-nas* (1).] The quality of being mopeish.

Mop-laha, *s. pl.* [Native name given to the sect or tribe in Malabar.] (See extract.)

"The Moplahs, mentioned in the Indian legends, published in the *Times* of today, are descendants of Arab slaves, and have proved themselves treacherous fanatics for centuries. They were always hostile to the Portuguese, and have on several occasions proved themselves hostile to the English. The rising has probably occurred at Panaji, where the high priest of the Moplahs still resides. He claims descent from Ali and Fatima. The Moplahs are once again a sect of Shinto." *Times*, Sept. 16, 1913.

mop-pet, *s.* [Eng. *mop* (1), *s.*; dimin. and *-et* (1).]

1. A rag-doll or puppet made of rags.

2. A fond term for a girl.

"A globe in one hand, and a sceptre in the other. A very pretty mope-pet." *Dryden, Sp. and Prov.*, 1. 1.

3. A woolly variety of dog.

4. A grinnace.

"Never did old one make pretty mope-pet." *Cryer, Hart, Kalamita, bk. 10, (1913).*

mop-sa, *s.* [Lat. *Mopos*, the name of a shepherd mentioned in the fifth eclogue of Virgil.]

Zool.: A deep-sea genus of Alcyonaria family Gorgonidae. The scleroblasts consist of alternate calcareous and horny segments, from the latter of which the branching takes place. Fossil in the Eocene.

***mop-soy**, *s.* [Eng. *mop* (1), *s.*; *-soy* (1).]

1. The name as *Mopsoy* (q.v.).

2. An untidy woman.

***mop-soy-ey**, *a.* [Prob. from *mope*.] Part-blind, mope-eyed, stupid.

mop-sun (1), *s.* (Mope, *s.*) A mope, a drone, a drainer.

"I'm grown a mope-sun; no company on me. But a bubble of tears." *Swift, Miscellanies*.

mop-sun (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Money (*shag*). Used in the plural form *mop-suns*.

mop-sunne (qu as k), *s.* [Fr.]

1. A fine tapestry or Brussels carpet.

2. A species of Wilton carpet.

mör, -möre, *sup.* (Gael.) A Celtic adjective signifying great, occurring often as a compound in the names of persons and places; as, *Strathmör* = great Strath.

mör-a (1), *s.* [Lat. = delay.]

Sole Law: A general term applicable to all undue delays in the prosecution or completion of an intricate bargain, diligence, or the like; the legal effect of which may be to liberate the contracting parties, or to frustrate the object of the diligence. In England and Ireland the corresponding word is *Lache* (q.v.).

mör-a (2), *s.* [Ital.] A game, still played in Italy, between two persons, one of whom raises the right hand, and suddenly throws it down with all or some of the fingers extended, the object of his opponent being to guess the number of these extended fingers.

mör-a (3), *s.* [Native name in Gt. Brit.]

Bot.: A genus of the *Umbelliferae*, tribe *Dimorphaeae*. The calyx is campanulate, the petals five or six, the legumes hard and woody, with a single large seed. *Mora* *ever*, the only known species, discovered by Sir H. Schomburgk, is a majestic tree, from 120 to 150 feet high. It grows in dense forests in Gt. Brit. and Trinidad. The wood, which is equal to the finest oak, and is used for shipbuilding, is imported into Britain.

mö-rä qö-m, *s. pl.* [Lat. *mor(us)* = a mulberry; fem. *pl. ad. suff. -mor* (1).]

Bot.: *Morals*. An order of Dicotyledonous Exogens, alliance *Citricales*. It consists of milky trees or shrubs, sometimes climbing. Leaves often with large stipules rolled up; deciduous flowers monopetalous, unisexual, in heads, spikes, or catkins; male flowers with calyx three to four-parted, imbricated; stamens three or four, females with three, four, or five sepals, sometimes in two rows. Ovary one-celled, with one ovule, seed with a brittle integument. It contains the Mulberries, the Figs, &c. Found in the warmer parts of the world; none are European. Some yield cantelone. Known genera eight, species 184. (*London*.)

mör-ä, *s.* [Lat. *mor(us)*; Eng. *ref. and* (1).]

Bot. (Pl.). The name given by Lucley to the order *Morales*.

mö-rä-q, *s.* [Named after R. Moore, a localist of Shrewsbury.]

Bot.: A large genus of *Tridacene*. They constitute fine brilliant-rooted plants, with yellow, blue, purple, or blue flowers. About twenty are cultivated in Britain.

mö-räine, *s.* [Swiss *moraine*; Low Lat. *morina*; Ital. *morra* = a thick, a bush, a heap of stones.]

Phys. Geog. & Geol.: The debris of rocks brought into valleys by glaciers. There is always one line of blocks on each side of the icy stream, and often several in the middle, where they are arranged in long ridges or mounds sometimes many yards high. The former are called *lateral*, and the latter, which are considered by Agassiz to have arisen from the confluence of tributary glaciers, medial *moraines*. A large portion of these rocky fragments at length reached the end of the glacier, and here the melting ice leaves it as a huge mound, which is known as a terminal *moraine*.

mör-al, **mor-ale**, **mor-all**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *moral*, from Lat. *moralis* = relating to conduct, our *mor* (genit. *moris*) = a manner, a custom; Sp. *moral*; Ital. *morale*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Pertaining or relating to morality or morals; relating to right and wrong as determined by duty; as, *moral law*, *moral courage*.

2. Acting in accordance with or governed and guided by the laws of right and wrong; virtuous.

"A moral agent is a being that is capable of those actions that have a moral quality." *Edwards, On the Freedom of the Will*, pt. 1, § 5.

3. Done or carried out in accordance with the laws of right and wrong.

"The song was moral, and on it I was right." *Compton, Table Talk*, 200.

4. Sufficient for all practical purposes; such as is admitted as sufficient in the general business of life.

"We have lived with a moral certainty, the word of the Mosaic religion." *Burnet, Theory of the North*.

5. Containing a moral; symbolical, allegorical.

"A thousand moral paintings I can show." *Shakespeare, Tit. B.*

6. Hidden; symbolical.

"I have no moral meaning; I meant plain holy things." *Shakespeare, Much Ado About Nothing*, iii. 1.

7. Moralizing.

"Whatst thou, a moral fool, still still!" *Shakespeare, Lear*, iv. 2.

8. Not practical, but by exercise of influence or persuasion.

"Italy will on all occasions afford moral support to England in her Egyptian policy." *Daily Chronicle*, Jan. 23, 1883.

9. Acting on the mind or feelings.

"To make would have been to lose all the moral effect of victory." *Daily Chronicle*, Jan. 23, 1883.

B. As substantive:

1. Morality; the doctrine or practice of the duties of life. (*Prior: An Epiphany*.)

2. (Pl.). Conduct, behaviour; mode of life as regards right and wrong; as, a man of very loose *morals*.

3. (Pl.). Moral philosophy; ethics.

4. The practical lesson inculcated or intended to be taught by anything, the doctrine inculcated in a fiction; a truth proposed.

"The *mor* is the first business of the poet, as being the groundwork of his instruction." *Bradley, Imaginative*.

5. A moralist.

"That experienced moralist (Socrates)." *Johnson, Plutarch*.

6. Intent, meaning.

"Ben Sir, the 'why' banquets you have a tale moral in that is intended." *Shakespeare, Much Ado About Nothing*, i. 1.

7. A morality (MORALITY, 4.)

8. A moral certainty. (*Shag*.)

9. An exact counterpart of likeness. (Prob. in this case a corruption of *modest*.) (*Shag*.)

"I have seen the *mor* of my own behavior very frequently in England." *Swift, Miscellanies*, 100.

moral evidence, *s.* Evidence sufficient to satisfy the mind, although not susceptible of legal and incontrovertible demonstration.

"There was abundant moral evidence against the accused in their country's newspapers." *West, English*, 100.

moral insanity, *s.*

Med. Pathol.: A perversion of the natural feelings, affections, tempers, habits, and moral dispositions, at first without any considerable disorder of the intellect. It may take various forms, as *Amor phrenomania*, *Pyromania*, *Kleptomania*, *Erotomania*, *Nymphomania*, or *Thymomania* (q.v.). It is often difficult to distinguish the line between moral insanity and ordinary criminal impulse or wickedness.

moral law, *s.* The divinely prescribed law regarding man's moral conduct; spec., the Ten Commandments and other moral precepts of the Mosaic code, as distinguished from its ceremonial and judicial enactments.

moral philosophy, *s.* The investigation of the principles of right and wrong and their application to human conduct, so far as they can be discovered by the light of reason. (*Form*.)

moral sense, **moral faculty**, *s.* The capacity to distinguish between what is good and bad in conduct, and to approve of the one and disapprove of the other.

"The term *moral sense* was first used by Shaftesbury in his *Inquiry Concerning Virtue*."

moral theology, *s.*

Eccl. Hist.: The science of private sitting in the confessional; the science which enables them to distinguish right from wrong, mortal sin from venial sin, counsels of perfection from strict obligations, and so to administer the Sacrament of Penance. (*Abbas & Archaic*) [PENANCE, PENITENTIAL BOOKS.] The literature of moral theology took its rise in the thirteenth century, and the science may be said to have received its definite form in the *Theologia Moralis* and the *Summa Apostolica* of St. Alphonsus Liguori, published about the middle of the last century, for nearly all the works on the subject since then follow the teachings of that Doctor of the Roman Church. [For the different schools of Moral Theology see LAXISM, PROBATIONISM, PROBATIONISM, RIGORISM, TERTIARISM.]

mör-ä, *s.* (MORAL, 4.) To moralize.

"The sparrow felt that moral on the time." *Shakespeare, As You Like It*, ii. 1.

mö, ö, öre, öndet, what, fäll, fäther; wä, wöt, höre, camel, här, thäre; pine, pät, säre, air, marine; gö, pöt, w. wöre, wöl, wök, wöt, sön; mäta, cüb, öure, unite, cür, räde, fäll; trý, syrian. a, o = ö; ey = ä; qu = kw.

mō-rāle, *s.* [Fr. *moral*.] State of the mind as regards courage, zeal, confidence, and such like: espec. of a body of men engaged in some dangerous enterprise or pursuit, as soldiers in war.

* **mōr-āl-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *moral*; -*er*.] One who moralizes.
"Come, you are too severe a moralizer."—*Shakspeare: Othello*, II. 3.

* **mōr-āl-ism**, *s.* [Eng. *moral*; -*ism*.] A moral maxim, saying, lesson, or advice; inculcation of morality.

mōr-āl-ist, *s.* [Fr. *moraliste*.]
1. One who moralizes; one who teaches or inculcates morality or moral duties; a writer on ethics.
"Pointing the lovely moralist said:
"See yonder, what a change is made."
—*Prior: Garland*

2. One who practices moral duties; a moral as distinguished from a religious person.

mōr-āl-i-tē, *s.* [Fr. *moralité*, from Lat. *moralitas*, from *moralis* = moral (q.v.); Sp. *moralidad*; Ital. *moralità*.]

1. The doctrine of the moral duties of life or of men in their social character; morals, ethics.

"Moral philosophy, *moralité*, ethics, civility, natural law, mean all the same thing, namely, that science which teaches men their duty and the reasons of it."—*Paley: Moral Philosophy*, bk. I. ch. 1.

2. The practice of moral duties; course of life as regards moral duties; observance of right and wrong.

"That very low standard of *moralité* which was generally obtained by politicians of his age and nation."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xlii.

3. The quality or character of an action, principle, &c., as estimated by a standard of right and wrong; the conformity of an action, principle, &c., to the true moral standard or law.

"The *moralité* of an action is founded in the freedom of that principle."—*South: Sermon*

4. A kind of dramatic representation, which succeeded the mysteries of miracle plays, and in which the characters were abstractions or allegorical representations of virtues, vices, moral faculties, &c., such as Charity, Sin, Death, Hope, Faith, or the like. They formed the transition between the mysteries and the masques. [MYSTERY (D. 4.)]

mōr-āl-i-zā-tion, *s.* [Eng. *moralize*(s); -*ation*.]

1. The act of moralizing; moral reflections.
"A book of *moralizations* upon Ovid's Metamorphoses."—*Bacon: Henry I.* (ed. 1922).

2. Explanatory in a moral sense; a moral.
"It is more commendable, and also commendable, if the players have of the *moralities* of the lives."—*Mr. F. B. P.* (ed. 1922), bk. I, ch. xxi.

mōr-āl-ize, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *moraliser*, from *moral* (q.v.); Sp. *moralizar*.]

* **A. Transitive:**
1. To apply to a moral purpose; to explain or interpret in a moral sense; to deduce a moral from.
"I pray thee, *moralize* thou."—*Shakspeare: Taming of the Shrew*, IV. 4.

2. To furnish with morals or examples; to provide with moral lessons.
"Flora was and father! loves shall *moralize* my song."
—*Spenser: P. Q. I.* (ed. 1922)

3. To render moral; to correct or improve the morals of.

4. To exemplify or illustrate the moral of.
"That which is said of the elephant, that being guilty of his deformity, he cannot abide to look on his own face in the water, but creates for troubled and muddy channels, we see well *moralized* in him of evil contention."—*Sp. Ital.: The Golden Age*, bk. I, ch. xxi.

* **B. Intransitive:** To write or speak upon moral subjects; to make moral reflections; to philosophize.

"Here quaff'd, encircled with the Jovian strain,
Off *moralizing* songs."
—*Thomson: Castle of Indulgence*, l. 38.

mōr-āl-i-sēr, *s.* [Eng. *moralist*(s); -*er*.] One who moralizes; a moralist.

mōr-āl-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *moral*; -*ly*.]
1. In a moral point of view; according to morality.
"For superior morality and intellectually to Homer."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xlii.

2. In character, in nature, in disposition.
"The individual felt was *moral* and physically well-qualified for war."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xlii.

3. According to the rules of morality; virtuously, uprightly; as, To live *moral*ly.

4. To all intents and purposes; virtually, practically; as, This is *moral*ly certain.

mōr-āl, *s. pl.* [MORAL, *s.*, B. 2.]

mō-rāss, *s.* [Dut. *spoor* = a marsh, a fen, from *moer* = mire, dirt, moor; Sw. *maras*; Ger. *morast*; Fr. *marais*.] A bog, a fen, a marsh; a tract of wet land insufficiently drained; a swamp. [MOOR (I), &c.]

"The graves of thousands of English soldiers had been dug in the peat-land *morass* of Dunblak."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xlii.

morass-ore, *s.* Bog non-ore.

mō-rāss-y, *a* [Eng. *morass*; -*y*] Boggy, fenmy, marshy; like a morass or marsh.

"The sides and top are covered with *morassy* earth."—*Pennant*

mōr-āt, *s.* [Lat. *morā* = a mulberry.] A drink composed of honey flavoured with mulberry-juice.
"With *morā* and spiced wine."
—*Taylor: Advice to the Fair*, st. 1.

* **mor-ate**, *a*. [Lat. *moratus*, from *morā* (genit. *moris*) = manner, habit.] Mannered, disposed, constituted.
"To see a man well *morated* would be applauded."—*Goldsmith: May-day*, p. 10.

mō-rā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *moratio*, from *morā* (genit. *moris*) = manner, habit.] The act of delaying, staying, or lingering; delay.
"For there, the Northern Hemisphere, and in the opposite hemisphere, as in a mirror."—*Brooke: The Great Pyramid*, bk. vi, ch. 3.

mōr-ā-tōr-i-um, *s.* [Lat. neut. sing. of *moratorius* = causing delay, *morā* = to delay.] Legal title to delay making a payment which has become due.
"The merchants of Bologna, taking advantage of the waste money, have asked for a *moratorium*."—*Times*, Sept. 26, 1875.

Mō-rā-vi-an, *a. & s.* [See GEN.]

* **A. As adjective:**
1. Pertaining to Moravia.

2. Pertaining to the church of the Moravians.
"Now in the tents of a *moravian* monk, Moravian Mission."—*Confession: The Great Pyramid*, bk. vi, ch. 3.

* **B. As substantive:**
1. *Old Language:* A native of Moravia.

2. *Each of a Church in Hist. (Pl.)*: A religious sect, called at first Bohemians, and constituting a branch of the Hussites, who, when the Catholics came to terms with the Council of Basle, in 1433, refused to subscribe the articles of agreement, and constituted themselves into a distinct body. Their tenets were evangelical. In 1522 they made advances to Luther, who partially received them, but they utterly rejected his *theistic* views as to the Lord's Supper. Their discipline was very strict. They supervised the conduct of their members in their private secular affairs, as well as in their ecclesiastical relations. They refused to bear arms. Driven by persecution, they wandered abroad, and in a time their chief settlement was at Finken in Moravia, whence they were called Moravian Brethren, or Moravians. On May 26, 1709, was born Nicholas Ludwig, Count von Zinzendorf, son of the chamberlain and state minister of Augustus II., Elector of Saxony and King of Poland. From early life the son was devoted to religion, his early being of the mystic type. Having met with a Moravian refugee, who told him of the persecutions to which his sect was exposed in Austria, Count Zinzendorf offered him a refuge for his co-religionists as an asylum on his estate. The man, whose name was David, accepted the offer, and in 1722 settled, with three other men, in a place called Zinzendorf Island (= the Lord's guard). Under his fostering care, the sect greatly increased in strength, and were often called, from their place of settlement, Herrnhuters. Till his death, on May 9, 1761, he travelled, largely spreading their views. Small Moravian churches arose on the Continent, in England, in Ireland, and in America. Though they have never been numerous, yet in the latter part of the eighteenth century and the beginning of this, they acquired great reputation from having a larger proportion of their membership engaged in foreign missions than any Christian denomination since apostolic times. Cowper, Dr. Chalmers, and others wrote of them with high admiration. Called also the United Brethren.

Mō-rā-vi-an-ism, *s.* [Eng. *Moravian*; -*ism*.] The tenets or practice of the Moravian Brethren.

mor-bid, *a.* [Fr. *moribide*, from Lat. *morbus* = sickly, from *morbus* = disease; Ital. & Sp. *morbido*.]

* **I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Diseased; not healthy, not sound; sickly, unhealthy.
"Of *morbid* horrid features, dark and sad."
—*Thomson: Castle of Indulgence*, l. 73.

2. Pertaining or relating to disease; as, *morbid anatomy*.

* **II. Poet.**: A term used of corpulence very strongly expressed. (*Boileau*.)

mor-bid-ēz, *s.* [as *te*], *s.* [Ital.]

Point: A term applied to the colouring of the flesh, to express the peculiar delicacy and softness seen in nature.

mor-bid-i-ty, *s.* [Eng. *morbid*; -*ity*.] The quality or state of being morbid; disease, unhealthiness.

mor-bid-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *morbid*; -*ly*.] In a morbid manner; in a way to indicate the existence of physical or mental disease.
"As *morbidly* jealous of a superior authority, and as fond of haranguing, as he had been four years before."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xlii.

mor-bid-ness, *s.* [Eng. *morbid*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being morbid; morbidity.

* **mor-bif-ic**, *a.* **mōr-bif-i-cal**, *a.* [Fr. *morifique*, from Lat. *morbus* = disease, and *facio* = to make, to cause.] Causing disease; producing a diseased or sickly state.

"The vessels whereby the *morbid* matter is derived into the morbid."—*Brooke: The Great Pyramid*, bk. vi, ch. 3.

mor-bil-li-form, **mor-bil-i-form**, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *morbilli* = measles, and Lat. *formis* = form, shape.]

Pathol.: Resembling measles; an epithet descriptive of (1) the miliary typhus rash (Typhus); (2) a similar eruption in smallpox. (*Boissier: Pract. of Med.*, v. 217, il. 602.)

mor-bil-lous, *a.* [Fr. *morilleux*, from Low Lat. *morbilli* = the measles; dimin. from Lat. *morbus* = disease.] Pertaining to the measles; partaking of the nature of or resembling the measles; measly.

* **mor-bōse**, *a.* [Lat. *morbus*, from *morbus* = disease.] Proceeding from disease; morbid, diseased, unhealthy.
"Morbid, under galls, comprehends all pectoral and morbid tumours and extraneous of plants."—*Ray: The Creation*, p. 1.

* **mor-bōs-i-ty**, *s.* [Morbus; -*ity*.] The quality or state of being morbid or diseased.
"One sight was desired if we except the casual appearance of a *morbid* in individuals."—*Brooke: The Great Pyramid*, bk. vi, ch. 3.

mor-būs, *s.* [Lat.] Disease; as, *Morbus* *lucis*, Bright's disease; *Morbus cerebri*, the same as (cystitis), *Chorea morbus*, the chorea (q.v.).

mor-cean (*cau* as *ō*), *s.* [Fr.] A small piece, a morsel, a bit; specif., in music, applied to a short piece or composition of an entertaining character.

mor-chel-la, *s.* [From Ger. *morchel* = the morchel.]

Bot.: Morel; a genus of ascomycetous fungi, suborder Elvelaceae. They have a polycarpous receptacle, with a ribbed and lacinate hymenium on the upper side, bearing as many as a hundred or more in individuals. *Morchella esculenta* is the Morel (q.v.). *M. morchella*, found in Kashmir and elsewhere, is eaten in India.

mor-dā-qi-g, *s.* [Lat. *morde* (genit. *morde*) = biting; *morde* = to bite.]

Ichth.: A genus of cyclostomatous fishes, family Petromyzontidae (q.v.). It has two, the posterior continuous with the caudal. Maxillary dentition in two triangular groups, each with three conical acute cusps; two pairs of serrated lingual teeth. One species known, *Morone morone*, from the coasts of Chili and Tasmania. It is sometimes provided with a gular sac, the physiological function of which is unknown. (*C. G. C.*)

* **mor-dā-cious**, *a.* [Lat. *morde* (genit. *morde*) = biting; *morde* = to bite.]

1. Biting, sharp, acrid.
"Not only mordacly but, but mordacious and burning."—*Boissier: The Great Pyramid*, bk. vi, ch. 3.

2. Sarcastic.

bōl, bōy; pōit, jōw; cat, cell, chorn, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = ē
-cian, -tian = shen. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = shūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūn. -ble, -dile, &c. = bōl, dōl.

***mor-dā-cious ly**, *v* [Fr *mordaciously*, *ly*]
1. In a biting or burning manner, acridly
bitingly
2. Sarcastically

***mor-dā-cious ly**, *s* [Fr *mordaciously*, *ly*]
mordaciously means of *rd* from *dra* (genit. *mordacis*) = biting, the quality of being sharp, biting, or acid, biting.
For *mordaciously* however, it is not the quality of being sharp, biting, or acid, but the quality of being sarcastic, biting, or acid.

mor-dant, *mor-dant*, *mour-dant*, *a* & *s* [Fr, from Lat *mordere* = to bite]

A. As a noun

1. Biting, know as

mor-dant (the quality of being sharp, biting, or acid)

2. Sarcastic (the quality of being sharp, biting, or acid)

3. Flaming (the quality of being sharp, biting, or acid)

B. As a verb

1. To bite, to sting, to sting

2. To sting, to sting

3. To sting, to sting

4. To sting, to sting

5. To sting, to sting

6. To sting, to sting

7. To sting, to sting

8. To sting, to sting

9. To sting, to sting

10. To sting, to sting

11. To sting, to sting

12. To sting, to sting

13. To sting, to sting

14. To sting, to sting

15. To sting, to sting

16. To sting, to sting

17. To sting, to sting

18. To sting, to sting

19. To sting, to sting

20. To sting, to sting

21. To sting, to sting

22. To sting, to sting

23. To sting, to sting

24. To sting, to sting

25. To sting, to sting

26. To sting, to sting

27. To sting, to sting

28. To sting, to sting

29. To sting, to sting

30. To sting, to sting

31. To sting, to sting

32. To sting, to sting

33. To sting, to sting

34. To sting, to sting

35. To sting, to sting

36. To sting, to sting

37. To sting, to sting

38. To sting, to sting

39. To sting, to sting

40. To sting, to sting

41. To sting, to sting

42. To sting, to sting

43. To sting, to sting

44. To sting, to sting

45. To sting, to sting

46. To sting, to sting

47. To sting, to sting

48. To sting, to sting

49. To sting, to sting

50. To sting, to sting

51. To sting, to sting

52. To sting, to sting

53. To sting, to sting

54. To sting, to sting

55. To sting, to sting

56. To sting, to sting

57. To sting, to sting

58. To sting, to sting

59. To sting, to sting

60. To sting, to sting

61. To sting, to sting

62. To sting, to sting

63. To sting, to sting

64. To sting, to sting

65. To sting, to sting

66. To sting, to sting

67. To sting, to sting

68. To sting, to sting

69. To sting, to sting

70. To sting, to sting

71. To sting, to sting

72. To sting, to sting

73. To sting, to sting

74. To sting, to sting

75. To sting, to sting

76. To sting, to sting

77. To sting, to sting

78. To sting, to sting

79. To sting, to sting

80. To sting, to sting

81. To sting, to sting

82. To sting, to sting

83. To sting, to sting

84. To sting, to sting

85. To sting, to sting

86. To sting, to sting

87. To sting, to sting

88. To sting, to sting

89. To sting, to sting

90. To sting, to sting

91. To sting, to sting

92. To sting, to sting

93. To sting, to sting

94. To sting, to sting

95. To sting, to sting

96. To sting, to sting

97. To sting, to sting

98. To sting, to sting

99. To sting, to sting

100. To sting, to sting

101. To sting, to sting

102. To sting, to sting

103. To sting, to sting

104. To sting, to sting

105. To sting, to sting

106. To sting, to sting

107. To sting, to sting

108. To sting, to sting

109. To sting, to sting

110. To sting, to sting

111. To sting, to sting

112. To sting, to sting

113. To sting, to sting

114. To sting, to sting

115. To sting, to sting

116. To sting, to sting

117. To sting, to sting

118. To sting, to sting

119. To sting, to sting

120. To sting, to sting

121. To sting, to sting

122. To sting, to sting

123. To sting, to sting

124. To sting, to sting

125. To sting, to sting

126. To sting, to sting

127. To sting, to sting

128. To sting, to sting

129. To sting, to sting

130. To sting, to sting

131. To sting, to sting

132. To sting, to sting

133. To sting, to sting

134. To sting, to sting

135. To sting, to sting

136. To sting, to sting

137. To sting, to sting

138. To sting, to sting

139. To sting, to sting

140. To sting, to sting

141. To sting, to sting

142. To sting, to sting

143. To sting, to sting

144. To sting, to sting

145. To sting, to sting

146. To sting, to sting

147. To sting, to sting

148. To sting, to sting

149. To sting, to sting

150. To sting, to sting

151. To sting, to sting

152. To sting, to sting

153. To sting, to sting

154. To sting, to sting

155. To sting, to sting

156. To sting, to sting

157. To sting, to sting

158. To sting, to sting

159. To sting, to sting

160. To sting, to sting

161. To sting, to sting

162. To sting, to sting

163. To sting, to sting

164. To sting, to sting

165. To sting, to sting

166. To sting, to sting

167. To sting, to sting

168. To sting, to sting

169. To sting, to sting

170. To sting, to sting

171. To sting, to sting

172. To sting, to sting

173. To sting, to sting

174. To sting, to sting

175. To sting, to sting

176. To sting, to sting

177. To sting, to sting

178. To sting, to sting

179. To sting, to sting

180. To sting, to sting

181. To sting, to sting

182. To sting, to sting

183. To sting, to sting

184. To sting, to sting

185. To sting, to sting

186. To sting, to sting

187. To sting, to sting

188. To sting, to sting

189. To sting, to sting

190. To sting, to sting

191. To sting, to sting

192. To sting, to sting

193. To sting, to sting

194. To sting, to sting

195. To sting, to sting

196. To sting, to sting

197. To sting, to sting

198. To sting, to sting

199. To sting, to sting

200. To sting, to sting

201. To sting, to sting

202. To sting, to sting

203. To sting, to sting

204. To sting, to sting

205. To sting, to sting

206. To sting, to sting

207. To sting, to sting

208. To sting, to sting

209. To sting, to sting

210. To sting, to sting

211. To sting, to sting

212. To sting, to sting

213. To sting, to sting

214. To sting, to sting

215. To sting, to sting

216. To sting, to sting

217. To sting, to sting

218. To sting, to sting

219. To sting, to sting

220. To sting, to sting

221. To sting, to sting

222. To sting, to sting

223. To sting, to sting

224. To sting, to sting

225. To sting, to sting

226. To sting, to sting

227. To sting, to sting

228. To sting, to sting

229. To sting, to sting

230. To sting, to sting

231. To sting, to sting

232. To sting, to sting

233. To sting, to sting

234. To sting, to sting

235. To sting, to sting

236. To sting, to sting

237. To sting, to sting

238. To sting, to sting

239. To sting, to sting

240. To sting, to sting

241. To sting, to sting

242. To sting, to sting

243. To sting, to sting

244. To sting, to sting

245. To sting, to sting

246. To sting, to sting

247. To sting, to sting

248. To sting, to sting

249. To sting, to sting

250. To sting, to sting

251. To sting, to sting

252

B. Asst. Danvers had given us



bell, boy; bout, bowl, cat, call, chorus, chin, bench, go, gem; thin, this, sin, as, expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = shün. -tious, -tious, sious = shüs. bio, -ile, ti = bei, dei.

mör-ô-nô-lite, a. [Gr. *mûpon* (*mûron*) = the mulberry, and *lîdos* (*lîdos*) = a stone.]

Min.: A variety of the mineral species Jarosite (q.v.), occurring in concretionary or nodule-like forms, and containing somewhat less alkali. Found at Montrose, Orange Co., New York.

mör-ô-pôd-y-das, a pl. [Mod. Lat. *moropus*, gent. *moropodis*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idae*.]

Paleont.: A family of Edentata, found in the Miocene of the North American Pacific coast.

mör-ô-pûs, s. [Gr. *mûpôs* (*mûros*) = dull, sluggish, and *pûs* (*pûs*) = a foot.]

Paleont.: The typical genus of the family Moropodidae (q.v.), with two species.

mör-ô-sâu-rûs, s. [Gr. *mûpôs* (*mûros*) = dull, sluggish, and *sâuropos* (*sâuros*), *sâupa* (*sâu*) = a lizard.]

Paleont.: A genus of Dinosauria, sub-order Sauropoda. Found in the Jurassic rocks of North America.

mô-rôse, a. [Lat. *morosus* = self-willed, obstinate, peevish, from *mos* (genit. *moris*) = habit, manner, self-will, *morosus* (*morosus*), *morosus* (*morosus*) = a lizard.]

1. Peevish, sullen, austere; sour in temper; surly, ill-humoured.

"The morose old man will not fail to pre-
sents him a new ill-conditioned, ill-natured
person."—*Southey's Roderick*, vol. vi, p. 11.

2. Characterized by peevishness or sullen-
ness.

"His learning produced not a morose self-con-
fidence, but a lovely affability."—*Johnson's*, vol. iv, p. 11.

3. Morbidly brooding over and indulging
in evil, un-
pleasant, un-
pleasant thoughts.

morose delectation, s.

Morose: A term used by Roman
theologians to denote pleasure taken in the
remembrance of sins committed against
purity.

mô-rôse-lý, adv. [Fr. *morose*, *lý*.] In a
morose manner; sulkily, grudgingly, peevishly.

"Two ladies are not morosely positive in their age."
—*Constance's* in *The Taming of the Shrew*.

mô-rôse-nês, s. [Eng. *morose*; *nês*.] The
quality or state of being morose; peevishness,
sullenness.

"Morose... hate... chosen is thence, not out
of any morose mood of temper or disposition."—*Johnson's*,
vol. vi, p. 11.

mô-rô-sis, s. [Gr. *mûpôs* (*mûros*) = foolish.]

Med.: Foolishness, folly, fatuity, idleness.

mô-rô-si-tý, s. [Fr. *morosité*, from Lat.
morositas.] Moroseness, peevishness, sullen-
ness.

"With silent morosity he made her into her
tomb."—*Rhodes's* *Thoughts*, p. 11.

mör-ô-sôph, s. [Gr. *mûpôs* (*mûros*) = fool-
ish, and *sôph* (*sôph*) = wise. Cf. *Sôpho-*
more.] A learned or philosophical fool.

mô-rô-sôis, a. [Lat. *morosus* = morose
(q.v.).] Morose, peevish, sullen.

"Daily experience evinced of often lapses, or *morose*
desires."—*Johnson's* *Antiquities*, vol. ii, p. 21.

morowe, morwe, s. [Morwe, *s.*]

morowe-tide, morwe-tide, s.

Morning, morrow.

"Whence the morowe-tide was come, the prince
and princess and the elder men of the people taken
counsel against the king."—*Matthew's*, vol. i, p. 11.

mô-rôx-ite, s. [Lat. *moronolite* = a precious
stone of the colour of a hick. (*Phlog.* H. N.,
xxxvii, 10, 63.)]

Min.: A name given by Abildgaard to a
green Apatite (q.v.), from Arendal, Norway.

mör-ôx-ýl-lâ, a. [Lat. &c. *morus*]; Eng.
morax, and *morax*, *-lâ*.] Contained in or de-
rived from the mulberry-tree.

moroxyllic acid, s.

Chem.: A volatile crystalline acid, said by
Klaproth to exist as a calcium salt in the
stems of the mulberry tree (*Morus alba*).
Lauder found the same calcium salt in the
gum which exudes from mulberry stems.

mör-phê-an, s. [See def.] Of or pertain-
ing to Morpheus, the god of sleep.

mör-phê-lâ, a. [MORPHEUS.] Pertaining
to sleep, sleepy. (*Miss Burney's* *Camilla*, bk.
ii, ch. iv.)

mör-phê-tine, s. [MORPHIA.]

Chem.: A body produced by boiling mor-
phine with dilute sulphuric acid and peroxide
of lead. It is a brown, amorphous, slightly
bitter substance, and is soluble in water, but
sparingly soluble in alcohol.

Mör-phê-ûs, s. [Lat. *Morpheus*, from Gr.
Morpheus (*Morpheus*) = the son of Sleep, and
the god of dreams; *ûs* = the fashioner or
former, from Gr. *mûphô* (*mûphô*) = shape, form;
from the shape or form which appear to
persons in their sleep; *mûphô* (*mûphô*) = to
fashion, to shape.]

Gr. Myth.: The god of sleep and of dreams.

mor phew (ew as û), s. [Fr. *morphe* = Ital.
morfes = leprosy.] A scurf on the face, any
scaly eruption.

"In taking away the morphe in the neck."—*Ben
Jonson's* *Bartholomew*.

mor phew (ew as û), s. [MORPHIN W, s.]
To cover with morphe.

"Who se hand-lesse bound scales his overgrown chin
And satten his away his morphe's chin?"
—*Shakespeare's* *Titus Andronicus*, act iv, sc. 2.

mor phi-a, s. [MORPHINE.]

mor phi-a-mâ-ni-a, s. [Eng. *morphe*, and
morphe.] An uncontrollable passion for taking
morphine or opium as an anodyne.

"The extent to which morpheism is not prevalent in our
midst."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, March 29, 1882.

mor phi-a-mâ-ni-âc, s. [Eng. *morphe*,
and *morphe*.] One addicted to taking morphine
or opium.

"A habitual drunkard is less under the thralldom of
alcohol than the morpheist is under that of mor-
phine."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, March 29, 1882.

mor phi-das, s pl. [Mod. Lat. *morphici*];
Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idae*.]

Entom.: In some classifications a family of
Butterflies, characteristic of the Malayan and
Moluccan districts, and of tropical America,
with a few species extending to the Himalayas
on the west and to Polynesia on the east. Ten
genera, with 100 species. (*Butterflies*.)

mor phi-nas, s pl. [Mod. Lat. *morphici*];
Lat. pl. adj. suff. *-idae*.]

Entom.: In some classifications a sub-family
of Nymphalidae (q.v.), but sometimes elevated
to the rank of a family. (*MORPHINAE*.)

mor-phine, mor phi-a, s. [MORPHINE.]

Chem.: $C_{17}H_{19}NO_5$. Morphine. The most
important of the opium alkaloids. Discovered by
Serturner in 1818. It is obtained by decom-
posing an aqueous extract of opium with hydro-
chloric acid, and allowing the residue of mor-
phine to crystallize out. The crystals, which
contain water, are dissolved, and the mor-
phine is then precipitated by ammonia, and
finally purified by recrystallization. It crys-
tallizes from alcohol in colourless, lustrous,
prismatic crystals, soluble in 100 parts of boil-
ing water, easily soluble in alcohol, but in-
soluble in ether and chloroform. Morphine is
also soluble in caustic alkalis, but scarcely
at all in ammonia. Solutions of morphine are
coloured blue with ferric chloride; and iodine
acid is reduced by morphine and its salts, free
iodine being liberated. By the aid of starch
solution this reaction affords a highly delicate
test for its detection. Morphine forms well-
defined salts with mineral and organic acids.
The most characteristic and best defined salt
is the hydrochloride, which crystals in
slender, hair-like needles arranged in stel-
lated groups, soluble in 20 parts of cold water,
and in its own weight at the boiling heat.

mor phô, s. [Gr. *Morphe* (*Morphe*), an ep-
ithet of Venus, as the bestower of beauty.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family
Morphidae or the sub-family Morphinae. Forty
species are described from the Neotropical
region and the Brazilian and Central American
sub-regions. The male of *Morpho cypris* is
probably the most brilliant butterfly known;
it is of dazzling sky-blue, with a white band
across the centre of the wings, which have an
expanse of five inches; the female is often
orange or tawny. Some of the species fly near
the ground, but the largest and most gaily-
coloured fly at a great height. The scales
from the wings of *Morpho Menelaus* are some-
times used as test-objects for the microscope.

mör-phô-lôg ic-âl, mör-phô-lôg ic, a. [Eng. *morphology*]; *-al*, *-ic*.] Of or pertain-
ing to morphology.

mör-phô-lôg ic-âl lý, adv. [Eng. *morpho-*
logical; *-ly*.] In a morphological manner;
with reference to the principles, rules, or facts
of morphology.

"In classical languages morphological."
—*Miss Wether's* *Selected English*, p. 32.

mör-phô-lô-gist, s. [Eng. *morphology*; *-ist*.]
One who is versed in morphology, one who
writes upon morphology.

mör-phô-lô-gý, s. [Gr. *mûphô* (*mûphô*) =
form, shape, and *lôgos* (*lôgos*) = a word, a dis-
course; Fr. *morphologie*.]

1. *Not science*: That branch of science
which treats of the laws, form, and arrange-
ment of the structures of animals and plants,
treating of their varieties, homologies and
metamorphoses; the science of form.

"Darwin defined it as 'The law of form or
structure, independent of function,' and con-
sidered it to be one of the most interesting
departments of natural history. And, indeed,
almost its very soul. Morphology teaches
that most organs of a plant, including the
bracts, sepals, petals, stamens, and pistils,
are modifications of leaves. With regard to
animals, it investigates the tissues of which
their structures are composed (HISTOLOGY),
the states through which each animal has to
pass before reaching maturity (EMBRYOLOGY),
and the modifications of form which the same
organ undergoes in different animals. For in-
stance, the hand of a man, the forefoot of a
mole, adapted for digging, the leg of the horse,
the paddle of the porpoise, and the wing of
the bat are all only modifications of one type.
[COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.] Darwin accounts
for this by the hypothesis of selection by suc-
cessive slight modifications. Morphology
treats also of several homologies in the same
animal, and of what Huxley calls homo-
genous and homoplastic homologues of organs
(*Homologies*; *Journal of Science*, 1863, p. 352-56.)

2. *Phylogeny*: (See *Phylogeny*.)

"Hence it is evident in what sense alone there can
be a science of morphology, of the modifications and
adaptations of articulate beings to the laws and
changes of thought."—*Johnson's* *Life and Growth of
Language*, p. 114.

mör-phô-lô-mý, s. [Gr. *mûphô* (*mûphô*) =
form, shape, and *mûs* (*mûs*) = a law.]

Med.: The law or laws regulating morpho-
logical development.

mör-phô-sis, s. [Gr.]

Med.: The order or mode of development
of any organ.

mör-phô-sis, s. [Fr. from *morphe* (Lat. *morphe*) =
to form, and *phô-sis* (Lat. *phô-sis*) = a house.]

Med.: The law or laws regulating morpho-
logical development.

mör-phô-sis, s. [Gr.]

Med.: The order or mode of development
of any organ.

mör-phô-sis, s. [Fr. from *morphe* (Lat. *morphe*) =
to form, and *phô-sis* (Lat. *phô-sis*) = a house.]

Med.: The law or laws regulating morpho-
logical development.

mör-phô-sis, s. [Gr.]

Med.: The order or mode of development
of any organ.

mör-phô-sis, s. [Fr. from *morphe* (Lat. *morphe*) =
to form, and *phô-sis* (Lat. *phô-sis*) = a house.]

Med.: The law or laws regulating morpho-
logical development.

mör-phô-sis, s. [Gr.]

Med.: The order or mode of development
of any organ.

mör-phô-sis, s. [Fr. from *morphe* (Lat. *morphe*) =
to form, and *phô-sis* (Lat. *phô-sis*) = a house.]

Med.: The law or laws regulating morpho-
logical development.

mör-phô-sis, s. [Gr.]

Med.: The order or mode of development
of any organ.

mör-phô-sis, s. [Fr. from *morphe* (Lat. *morphe*) =
to form, and *phô-sis* (Lat. *phô-sis*) = a house.]

Med.: The law or laws regulating morpho-
logical development.

mör-phô-sis, s. [Gr.]

Med.: The order or mode of development
of any organ.

mör-phô-sis, s. [Fr. from *morphe* (Lat. *morphe*) =
to form, and *phô-sis* (Lat. *phô-sis*) = a house.]

Med.: The law or laws regulating morpho-
logical development.

mör-phô-sis, s. [Gr.]

Med.: The order or mode of development
of any organ.

bôl, bôl; pôt, pôl; oâ, oâ; chôrus, chô, chô; go, gô; thîs, thîs; sin, sî; expect, Xenophon, expect. ph = f.
-clan, -clan = phan. -tion, -tion = shîn; -tion, -tion = shîn. -clous, -clous, -clous = shîn. -ble, -ble, -ble = bpl, dpl.

or-tér, n. {MORTAR, s.}

"Her brain had been turned by anxious and distress, when her heart had been vibrated by ill-fated and more furious," - *Macunday Dig. Bee.* oh yth.

PL 111.

bell, bay; pent, jeli; eat, gell, chorus. chin, bench; go, gom; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing.
-cian, -tian = -shan. -tion, -sion = -shan. -sion, -sion, -sion = -shan. -bie, -die, &c. = -bei, -dei.

ous = shūs, -ble, -dle, &c = bpl, dpl.

ious = shūs. -ble, -dlo, &c. = bpl, dpl.

2. A tank in which the moulds are soaked after being used.

mould-facing, s.

Casting. A fine powder showered upon a pattern before covering the latter with loam, and intended to increase the smoothness of the face of the casting.

mould-loft, s. A large room in a ship-building yard, in which the several parts of a ship are drawn out in their proper dimensions from the construction drawings.

mould-stone, s.

Arch. The jamb-stone of a door or window.

mould-turner, s. A maker of metal frames or shapes.

mould (1), v.t. & i. [MOULD (1), s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To cover with mould.

2. To cause to become mouldy. as, *Panip moulds cheese.*

B. Intransitive. To contract mould; to become mouldy.

mould (2), v.t. [MOULD (2), s.]

1. To make or form into a particular shape; to fashion.

"Moulded they seemed for kings of giant race."

Scott: Don Quixote, vii.

2. To knead, as bread.

'mould-a-ble, v. [*Ent. mould (2), v.; -able.*] Able to be moulded; capable of being moulded.

The difference of fungible and not fungible, mouldable and not mouldable, are problematic notions. — *Quæst. Nat. Hist.*, § 385.

moulsde baert, s. [MOLIEBAERT.]

mould-ër, s. [*Eng. word (2), v.; -er.*] One who moulds; space, one who is employed in making castings in a foundry.

The making of the mould to in the model is simply the work of any moulder or skilled pattern-maker. — *Chemical Technical Dictionary*, vii, p. 255.

moulder's clamp, s.

Founding. A frame by which the parts of a flask are tightly secured together, ready for the pouring of the metal into the mould.

moulder's flask, s.

Founding. The frame confining the mould in which metal is poured in casting.

moulder's table, s.

Founding. A bench at which a workman stands in moulding small objects.

mould-ër, v.t. & i. [A frequent, from *mould (1), v.*]

A. Intransitive:

1. *Lit.* To be turned to dust by natural decay; to perish in dust; to crumble.

"Thou shalt not moulder undestroyed."

Conquer: Book of Deuteronomy

II. Figuratively:

1. To perish; to waste away gradually.

"When this body wears . . . thou'lt no older and not less."

Bacon: Works, iii, p. 27.

2. To diminish gradually.

"Fanning his conservative moulder every Sunday, and bearing with him the occasion of it, he consoled to give his parish a little Latin in his turn." — *Addison: Spectator*, No. 22.

B. Trans. To turn to dust.

"The natural brevity of Switzerland talk of the fall of those rocks when their foundations have been mouldered with age." — *Addison: in Italy*.

'mould-ër-y, s. [Eng. moulder, v.; -y.] Of the nature of or resembling mould.

mould-i-ness, s. [Eng. mouldy; -ness.]

1. *Oral Lang.* The quality or state of being mouldy; mould; mouldy growth.

"His few Greek books a yit a chink mouldy'd."

Whose covers much of moulds in a Cyprian's."

Dryden: Juvenal, sat. vi.

2. *Bot.* *Aspergillus*, a genus of Fungals.

mould-ing, *pr. par.*, a, & s. [MOULD (2), v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As substantive:

1. *Ordinary Language.*

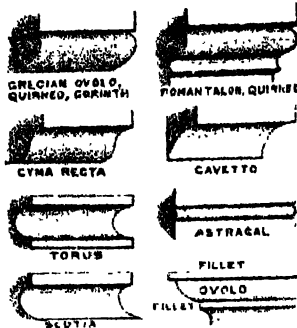
1. The act of forming or casting in a mould.

2. Anything cast or formed in or as in a mould.

II. Figuratively:

1. *Arch.* A term applied to all the varieties of outline or contour given to the angles of

the various subordinate parts and features of buildings, whether projections or cavities, such as cornices, capitals, bases, door or window jambs and heads, &c. There are eight sorts of regular mouldings, viz., the ovolo, the talon, the cyma, the cavetto, the torus, the astragal, the scolia, and the fillet. These mouldings are not to be used at hazard, each having certain situations adapted to its reception, to which it must always be applied.



MOULDINGS.

Thus, the ovolo and talon, from their peculiar form, seem intended to support other important mouldings or members; the cyma and cavetto, being of weaker contour, should only be used for the cover or shelter of other parts; the torus and astragal, bearing a resemblance to a rope, appear calculated to find and fortify the parts to which they are applied; the use of the fillet and scolia is to separate one moulding from another, and to give a variety to the general profile. The ovolo and talon are mostly placed in situations above the level of the eye, when below it, they should only be applied as moulding members. The place for the scolia is universally below the level of the eye. When the fillet is very wide, and used under the cyma of a cornice, it is termed a band. The carved contours of mouldings are portions of either circles or ellipses. In Norman architecture the mouldings were almost universally round and hollow, rarely combined, and frequently broken up into zigzag lines. In English architecture of the Middle Ages the mouldings are bolder.

2. *Decorative.* A mode of ornamentation by grooved or swelling bands, or forms following the line of the object. There are numerous varieties, as the band, the astragal, the cavetto, the column, the torus, the cyma, the ovolo, the scolia, the cyma, the recta or reverse, the quirk, the balustrade, &c. A moulding is said to be struck on or laid on, according to whether it is made on the edge of the frame or on a detached step.

3. *Min.* The ore found on the top of veins near the surface of the ground.

4. *Shipbuilding.* Giving the correct outline and depth to ships' timbers, &c. It is one part of the operation of forming (q.v.).

moulding-board, s. [MOULDING-BOARD.]

moulding-box, s.

Founding. A flask in which the sand is rammed.

moulding-crane, s. A crane for handling moulds and flasks in a foundry.

moulding-edge, s.

Shipbuilding. That edge of a ship's frame which comes in contact with the skin, and is represented in the draft. The other edge is the beehing-edge.

moulding-file, v. A file with a concavity adapted to dress and finish moulded surfaces. It is made by a swage, and afterwards cut.

moulding-frame, s.

Founding. The lamp by which an object is shaped in loam-moulding.

moulding-hole, s.

Founding. The cavity in the floor of a foundry in which large castings are made.

moulding-loam, s.

Founding. The mixture of sand and clay used in loam-moulding.

moulding-machine, s.

1. *Plastic-work.* A machine for the manufacture of composition-moulding.

2. *Sheet-metal Working.* A kind of rolling-machine for moulding sheet-metal to shape for cornices, balusters, and other purposes. It consists of a pair of rollers of counterpart form, between which the sheet of metal is passed to give it the required outline.

moulding-mill, s. A planing-mill for shaping timber.

moulding-planes, s. pl. Joiners' planes for making mouldings, and having various patterns, or concave and convex sides to form parts of mouldings; such as hollows and rounds. Match planes.

moulding-plough, s. A plough with two mould-boards to throw the soil right and left; a ridging plough.

moulding-sand, s. A mixture of sand and loam for making moulds for casting.

moulding-saw, s. One or a number of circular saws for blocking out strips for ornamental mouldings. The strips are fed repeatedly to the saw at different angles, and the general outline of the desired moulding approximated. The work is generally completed by revolving planes.

mould-warp, s. [MOLDWARP.]

mould-y, a. [*Eng. mould (1), s.; -y.*] Covered, overgrown, or filled with mould; musty, mouldy; of the nature of or resembling mould.

A dampen white and horrible the walls, On which sat a host of mouldy things.

Addison: Miscellaneous Poems, vol. i, p. 10.

moule, v.t. [*Fr. mouler.*] To grow mouldy; to mould; to waste away.

"I wish to keep with this mouldy paper."

Moult, moult, moult, moult, moult, moult.

Chambers: Etymology.

mou-lin, s. [*Fr. moulin (q.v.).*]

fish. A waterfish which hollows out for itself a chamber of chambers in a glacier, ultimately breaking through it and carrying with it fragments of rock, gravel, &c. to lower levels.

mou lin ago (age is 12), s. [*Fr.*]

Silk-reeling. The operation of reeling of worsted and doubling raw silk, the last dressing of silk before it is dyed.

mou-line, mou-lin-ét, s. [*Fr.*]

1. The tape-measure frame of a loom.

2. A portable apparatus carried by cross-bowmen for winding up their bows.

3. A kind of microscope.

mouls, s. [MOULS.]

moult, 'mout, 'mout-on, 'mout yn, 'mowt, molt, mōt, &c. [*Lat. molere, to change; Fr. moult, to molt.*]

A. Intransitive: To cast the feathers, hair, skin, horns, &c., as birds and other animals; to mew. (seldom used except in reference to the shedding of feathers by birds. Prof. Owen, however, employs it of the Armadillo, the Crinoid, the Echinoderm, and the Insect.)

(Linnæus: Systema, p. 690.)

"Birds in summer, after their moult, grow to be red again by degrees." — *Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, vol. i.

B. Transitive:

1. To shed or cast, as birds.

"Moult thy participation (and your discovery), and you'll try to the king and queen court in London." — *Shakespeare: Hamlet*, ii, 2.

2. To change, to get rid of.

"We'll moult and nurse in the natural course of life." — *Shakespeare: The Taming of the Shrew*, ii, 1.

moult, molt, &c. [*MOULT, s.*] The act or process of moulting or casting the feathers, hair, &c.

moult-on, v. [*Eng. moult; -on.*] Being in the state of moulting or casting the feathers; having moulted.

"A clip-winged gull, and a scurrying plover."

Shakespeare: Henry VI, iii, 1.

moul-ture, s. [MOLTURE.]

moun, s. [MOUN.]

mounch, 'maunch, v.t. & i. [MOUCH.]

mound (1), s. [*A.S. munda: a protection; cogn. with O. Frs. mound, mound as a protector, a guardian; O. H. Ger. munt as a protection, a*

ste, sit, sire, amidst, what, fall, father; wē, wēt, here, camel, hēr, there; pine, pīt, sire, mīr, marine; gā, gāt, or, wēr, wēl, work, whā, sēm; mūte, cāh, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Syrian. se, ce = ē; ey = ē; qu = kw.

4 1 qe hr ke ti ay bu li t wo e nls f luw 4

mound builders, 14

458

He is right we what? I was they had in at it in
not and in at a meeting there was a warlike and ex-

mount. mont en. mount en.

9. To be a member of the family, a child must be born to a married couple.

called also the Rowan tree.

ions = shūa. -ble, -dle, ka = bēl, dēl.

bōi, bōy, pōat, jōwī; oāt, cōil, chōrus, chīn, bēnch, gō, gēm; thīn, hīis, sīn, āg, ēxpect, Xānephōn, ēxpīn. -ing.
 -ōian, -tīan = shān. -tīon, -sīon = shūn, -tīon, -gīon = shūn, -cīous, tīous, sīous = shūn. -hīe, -dīe, &c. = bēi, dēi,

10-10-1962

2. *Mean* (1) *M* to *n* c^o m l w c r f j a r t
[M t r o n] () A d i v s e t, v i c b i j o r t u r e
c f a w o r k a s f i r s t m o v e m e n t m o v e m e n t

phl, phý, pònt, jowí; sat, pèll, chorus, phin, bench; go, gem, thin, this, sin, as, expect, Xenophon, exist, -ing.
-cian, -tian = shan -tíon, -tiem = shün; -tion, -tiem = shün; -ciens, tiens, siens = shüs, bie, die, &c = bei, dei.

rian. $ae, oe = \tilde{e}$; $oy = \tilde{e}$; $ou = kw$.



mūfi, *v.t.* (Muri (2), *v.*) To model; to make a piece of.

muf fée-tée, *s* [A dimin from *muf* (1) *s*]
A small muff worn over the wrist, a wrist
band of fur or worsted

muf fín, *s* [Fr *muffin* doubtful prob con-
nected with *muf* (1) *s*] A round cak light
and spongy, eaten toasted or buttered at
breakfast or tea

muffin cap, *s* A flat wollen cap worn
by charity schoolboys, &c.
In his muffin-cap and lather. *John O'Grady*

muf fín-ór, *s* [Fr *muffin* *or*] A dish
for keeping toast in which is hot

muf fée (1) *mof fée*, *muf fyll*, *s*
[MUFFEE (1) *s*]

1 To wrap or fill up as in a cloth bag
to be used for carrying or for use in the
winter to keep the feet warm
I wrapped my feet in a muff of wool
I filled my pockets with muff of wool

2 To wrap or fill up as in a cloth bag
to be used for carrying or for use in the
winter to keep the feet warm
I wrapped my feet in a muff of wool
I filled my pockets with muff of wool

3 To cover the head with a muff
I wrapped my head in a muff of wool
I filled my pockets with muff of wool

4 To fill up
We filled the bag with muff of wool
I filled my pockets with muff of wool

5 To fill up
We filled the bag with muff of wool
I filled my pockets with muff of wool

6 To fill up
We filled the bag with muff of wool
I filled my pockets with muff of wool

muf fée (2) *muf fée*, *s* [A will
imitate the sound of the wind]
The sound of the wind as it blows
—Homer *Odyssey* 10. 100

muf fée (1) *s* [Fr *muffe*, from *ma* *ma* *ma*
(1) *s*] A small animal with large hind
legs

1 That which is wrapped up in a muff
2 A muff

3 A box or box
For a box or box
For a box or box

4 A box or box
For a box or box
For a box or box

5 A box or box
For a box or box
For a box or box

muffe-furnace, *s*
Metall A furnace with a chimney which
surrounds it by incandescent fuel and in which
circulation of fusion of metals is produced
[Circulation]

muf fée (2) *s* [Fr *muffe*, from *ma* *ma* *ma*
(1) *s*] A small animal with large hind
legs

muf fée (1) *s* [Fr *muffe*, from *ma* *ma* *ma*
(1) *s*] A small animal with large hind
legs

muf fée (1) *s* [Fr *muffe*, from *ma* *ma* *ma*
(1) *s*] A small animal with large hind
legs

muf fée (1) *s* [Fr *muffe*, from *ma* *ma* *ma*
(1) *s*] A small animal with large hind
legs

B. As adjective

1 Wrapped up closely especially about the
face, concealed by wrappings

2 Dull or leaden (Applied to soil)
The soil was muffled and leaden

3 Blind (Applied to eyes)
His eyes were muffled and blind

muffled drum, *s* A drum having the
drum which is muffled so that the sound
is muffled and the drum is muffled

muffled oar, *s* An oar muffled so that
the sound of the oar is muffled and the
oar is muffled

muffled peal, *s* A peal of bells muffled
so that the sound of the bells is muffled
and the peal is muffled

muf fée, *s* [Fr *muffe*, from *ma* *ma* *ma*
(1) *s*] A small animal with large hind
legs

1 That which is wrapped up in a muff
2 A muff

3 A box or box
For a box or box
For a box or box

4 A box or box
For a box or box
For a box or box

5 A box or box
For a box or box
For a box or box

6 A box or box
For a box or box
For a box or box

7 A box or box
For a box or box
For a box or box

8 A box or box
For a box or box
For a box or box

9 A box or box
For a box or box
For a box or box

10 A box or box
For a box or box
For a box or box

11 A box or box
For a box or box
For a box or box

12 A box or box
For a box or box
For a box or box

13 A box or box
For a box or box
For a box or box

14 A box or box
For a box or box
For a box or box

15 A box or box
For a box or box
For a box or box

16 A box or box
For a box or box
For a box or box

17 A box or box
For a box or box
For a box or box

the Revelation (1) 3) Their chief doctrines
were that the distinction of Persons in the
Trinity is merely nominal, that God has a
real human body, and that when he suffered
on the cross he left Elijah as his viceregent
in heaven. *The Divine Revelation* was pub-
lished in 1840 as an expression of their teach-
ings and in 1840 a number of the sect,
which was very small, if not quite extinct,
subscribed to republish it

mug gy, *s* [Fr *mug*, from *ma* *ma* *ma*
(1) *s*] A small animal with large hind
legs

1 That which is wrapped up in a muff
2 A muff

3 A box or box
For a box or box
For a box or box

4 A box or box
For a box or box
For a box or box

5 A box or box
For a box or box
For a box or box

6 A box or box
For a box or box
For a box or box

7 A box or box
For a box or box
For a box or box

8 A box or box
For a box or box
For a box or box

9 A box or box
For a box or box
For a box or box

10 A box or box
For a box or box
For a box or box

11 A box or box
For a box or box
For a box or box

12 A box or box
For a box or box
For a box or box

13 A box or box
For a box or box
For a box or box

14 A box or box
For a box or box
For a box or box

15 A box or box
For a box or box
For a box or box

16 A box or box
For a box or box
For a box or box

17 A box or box
For a box or box
For a box or box

18 A box or box
For a box or box
For a box or box

19 A box or box
For a box or box
For a box or box

20 A box or box
For a box or box
For a box or box

muli ley, s. (Provenc. Eng. *mull* = a cow, (from *mull*, *ey*; of Gael. *mool* = bare, pulled, without hoofs) A cow.
"Leave mulling and dry up old mulling thy cow."
Fisher *Harbinger*, p. 186

muli-li-gite, s. (from *Mullia* Hall, New Jersey, *muli* = (Mull))

Alia. A variety of *Vivianthe* (q.v.), occurring in cylindrical aggregations of blue lamellae in a fibrous, fringed, and thick, an mostly replacements of fossil bryozoans. It is also pseudomorphous after other fossils.

muli li dse, s. pl. [Lat. *mull*(a), 'cm 1] all sun, *ul*]

Ichthy. Red Mullite, a family of teleostean fishes. Body low, rather compressed, covered with large thin scales, sometimes with a fine serrature, two long erectible barbels. Lateral line continuous. Mouth in front of the snout, teeth very feeble. Two short dorsals, one from each other, anal similar to second dorsal, ventrals with one spine and five rays, pectorals short, brachyostegals four, stomach siphonate. Mullins the sole genus of the family, is divided into several subgenera on account of slight differences of habit. They are marine but many species enter brackish water to feed in the mudflats, abundant in the flats. About fifty species are known, all estimated to be 10, but none attain a large size. (Fishes)

muli li ga taw ny, s. [Mullia *gaw ny*]

muli li gruba, s. [Mullia *gruba*]
1 A genus in the same family.
When it is in the water it is called a mullet.
2 It is a very common fish.

muli lin gong, s. [Mullia *lin gong*]
1 A genus in the same family.
2 It is a very common fish.

muli lion, muni mion (i.e. y), 'mon y cale, 'mo ni al. (A. C. P. 1)
1 A genus in the same family.
2 It is a very common fish.

muli lion (i.e. y), 'mon y cale, 'mo ni al. (A. C. P. 1)
1 A genus in the same family.
2 It is a very common fish.

muli lion (i.e. y), 'mon y cale, 'mo ni al. (A. C. P. 1)
1 A genus in the same family.
2 It is a very common fish.

muli lock, 'mul lok, (i.e. s)
1 A genus in the same family.
2 It is a very common fish.

muli lock, 'mul lok, (i.e. s)
1 A genus in the same family.
2 It is a very common fish.

muli loi dog, [Mullia *loi dog*]
1 A genus in the same family.
2 It is a very common fish.

muli loi dog, [Mullia *loi dog*]
1 A genus in the same family.
2 It is a very common fish.

muli-lia, s. [Lat.]
Ichthy. The typical and only genus of the family Mullidae. *Mullus barbatus* is according to Dr. Günther, the sole species of which he considers *M. barbatus* to be the family. It was highly prized by the Romans, who said it was a good omen for the emperor when it was taken. It is a common fish, especially by the Mediterranean Sea. It was the custom to bring the fish into the banquet room that it might die in the presence of the guests, its red color becoming accordingly brilliant in its death struggles. Fishermen declare the natural tint of the fish is pale, so that immediately after capture causing a permanent contrast of the chromatophores containing the red pigment. [Mullus (1), s.]

muli mui, s. [Mullus (2), s.]
Ichthy. A thin, soft, transparent mullet, of the finest quality.

muli qaf (q. a. k.), s. [Arab. - a wind con ductor] (See *qaf*).

"Perhaps the most ancient device for ventilating specially adapted for that purpose in the mullies which has been in use (I judge) for at least 1000 years and is still in use in the mullies of the houses of China and other towns. It is a pen or the direction of the prevailing wind which is conducted down the descending duct and then a small tube is thrust through the floor of the house of a big wooden frame work to which the mullies are attached, so that the high and low air is drawn in by the mullies being pulled in and out with the wind. The mullies are thus kept in a state of constant motion and the air is thus kept fresh and pure." [Mullus (2), s.]

mullio, [Lat. *mull* (a) = a wind con ductor] (See *mull*).

mullish, s. [Mullus]

muli sum, s. [Mullus]

muli, 'mul ti, [Mullus]

muli an gu lar, [Mullus *an gu lar*]

muli an gu lar ly, [Mullus *an gu lar ly*]

muli an gu lar nos, [Mullus *an gu lar nos*]

muli an i mous, [Mullus *an i mous*]

muli ar tic u late, [Mullus *ar tic u late*]

muli te ty, [Mullus *te ty*]

muli, [Mullus]

muli ar tic u late, [Mullus *ar tic u late*]

muli cap su lar, [Mullus *cap su lar*]

muli ca i nate, [Mullus *ca i nate*]

muli ca voas, [Mullus *ca voas*]

muli cel lu lar, [Mullus *cel lu lar*]

muli cip it al, [Mullus *cip it al*]

muli col our, [Mullus *col our*]

muli cos tate, [Mullus *cos tate*]

muli cus p late, [Mullus *cus p late*]

muli den tato, [Mullus *den tato*]

muli den tic u late, [Mullus *den tic u late*]

muli den tic u late, [Mullus *den tic u late*]

muli den tic u late, [Mullus *den tic u late*]

muli dig i tato, [Mullus *dig i tato*]

But I /or Having many in is finger like processes

muli ti dig i ta to, [Mullus *ti dig i ta to*]

multidigitate pinnate, s. [Mullus *ti dig i ta to*]

muli ti faced, [Mullus *ti faced*]

muli ti far i cus, [Mullus *ti far i cus*]

muli ti far i cus ly, [Mullus *ti far i cus ly*]

muli ti far i cus nos, [Mullus *ti far i cus nos*]

muli ti far i cus nos, [Mullus *ti far i cus nos*]

muli ti far i cus nos, [Mullus *ti far i cus nos*]

muli ti far i cus nos, [Mullus *ti far i cus nos*]

muli ti far i cus nos, [Mullus *ti far i cus nos*]

muli ti far i cus nos, [Mullus *ti far i cus nos*]

muli ti far i cus nos, [Mullus *ti far i cus nos*]

muli ti far i cus nos, [Mullus *ti far i cus nos*]

muli ti far i cus nos, [Mullus *ti far i cus nos*]

muli ti far i cus nos, [Mullus *ti far i cus nos*]

muli ti far i cus nos, [Mullus *ti far i cus nos*]

muli ti far i cus nos, [Mullus *ti far i cus nos*]

muli ti far i cus nos, [Mullus *ti far i cus nos*]

muli ti far i cus nos, [Mullus *ti far i cus nos*]

muli ti far i cus nos, [Mullus *ti far i cus nos*]

muli ti far i cus nos, [Mullus *ti far i cus nos*]

muli ti far i cus nos, [Mullus *ti far i cus nos*]

muli ti far i cus nos, [Mullus *ti far i cus nos*]

muli ti far i cus nos, [Mullus *ti far i cus nos*]

muli ti far i cus nos, [Mullus *ti far i cus nos*]

muli ti far i cus nos, [Mullus *ti far i cus nos*]

muli ti far i cus nos, [Mullus *ti far i cus nos*]

bul, bay, post, jow; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this, sin, ay; expect, Xenophon, exist. -lag, -clam, -tian -shan. -tion, -shon = shun; -tion, -gion = shun. -cious, -cious, -cious = shun. -bia, -dia, &c. -bol, del.

201

* **mag-nif-ic-al-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *magnific*
ently] In a magnificent manner

kell, key; pell, jell; oel, yell, chorua, shin, bench; go, gum; thin, this; tin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. -**ks**.
-**ciae, tian = shen. tion, cion = shün; pion, cion = shün, sion, tien, tion = shüs. ble, dis, etc. = hai, dei**

GREENWICH MURAL
CLUB

MILITARY

[illegible]

to an independent branch of pure instrumental music, which, passing through fantasia and concert, has culminated in the modern symphony. The wedding of vocal and instrumental music has led to the production of the opera and oratorio.

* *Music* has charms to soothe a savage breast
To soften rocks, or bid the knotted oak
Unconscious of his being, nod.

2. A taste for harmony or melody

"The man that both no use in himself
Is fit for treason, strategy and sin."

3. The score written or printed of a musical composition

4. A band of musicians

Play music, then
Shakep. *Love's Lab. Lost* 4. 2

* *Music* is a game in which one of the company endeavors to find some article hidden during his absence from the room, he neglects to observe the nature of the instrument which is played fast & he approaches the place where the article is concealed, and slowly as he recedes from it.

music book, *s*. A book containing tunes or songs for the voice or instruments.

music box, *s*. [MŪZĪK BOKS]

music-clamp, *s*. A temporary holder or clip for holding sheet music in convenient form for use and preservation.

music hall, *s*. A hall commonly used for entertainment consisting chiefly of singing, dancing and slight sketches of a pantomime and farcical nature without the cover security.

music master, *s*. One who teaches music.

music of the spheres, *s*. [HAKMOYK OF THE SPHERES]

music paper, *s*. Paper ruled with lines for writing music.

music pen, *s*. A pen made for ruling at once the five lines which, with the intervening spaces, form the staff of music.

music-recorder, music recording instrument, *s*. A machine to record the music played upon a keyed instrument.

music shell, *s*.
2nd. *Oliva lunata*, a shell with markings upon it some what resembling musical notes.

music-smith, *s*. A mechanic who makes the metal parts of organs, etc.

music-stand, *s*. A light frame for supporting music while being played.

music stool, *s*. A stool with a pillar leg, and a revolving seat adjustable as to height by means of its screw stem.

music-type, *s*. Movable types for setting up music to be printed by the ordinary printing press.

music wire, *s*.
1. A steel wire employed for instruments of wire.
2. Wire drawn of various patterns and used in some kinds of music printing.

mū gīe al, *s*. [FŪGŪS AL]
1. Of or pertaining to music, as, a musical instrument.
2. Producing music or melody; harmonious, not harsh, agreeable to sound.

"The sound is musical to me, like the first of evening round the mossy rocks."—*Mausling* *Wald* 2p. 131.

musical box, *s*.
Musical. A portable instrument the sounds of which are produced by a series of small hinged teeth of graduated length. Projecting page or stops, in a metal barrel which is turned in clockwise at the teeth in vibration. They are chiefly made in Switzerland. Small size means were formerly called in musical snuff boxes. A snuff box is now sometimes inserted.

musical clock, *s*.
Musical. A clock which plays tunes at the hours. It may consist of a musical box at the expiration of the hours.

musical-glasses, *s*. pl.
Musical. A musical instrument consisting of a number of globes, tuned by filling them

more or less with water, and played by touching their rims with the wetted finger. The size of the glasses being equal, the smaller quantity of water produces the lower note in the scale. The instrument was revived and improved by Benjamin Franklin in 1760.

The whole is a small organ, a *shakospears* and a *musical glass*—*Gladstone* *Journal* of 1840.

musical interval, *s*. [MŪZĪK AL]

musical scale, *s*. [MŪZĪK]

mū gīe al lī, *s*. [LŪGŪS AL LĪ] In musical notation with the letters of the alphabet, usually in ascending order.

It is a scale of notes, as *do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, si, do*.

mū gīe al nās, *s*. [FŪGŪS AL NĀS] The quality or state of being musical, harmonious, or melodious.

There is a musical quality in the voice of a bird.

mū gīe cian, *s*. [FŪGŪS AL CĪAN] One who is skilled in music, a musician, a player upon a musical instrument, according to the rule of the art.

mū gīe cian lī, *s*. [FŪGŪS AL CĪAN LĪ] Exhibition of musical skill.

Full of *musical* and *musical* other on May 20, 1880.

mū gīe cian ship, *s*. [FŪGŪS AL CĪAN SHĪP] Musical skill.

Full of *musical* and *musical* other on May 20, 1880.

mū gīe lān, *s*. [FŪGŪS AL LĀN] Musical instrument, musical instrument.

mū gīe cō mā nī, *s*. [FŪGŪS AL CŌ MĀ NĪ] Musical instrument, musical instrument.

mū gīe cō mā nī, *s*. [FŪGŪS AL CŌ MĀ NĪ] Musical instrument, musical instrument.

mū gīe cō mā nī, *s*. [FŪGŪS AL CŌ MĀ NĪ] Musical instrument, musical instrument.

mū gīe cō mā nī, *s*. [FŪGŪS AL CŌ MĀ NĪ] Musical instrument, musical instrument.

mū gīe cō mā nī, *s*. [FŪGŪS AL CŌ MĀ NĪ] Musical instrument, musical instrument.

mū gīe cō mā nī, *s*. [FŪGŪS AL CŌ MĀ NĪ] Musical instrument, musical instrument.

mū gīe cō mā nī, *s*. [FŪGŪS AL CŌ MĀ NĪ] Musical instrument, musical instrument.

mū gīe cō mā nī, *s*. [FŪGŪS AL CŌ MĀ NĪ] Musical instrument, musical instrument.

mū gīe cō mā nī, *s*. [FŪGŪS AL CŌ MĀ NĪ] Musical instrument, musical instrument.

mū gīe cō mā nī, *s*. [FŪGŪS AL CŌ MĀ NĪ] Musical instrument, musical instrument.

mū gīe cō mā nī, *s*. [FŪGŪS AL CŌ MĀ NĪ] Musical instrument, musical instrument.

mū gīe cō mā nī, *s*. [FŪGŪS AL CŌ MĀ NĪ] Musical instrument, musical instrument.

mū gīe cō mā nī, *s*. [FŪGŪS AL CŌ MĀ NĪ] Musical instrument, musical instrument.

mū gīe cō mā nī, *s*. [FŪGŪS AL CŌ MĀ NĪ] Musical instrument, musical instrument.

mū gīe cō mā nī, *s*. [FŪGŪS AL CŌ MĀ NĪ] Musical instrument, musical instrument.

mū gīe cō mā nī, *s*. [FŪGŪS AL CŌ MĀ NĪ] Musical instrument, musical instrument.

mū gīe cō mā nī, *s*. [FŪGŪS AL CŌ MĀ NĪ] Musical instrument, musical instrument.

mū gīe cō mā nī, *s*. [FŪGŪS AL CŌ MĀ NĪ] Musical instrument, musical instrument.

mū gīe cō mā nī, *s*. [FŪGŪS AL CŌ MĀ NĪ] Musical instrument, musical instrument.

mū gīe cō mā nī, *s*. [FŪGŪS AL CŌ MĀ NĪ] Musical instrument, musical instrument.

mū gīe cō mā nī, *s*. [FŪGŪS AL CŌ MĀ NĪ] Musical instrument, musical instrument.

mū gīe cō mā nī, *s*. [FŪGŪS AL CŌ MĀ NĪ] Musical instrument, musical instrument.

obtained from the musk deer (q.v.). It is deposited in the natural folds or bags from the glands of the deer, but the musk deer is the most esteemed for its odor. It occurs in commerce in brownish cloth, often mixed with lard, fat, and sand. Its taste is slightly bitter, and it is the most powerful, penetrating, and lasting of perfumes. Pure musk should contain from 5 to 6 per cent of ash, and is being digested with boiling water, and old lard about 75 per cent of its weight. It is frequently adulterated with dried bullock's blood, chocolate, sand, &c. One ounce lately imported in the post from Yunnan, was, on examination at Somerset House found to contain 60 per cent of sugar. As a medicine musk is a powerful stimulant and antispasmodic.

3. *Zō* [The Musk Deer] (q.v.).

musk bag, *s*. A bag or sac containing musk, specific the cyste containing musk in a musk deer.

musk ball, *s*. **musk balls**, *s*. A ball for the toilet scented with musk.

These are made of sugar, with oil of musk, and are used in the toilet.

musk beaver, *s*. The same as *Musk Deer* (q.v.).

musk beetle, *s*.
It is a small beetle of the family *Cleridae*.

musk cake, *s*. A cake made of musk and other ingredients for use in the toilet.

musk cat, *s*. The musk rat (q.v.).

It is a small cat of the family *Felidae*, and is found in the mountains of the Himalayas.

musk cherry, *s*. A sort of cherry, called from the musk.

musk cod, *s*. A cod fish, called from the musk.

musk deer, *s*.
A deer of the family *Cervidae*, and is found in the mountains of the Himalayas.

musk duck, *s*.
A duck of the family *Anatidae*, and is found in the mountains of the Himalayas.

musk gland, *s*.
A gland of the musk deer, and is found in the mountains of the Himalayas.

musk hyacinth, *s*.
A hyacinth of the family *Asclepiadaceae*, and is found in the mountains of the Himalayas.

musk mallow, *s*.
A mallow of the family *Malvaceae*, and is found in the mountains of the Himalayas.

musk melon, *s*.
A melon of the family *Cucurbitaceae*, and is found in the mountains of the Himalayas.

musk orchid, *s*.
An orchid of the family *Orchidaceae*, and is found in the mountains of the Himalayas.

musk ox, *s*.
An ox of the family *Bovidae*, and is found in the mountains of the Himalayas.

musk pear, *s*.
A pear of the family *Rosaceae*, and is found in the mountains of the Himalayas.

musk plum, *s*.
A plum of the family *Rosaceae*, and is found in the mountains of the Himalayas.

musk rose, *s*.
A rose of the family *Rosaceae*, and is found in the mountains of the Himalayas.

musk seed, *s*.
A seed of the musk deer, and is found in the mountains of the Himalayas.

musk shell, *s*.
A shell of the musk deer, and is found in the mountains of the Himalayas.

musk skin, *s*.
The skin of the musk deer, and is found in the mountains of the Himalayas.

musk stone, *s*.
A stone of the musk deer, and is found in the mountains of the Himalayas.

musk tree, *s*.
A tree of the family *Simarubaceae*, and is found in the mountains of the Himalayas.

musk vine, *s*.
A vine of the family *Simarubaceae*, and is found in the mountains of the Himalayas.

musk wood, *s*.
The wood of the musk deer, and is found in the mountains of the Himalayas.

musk yew, *s*.
A yew of the family *Taxaceae*, and is found in the mountains of the Himalayas.

musk zed, *s*.
A zed of the family *Simarubaceae*, and is found in the mountains of the Himalayas.

musk zel, *s*.
A zel of the family *Simarubaceae*, and is found in the mountains of the Himalayas.

musk zem, *s*.
A zem of the family *Simarubaceae*, and is found in the mountains of the Himalayas.

musk zen, *s*.
A zen of the family *Simarubaceae*, and is found in the mountains of the Himalayas.

musk zee, *s*.
A zee of the family *Simarubaceae*, and is found in the mountains of the Himalayas.

musk zee, *s*.
A zee of the family *Simarubaceae*, and is found in the mountains of the Himalayas.

mus, mē, sere, sūdet, whāt, fāl, fāther; wē, wēt, herē, camēl, her, thērē. vīnē, pī, sūre, sūr, mārīnē; gō, pō, or, wūr, wōl, wōrk, whā, sēm; mūs, cūh, cūr, qūtā, cūr, rāl, fāl; trī, sīrīan. m, se = ē, ey = ē; gū = kw.

as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
tous = shūn. -ble, -die, &c. = bpl, dpl.

mýr-g-lô, s. [Gr. = a shrew or field mouse.]

Zoology:

1. An old genus of Soricidae (Shrews) containing the Desmans. [MYOMALIA.]

2. The typical genus of the family Mygalidae. The species are large, with a rough hairy coat and stout hairy legs. They chiefly inhabit tropical America, though some extend to the West. They reside in fissures in trees, in the crevices between stones, &c., spinning a tubular, silken dwelling. The best-known species, *Mygale arcturaria*, was alleged by Madame Merian and others to catch birds, then the notion was abandoned; but Mr Bates recently revived it, having found a dead and a living bird in these spiders' webs.

mý-gál-i-dae, s. pl. [Lat. *mygal(e)*; f. m. pl. ad]. suff. *-idae*]

Zool. A family of Arachnida, the typical and only one of the type Tetranychus (Four-legged Spiders). There are four stigmatic openings towards the base of the abdomen, and the spinnerets are only four, two of them very small. There are many species, some large, inhabiting warm countries. Most construct silken habitations. *Atypus Sicoli*, about half an inch long, is British; it makes a burrow in the ground which it lines with silk.

mý-lí-bris, s. [Gr. *μυλίσκος* (*mylískos*) = a Phytomyza (*mylískos*) = a kind of cockroach found in mills and bakerhouses.]

Botany: A genus of Cantharidaceae. *Mycalesis cichorii*, a common Indian species. *M. malabarica*, *M. hirsuta*, *M. prostrata*, and *M. ovalis* have been recommended as substitutes for cantharides. (*Mycalesis* Edw. Rees.)

* **mylde, a.** [MYLID.]

* **mylde-ly, adv.** [MYLIDLY.]

mý-lí-ô-bá-tēs, s. [MYLIOBATIS.]

mý-lí-ô-bát-i-dae, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *myliobat(e)* (q.v.); Lat. f. m. pl. ad]. suff. *-idae*]

1. **Zool.** Devil-fishes, Sea devils, or Eagle rays, a family of pteropodous fishes, of the group Batoidae (Rays). The disc is very broad, owing to the great development of the pectoral fins, which, in water, leave the sides of the head free, and hang out at the extremity of the snout as a pair of detached cephalic fins. Viviparous, producing only one at a birth. The species are generally of large size, from tropical and temperate seas. The dentition consists of flat molars, like a mosaic pavement, in both jaws. The author enumerates five genera. *Myliobatis*, *Acrolophus*, *Rhinoptera*, *Bucrosalpa*, and *Cetorhynchus*.

2. **Paleont.** Remains have been found in Tertiary formations, from the Eocene of Shropshire to the Neogene of Crete.

mý-lí-ô-bá-tēs, mý-lí-ô-bá-tēs, s. [Gr. *μύλη* (*mýlē*) = (the mill, the miller, and Lat. *cat. lat(e)* (q.v.)]

1. **Zool.** The typical genus of the family Myliobatidae (q.v.). Teeth, hexagonal, large, flat, tessellated, those in the middle broader than long, several narrower ones on each side; tail, very long and thin, with a dorsal fin near its root. There is generally a serrated spine behind the fin. Seven species are known, two of which are European, one, *Myliobatis aquila*, being almost cosmopolitan, and found occasionally on the British coast.

2. **Paleont.** Teeth of species very closely allied to, or perhaps even identical with, existing species are found in Tertiary formations (Günther). *Myliobatis batoides* is from the Eocene of Shropshire. (*Myliobatis*.)

* **myl-i-oun, s.** [MYLIDON.]

mý-lít-tē, mý-lít-tē, s. [Gr. *Μύλτρα* (*Mýltra*) (*Mystra* L. 131); see also *Mystron*: *Mystron*, cas. x., in App. to bk. i.]

1. **Botany:** *Myrica*. *Myrica*. A female divinity corresponding to the Roman Venus. Dr. Oppert considers Myrica a corruption of Boudica. Max Müller considers this identification probable. In that case she is the wife of Bouda and the same as Astarte (q.v.).

2. **Bot.** A genus of ascomycetous fungi, sub-order Tubercell. *Myrica australis* is a large truffle, weighing more than two pounds, found in Australia, where it is called Native bread.

* **mylle, s.** [MILL.]

mý-lô, pref. [Gr. *μύλος* (*mýlos*) = a mill.] Connected with or resembling molar teeth.

mylo-hyoid, a.

Anat. Of or belonging to the hyoid bone (q.v.), and the molar teeth. There is a mylo-hyoid groove, a muscle, a nerve, and a ridge.

mý-lô-ôar-i-âm, s. [Prof. *mylo-*, and Gr. *ἀριον* (*arion*) = a mill.]

Bot. A genus of Cyrtellids. [BRYCHNETH TREK.]

mý-lô-dôn, s. [Prof. *mylo-*, and Gr. *δόν* (*dôn*) = a tooth.]

Paleont. A genus of edentate mammals, the best-known species being *Mylobolus robustus*, which reached a length of eleven feet, slightly less than that of the Megatherium, which it much resembled. The dental formula of the two is the same, $\frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{1}$. The fore feet have five and the hinder four toes, the two external digits being nailless. From the Pleistocene deposits of Central Brazil.

my-nah, s. [MYNA.]

* **mýn-ghôn, s.** [A.S. *monn*, *monn*, *monn*, *monn*, *monn* = a monk (q.v.).] A nun.

* **mýn-ghôr-y, s.** [MYNERY.] A lemmery.

mýn-heer, s. [Dut.] The ordinary form of address among the Dutch, equivalent to our sir or Mr.; hence, a Dutchman.

* **mýn-heer-y, s.** [MYNERY.] A lemmery.

mý-ô, pref. [Gr. *μύς* (*mýs*), genit. *μῶς* (*mōs*) = a mouse, a mouse.]

1. Pertaining to or connected with the muscles.

2. Resembling a mouse; myomorphie.

mý-ô-ba-trá-chi-dae, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *myobatrach(e)*; Lat. f. m. pl. ad]. suff. *-idae*]

Zool. A family of Amphibia, order Anura, tribe Aglossa. They are Australian toads, about which little is known.

mý-ô-bát-ra-chūs, s. [Prof. *myo-* (2), and Gr. *βατραχος* (*batrachos*) = a toad.]

Zool. The typical genus of the family Myobatrachidae.

mý-ô-car-di-tis, s. [Prof. *myo-* (1), and Eng. *carditis* (q.v.)]

Pathol. Inflammation of the muscular substance of the heart. It is rarely the primary, being generally combined with pericarditis, endocarditis, or both.

mý-ô-car-is, s. [Gr. *μῶς* (*mōs*), genit. *μῶς* (*mōs*) = a mouse, and *καρπός* (*carpos*) = a shrimp.]

Pathol. A Shumaner's sea, perhaps akin to Loma and Estuaria.

mý-ô-dēs, s. [Prof. *myo-* (2), and Gr. *δαίμων* (*daímōn*) = a demon.]

1. **Zool.** Lemniscate; a genus of rodents, family Muridae, sub-family Arctodina. Two, or perhaps three, species are known. *Myodonta leucurus*, the Lemniscate (q.v.), and *M. leucurus* and *M. obscura*, from Siberia. *M. leucurus*, with the same habit it, is sometimes placed in a distinct genus, *Cuniculus*.

2. **Pathol.** [LEMMIS.]

mý-ô-dý-nám-icos, s. [Prof. *myo-* (1), and Eng. *dynamis* (q.v.)]

That branch of science which investigates the principles of muscular contraction, the exercise of muscular contraction.

mý-ô-dý-na-móm-ô-tér, mý-ô-dý-nám-i-ôm-ô-tér, s. [Prof. *myo-* (1), and Eng. *dynamometer* (q.v.)]

An instrument for measuring the strength of the muscles.

mý-ô-gá-lē, s. [Prof. *myo-* (2), and Gr. *γάλη* (*gálē*) = a weasel.]

1. **Zool.** Desman; the mutational genus of the sub-family Myogalina (q.v.). Two species are known, *Myogalina muschikovi* and *M. pygmaea*. The former species is from the south-east of Russia. Its total length is about sixteen inches; stout long and proboscis like; toes webbed to the bases of the claws; tail, long, scaly, and laterally flattened. *M. pygmaea* is much smaller, with a round tail and longer snout. Both species feed on aquatic insects.

2. **Paleont.** The genus first appears in the Miocene deposits of Germany and the south of France.

mý-ô-gál-i-dae, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *myogal(e)*; Lat. f. m. pl. ad]. suff. *-idae*]

Zool. Desmans; a family of insectivorous mammals co-extensive with Myogalina (q.v.).

mý-ô-gá-lí-nae, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *myogal(e)*; Lat. f. m. pl. ad]. suff. *-inae*]

Zool. Desmans; a sub-family of Talpidae (q.v.). It contains three genera: *Myogale*, *Myogale*, *Myogale*; Gr. *gálē*, *gálē*, *gálē*; and *Myogale*, *Myogale*, *Myogale*.

mý-ô-gá-lūm, s. [Gr. *μυγάλη* (*mygálē*) = shrew mouse.]

Bot. A genus of Labiaceae, tribe Scellae. *Myogale* *Myogale*, a rare British plant, is better known as *Myogale* *Myogale*.

mý-ô-gén-ic, a. [Prof. *myo-* (1), and Gr. *γενεσις* (*genesis*) = to engender, to produce.]

Pathol. Produced by the muscles.

myogenic-paralysis, s.

Pathol. Infantile paralysis; the essential paralysis of infants. It is much less dangerous than paralysis in the adult.

mý-ô-graph-ic, mý-ô-graph-ic-al, a. [Eng. *myograph* (q.v.); Gr. *γράφω* (*graphō*) = to write, to describe.]

Of or pertaining to myography or a description of the muscles.

mý-ô-graph-i-ôn, s. [MYOGRAPHY.]

An apparatus for ascertaining the velocity of the nervous current. It was invented in 1850 by A. Helmholtz.

mý-ô-g-ra-phist, s. [Eng. *myographist* (q.v.).] One versed in myography; one who describes the muscles of animals.

mý-ô-g-ra-phý, s. [Prof. *myo-* (1), and Gr. *γραφω* (*graphō*) = to write.]

A description of the muscles of the body.

mý-ô-lém-mā, s. [Prof. *myo-* (1), and Gr. *λεμμα* (*lemma*) = peel, skin.]

Zool. The delicate membranes covering of each fibril of fleshy or muscular fibre; sarcolemma. (*Myogale*.)

mý-ô-lóg-ic, mý-ô-lóg-i-cal, a. [Eng. *myology* (q.v.); Gr. *λόγος* (*lógos*) = a word.]

Of or pertaining to myology or the knowledge of the muscles.

mý-ô-líst, s. [Eng. *myologist* (q.v.); Lat. *líst* = a list.]

One versed in myology; one who writes of facts on the muscles.

mý-ô-líst, s. [Prof. *myo-* (1), and Gr. *λεως* (*lews*) = a treatise, a discourse.]

A scientific description or knowledge of the muscles of the human body.

* **mý-ô-mán-gý, s.** [Prof. *myo-* (2), and Gr. *μαγία* (*magia*) = prophecy, divination.]

A kind of divination or future-telling by the movements of mice.

mý-ô-mor-pha, s. pl. [Prof. *myo-*, and Gr. *μορφή* (*morphē*) = form.]

Zool. A section of simple toothed rodents. It includes six families: *Myogalina*, *Myogalina*, *Myogalina*, *Myogalina*, *Myogalina*, and *Myogalina*.

mý-ô-mor-phic, a. [Mod. Lat. *myomorph(e)*; Lat. f. m. pl. ad].

Belonging to the section Myomorphia (q.v.).

mý-ô-mor-phus, s. [MYOMORPHIA.]

Paleont. An extinct genus of South American Chinchillidae found in Pliocene deposits in the island of Anquilla, one of the Antilles. It is allied to *Myogalina*, and is of "special interest, proving the connection of the larger West Indian Islands with the continent some time in the later Tertiary period" (*Wallace, Geog. Dist. Anim.*, i. 185).

mý-ô-níc-i-tý, s. [Gr. *μῶς* (*mōs*), genit. *μῶς* (*mōs*) = a mouse.]

Pathol. A disease of the muscles. [MYOCLASIA.]

Physiol. (See extract.)

Scientific is convertible into *myomorph* and into other forms of *myomorph*, just as *myomorph* or the muscular force may be disposed of by conversion into heat. (*Myogale* *Myogale* *Myogale*.)

mý-ô-nō-sis, s. [Prof. *myo-* (1), and Gr. *νόσος* (*nosos*) = a disease.]

Pathol. A disease of the muscles.

mý-ô-path-i-a, s. [Prof. *myo-* (1), and Gr. *πάθος* (*pathos*) = suffering.]

Pathol. The same as MYOCLASIA (q.v.).

bill, bōy; pōat, jōwī; cat, gail, ohorus, ohin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ap; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan, -tion, -ston = shūn; -tion, -pion = shūn. -ojous, -tious, -sious = shūn. -ble, -die, &c. = bpl, del.

Bay-tree of North America. If eaten in quantities, is emetic. The Nepeanese eat the fruit of *M. sapida*, which is about the size of a cherry. Dr. Dymock says that the bark, treated with boiling water, yields an abundant, hard, brittle extract resembling kino. Dr. Buck states that this bark is valuable in rheumatism, and is occasionally used in the north-western provinces of India for cough, &c. The fruit of *M. integrifolia* and *M. Neri* are eaten.

myrica-tallow, s.

Chem.: Myrtle wax. A solid fat extracted from the berries of *Myrica cerifera*. It is pale-green, translucent, brittle, and has an aromatic taste and smell. It is soluble in hot alcohol, but insoluble in ether; has a sp. gr. 1.005, and melts at 48°.

mýr-i-cá-qó-sé, s. pl. [Lat. *myrica*(s); Fr. pl. adj. suff. -sac.]

Bot.: Galeworts; an order of Dicotyledonous, alliance Amentales. It consists of leafy shrubs or small trees covered with numerous glands and dots; alternate leaves, and amentaceous flowers; stamens two to eight, generally in the axil of a scale like bract; anthers two to four-lobed; ovary one-celled; fruit drupeous; seed solitary, erect. Found in America, Europe, the Cape of Good Hope, and India. Known genus, one; species, thirty.

mýr-i-cár-i-a, s. [Lat. *myrica*(s), fem. sing. adj. suff. -aria.]

Bot.: A genus of Tanaeciales. *Myrica caribaea*, a common garden plant with pink flowers, has a balsamic bitter taste, formerly used as an astringent. The leaves of *M. elegans*, a West Himalay species, are applied in India to bruises. *M. hirta* or *M. nana* is used by the Mongols for the wood tissue is considered tonic.

mýr-i-cín, s. [Mod. Lat., &c. *myrica*(s); -cin (*Chem.*)]

Chem.: That portion of common bees-wax which is insoluble in boiling alcohol. It consists chiefly of myristic palmitate, $C_{18}H_{34}O_2$, and when treated with potash, is decomposed in the same manner as spermaceti, yielding potassium palmitate and myristic alcohol.

mýr-i-cýl, s. [Eng. *myricyl*(s); -cyl (s).]

Chem.: The hypotetravalent radical of myricyl-alcohol (s.).

myricyl-alcohol, s.

Chem.: $C_{18}H_{34}O_2 = (C_{17}H_{33}O)_2O$. Myristic hydrate. Melissic-alcohol. Melissin. The highest known alcohol of the series $C_nH_{2n+2}O$, obtained by heating a mixture of mercuric and potash, dissolving the product in water, precipitating with tartaric chloride, and extracting the precipitate with ether. It is a crystalline body with a silky lustre, soluble in boiling alcohol and in ether, and melting at 58°. When strongly heated, it partly sublimates and is partly resolved into water and mercuric $C_{17}H_{33}O$.

myricyl hydrate, s.

[MYRICYL-ALCOHOL]

mýr-i-ó, prof. [MYRICA]

mýr-i-ó-li-tre (tre as tór), s. [MYRICA-LITREA]

***mýr-i-ó-lóg-ic al, s.** [Eng. *myricologic*(s); -ic(s).] Pertaining or relating to a myriologue.

***mýr-i-ó-lí-ó-gist, s.** [Eng. *myricologist*(s); -ist(s).] A composer or singer of a myriologue, usually, if not always, a female.

***mýr-i-ó-lógua, s.** [Fr. *myriologue*, *myriologie*, from Mod. Gr. *myriakos*, *myriakos* (university), *myriology*, from Gr. *myria* (myriad) = fate, and *logos* (logos) = a word, a speech.] An extemporaneous funeral song, sung by females in Modern Greece on the death of some person.

mýr-i-ó-né-má, s. [Prof. *myrica*, and Gr. *myria* (myriad) = many.]

Bot.: The typical genus of a sub-order or tribe Myricaceae. The fruit is parietal, forming a flat base, bearing cushion-like tufts of decumbent filaments. (*Griffith & Henfrey*)

mýr-i-ó-né-má-pé-sé, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *myricineae*(s); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -eae.]

Bot.: A sub-order or family of Fucoaceae.

They are minute epiphytes, consisting of jointed filaments springing from a layer of decumbent, coloring filaments. They bear oblong spores, or probably co-sporangia producing zoospores. British genera, four.

mýr-i-óph-ýl-lí-tés, s. [MYRIPHYLLOID] *Palaeobot.*: A fossil from the English Coal Measures, resembling Myriophyllum (s.).

mýr-i-óph-ýl-lós, s. [MYRIPHYLLOID] Having very numerous leaves.

mýr-i-óph-ýl-lüm, s. [Gr. *myria* (myriad) = numerous, and *phyllos* (phyllos) = a leaf.]

Bot.: Water milfoil, a genus of Haloragaceae, tribe Halorageae. The flowers are monochous, the miles having an inferior calyx of four leaves, with four petals, and four to eight stamens; the females have a lobed calyx with four sessile stigmas, four consisting of four sessile, subglobous, one-celled carpels, at last separating. Found in most countries. Known species, fifteen. Three are British, *Myriophyllum verticillatum*, the Whorled, *M. elaeagnifolium*, the Alternate-flowered, and *M. spicatum*, the Spiked Water milfoil.

mýr-i-ó-ra-má, s. [Prof. *myrica*, and Gr. *opoma* (opoma) = a view.] A sort of landscape picture made of a number of separate sections which are capable of being associated in various ways so as to form distinct scenes.

mýr-i-ó-scope, s. [Prof. *myrica*, and Gr. *skopos* (skopos) = to view.] A variation of the kaleidoscope, and like the latter, depending upon the multiplication of images which combine in such manner as to form a geometrical pattern. A square box has a sight-hole in front, and at the rear are two plane mirrors which are arranged at a suitable angle. On horizontal rotation is a piece of unbordered silk or other opaque fabric, which is moved by means of a crank-handle on one of the rollers. This causes a pretty display when the ornamental figures are multiplied and thrown into geometrical apposition. The top of the box is of colored mosaic or other translucent material which admits sufficient light.

mýr-i-pris-tis, s. [Gr. *myrica* (myrica) = a stalk, and *pristos* (pristos) = twisted like a screw.]

1. *Ichthy.*: Aneuranthopterygian genus of the family Brycoidei. Small short; eye large; aliform teeth on vomer and palatine bones. Scales large, ctenoid. Two dorsals, the first with ten or eleven spines; anal with four spines; caudal forked. Ventrals with seven soft rays. Eighty-four species, from the tropical seas of both hemispheres, the majority living near the coast at the surface. Coloration principally red or pink on the back, silvery on the sides. They attain a length of about five or six inches, and are esteemed as food.

2. *Pterid.*: There is a species from the Locone of Sheppey.

mý-ris-táto, s. [Eng. *myristate*(s); -ate.]

Chem.: A salt of myristic acid.

myristate of benzoyl, s. [MYRISTATE-ANHYDRIDE]

myristate of ethyl, s. [MYRISTATE-ETHER]

myristate of glyceryl, s.

Chem.: $C_{18}H_{34}O_2 = (C_{17}H_{33}O)_2O$. Myristic. A solid crystalline fat, obtained from nutmegs by pressure between hot iron plates. It is insoluble in water, slightly soluble in boiling alcohol, but very soluble in boiling ether. On dry distillation it yields acrolein and a fatty acid.

mý-ris-tic, s. [Mod. Lat. *myristica*(s); -ic.] Contained in or derived from nutmeg.

myristic acid, s.

Chem.: $C_{18}H_{34}O_2 = C_{17}H_{33}O$. A monobasic acid occurring as a glyceride in nutmeg butter, in otoba fat, in dika bread, and in small quantity in coconut oil and spermaceti. It may also be produced artificially by heating ethyl with potash lime. It is most easily obtained by the saponification of otoba fat. Pure myristic acid crystallizes from alcohol in silky needles, which melt at 54°, and solidify on cooling in crystalline scales. It is insoluble in water and in ether, but very soluble in hot alcohol. The myristates of the

alkali-metals are soluble in water, and not decomposed like the stearates. The other myristates are insoluble or sparingly soluble, and are obtained by precipitation. Mono-state of copper, $C_{18}H_{34}O_2 \cdot CuO$, is a bluish-green powder consisting of minute particles. Myristate of lead $C_{18}H_{34}O_2 \cdot PbO$ is a white amorphous powder which melts at 110°. Myristate of potash, $C_{18}H_{34}O_2 \cdot KO$, forms a white crystalline compound with water and alcohol, but insoluble in ether.

myristic-alcohol, s.

Chem.: $C_{17}H_{33}O = (C_{17}H_{33}O)_2O$. Methyl. An alcohol supposed to exist, together with ethyl and others of the same series, in castor oil and spermaceti. It has never been isolated.

myristic-aldehyde, s.

Chem.: $C_{17}H_{33}O = C_{17}H_{33}O$. Old distill from myristic acid by oxidation. It boils at 120°, and boils at 214° under 100 mm. pressure.

myristic-anhydride, s.

Chem.: $C_{18}H_{34}O_2 = (C_{17}H_{33}O)_2O$. A fatty substance, obtained by the action of phosphorus oxychloride on potassium myristate. It melts at 50°, giving off vapor having a disagreeable odour, and is but slowly separated by boiling caustic potash.

myristic ether, s.

Chem.: $C_{17}H_{33}O = (C_{17}H_{33}O)_2O$. Myristate of ethyl. Obtained by passing dry hydrochloric acid gas into a hot solution of myristic acid in absolute alcohol. It forms large, hard, easily fusible crystals, soluble in hot alcohol and in ether. Its specific gravity is 0.904.

mý-ris-ti-cá, s. [From Gr. *myrica* (myrica) = to be fragrant with nutmeg, referring to the colour of the fruit.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Myricaceae. It consists of lofty trees or shrubs, generally aromatic, with entire leaves and numerous flowers. The allium of *Myristica macehata* is the Nutmeg (s.), its aril the Mace (s.). *M. obata* constitutes the coarse, strong smelling nutmegs of Santa Fe. Those of Brazil come from *Myristica hirsuta* or *Myristica*. It is a tree. Those of Madagascar from *M. acuminata* and *Myristica*, and those of the Indian Archipelago from *M. sprucei*. Another is *M. tomosia*. *M. zeylanica* has but slight and transient fragrance. *M. caribaea* and *M. longifolia*, evergreen trees, natives of Borneo, exude a red resin. The bruised and boiled seeds of *M. macehata* yield a yellowish concrete oil applied to ulcers.

mý-ris-ti-cá-qó-sé, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *myristica*(s); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -eae.]

Bot.: Nutmegs; an order of Dicotyledonous, alliance Monopernales. It consists of tropical trees, often with a red juice, alternate, entire, coriaceous, stalked leaves, and axillary or terminal racemes, glomerules, or panicles of minute flowers, each, as a rule, having a corolla-like bract. Flowers, unisexual, calyx, trilocular or rarely quadrilocular; filaments, separate or united; anthers, three to twelve or more. Carpels solitary, or many, with a single erect ovule; fruit, baccate. Common in the tropics of Asia and America. Known genera five, species thirty-five. (*Don*)

mý-ris-ti-cín, s. [Eng. *myristic*(s); -cin.]

Chem.: The camphor or stratonolite of volatile oil of nutmeg. (*Griffith*)

mý-ris-tic-ól, s. [Eng. *myristic*(s); and (*col*)-ol.]

Chem.: A camphor said to exist, together with absinthol, in the oil of wormwood. It boils at 212°-216°, and yields camene on distillation with zinc chloride or phosphoric sulphide.

mý-ris-tin, s. [Eng. *myristic*(s); -tin.] [MYRISTATE OF GLYCERYL]

mý-ris-tó, prof. [MYRISTON.]

myristo-benzole anhydride, s.

Chem.: $C_{17}H_{33}O_2 = C_{17}H_{33}O \cdot C_6H_5O$. Myristate of benzoyl. Produced by the action of benzoyl-chloride on potassium myristate. It crystallizes in laminae, having a silky lustre; fusible in alcohol, slightly soluble in ether. It has an agreeable odour, and melts at 55°.

mý-ris-tóna, s. [Eng. *myristica*(s); -tona.]

Chem.: $C_{17}H_{33}O = (C_{17}H_{33}O)_2O$. Methyl.

ból, bôj: pout, jôwí; eat, pail, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -íng. -clan, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = shün. -clous, -tious, -sious = shün. -ble, -die, &c. = bôl, döl.

bēn, bōy; pōit, jōwī; ēat, cōll, chōras, chin, bench; gō, gēm; thīn, thīs; sīm, ās; expect, Xenophon, exist. yr = īr.
-cian, -tian = shan, -tion, -sion = shūn; -tlen, -sien = shūn, -clon, -tions, -sious = shūn, -ble, -die &c. = bel, del.

nous = shūs, -ble, -dle, ΔΟ = δολ, δολ.

as: expect, Xenophon, exist, ph = s

bôl, bôy; pout, jow; est, cell, chorus, chin, bench, go, gom; thin, this, sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, -tian = shan, -tion, -tton = shün, -tien, -gien = shün, -cieus, -tieus, -ciens = shüa, -bie, -die, etc. = bôl, döl

ations = shis. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del

1. Any soft downy or hairy substance, as the down on some plants.

"There be also plants that . . . have a kind of downy or velvet like upon their leaves; which downy or nap consisteth of a small spire, in a soft or fat substance."—*Shoon*: *Sci. Hist.*, 1590.

nap-at-noon, *n*.

Bot.: *Trigonopogon parvifolius*.

nap-warp, *s*.

Weaving: Pile-warp. In fasten-weaving, the upper warp covering the main warp or nap.

nap (1), *nappe, *v.t.* [*A.S. knæpan* = to nap; originally = to nod, and allied to *A.S. knæpan* = to bend one's self, and feel; *knæpan* = to drop, to descend; cf. *Bavarian knäppen* = to nod with the head.]

"1. To slumber; to take a short sleep; to doze.

"So he shall of a nappe, neither sleep, that helpeth least."—*in prolog*: *Psalms*, 151.

"2. To be off one's guard; to be careless or unprepared. (Only in the pr. par.)

"I took this napping unawares."

Author: *Boethius*, 1.

nap (2), *v.t.* [*Nap* (3), *s*.] To raise or put a nap on.

nappe, *s*. [*Prop.* = knob or projection, and a variant of *knæpan* = a knob, a button; cf. *feel*, *knäpper*, *knäpfer*; *Wel.* *knäp* = a knob, a stud, a button.] [*Nap* (3), *s*.] The back part of the neck; the prominent part of the neck behind.

"Turn your eyes towards the eyes of your necks, and raise but an innocent survey of your good selves."—*Shakespeare*: *Cymbeline*, 11.

nap-pell, *s*. [*Etym.* doubtful.]

Bot.: *Lithyus macrorrhiza*, the Bitter Vetch (*q.v.*).

"Not napell taking life and tongue to swallow."—*Shakespeare*: *The Taming of the Shrew*, 179.

nap-ol-lin, *s*. [*Mod. Lat. nappolus* (as) in *Shavolin Nappolus*, the scientific name of the Acumite; *lin*, *s*.] [*Nap* (3), *s*.]

Chem.: An alkaloid obtained by Habschmann from crude ac-nitine. It is a white, electric powder, having a bitter, burning taste, and an alkaline reaction. It is more soluble in water and weak spirit than ac-nitine, but less soluble in ether, and is not precipitated from dilute solutions by ammonia.

nap-er-y, *nap-ör-ic, *s*. [*Fr. nappier* (*Fr. nappier*), orig. = the office in a household for providing table-linen, from *Low Lat. napparia*, from *nappa*, a corrupt. of *Lat. nappa* = a cloth.] [*Nap* (3), *s*.]

1. Table-linen collectively; linen cloths used for domestic purposes, especially for the table; as table-cloths, napkins, &c.

"Maule farmers . . . have learned also to furnish their caparsons with plate . . . and their tables with fine nappier."—*Harrison*: *Imagines*, *England*, 160, 11.

2. Linen under-clothing; linen for the person.

nap-et, *s*. [*Fr. nappie* = a table-cloth; *Eng. dinn*, *soff*, *et*.] A napkin.

"Sopet or nappie, *Nappie*, *manifecturum*, *nappie*."—*Prompt. Par.*

nap-h, *s*. [*Fr. nappie*, *nappie*; *Ital. nappa*, from *Arab. napph* = an agreeable odour.] (For def. see *efrin*, and compound.)

naphe-water, *s*. A fragrant perfume distilled from orange blossoms.

nap-phow (ow as ū), *s*. [*O. Fr. nappau*, from *Low Lat. nappus*, from *Lat. nappus*.] The same as *Naveu* (*q.v.*).

nap-tha (or ph as p), *s*. [*Lat.*, from *Gr. nappha* (*nappha*), from *Arab. napph*, *nift* = nappha, bitumen.]

Chem.: A term applied to the liquid hydrocarbons which issue from the earth in certain localities, and to the inflammable liquids produced by the dry distillation of organic substances. [*Petroleum*, *Paraffin*, *Wood-napthene*.]

nap-tha-dill (or ph as p), *s*. [*Eng. napptha*, second element doubtful; cf. *dill* (1), *v.*.]

Chem.: A substance derived from petroleum; it is black, with a weak, greasy lustre; copper-coloured in fracture; does not change in the light, melts at the same temperature as wax, and burns with a clear flame. (*Watts*.)

nap-thal-g-mide (or ph as p), *s*. [*Eng. nappthal(gene)*, and *emide*.] [*PHTHALMIDE*.]

nap-thal-g-mine (or ph as p), *s*. [*NAPHTHYLAMINE*.]

nap-tha-lase (or ph as p), *s*. [*Eng. nappthalase*]; *suff.*, *ase*.]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_7(OH)$. Obtained by heating with great care, in a retort, a mixture of nitro-naphthalene with ten times its weight of lactic hydrate. Ammonia-naphthalene passes over, whilst naphthalase remains in the neck of the retort as a thick yellowish oil, which solidifies on cooling. It sublimes without fusing at 250° ; is soluble in water, but insoluble in alcohol and ether. Its most characteristic reaction is its power of colouring sulphuric acid a beautiful violet tint.

nap-tha-late (or ph as p), *s*. [*Eng. nappthalate*]; *suff.*, *ate*.]

Chem.: A salt of naphthalic acid.

nap-tha-lène (or ph as p), *s*. [*Eng. nappthalène*]; *connect.*, and *suff.*, *ène*.]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_8$ = $C_{10}H_8$. Naphthalin, naphthalene. A frequent product of the dry distillation of organic substances, and occurring to a considerable extent in that portion of coal-tar distilling between 180° and 220° , from which it crystallizes on cooling. It forms colourless, shining, hoary crystals of peculiar odour and burning taste; melts at 59° to a liquid as clear as water; boils at 216° to 220° , and burns, when inflamed, with a highly luminous but smoky flame. Its sp. gr. is .977 at the fusing point, and its vapour density = 4.53. It is insoluble in water, but dissolves readily in alcohol, ether, chloroform, carbon disulphide, benzene, and fixed and volatile oils. Naphthalene unites directly with chlorine and bromine, forming a large number of substitution products. On passing dry chlorine gas into naphthalene, a heavy pale yellow oil is formed (naphthalene dichloride, $C_{10}H_6Cl_2$), and this, uniting with more chlorine, is converted into a crystalline substance (naphthalene tetrachloride, $C_{10}H_4Cl_4$), which melts at 182° . Monochlor naphthalene, $C_{10}H_7Cl$, obtained by heating naphthalene dichloride with alcoholic potash, is a colourless oil, boiling at 207° . Dichlor naphthalene, $C_{10}H_6Cl_2$, is prepared by boiling naphthalene tetrachloride with alcoholic potash. It is a crystalline mass, melting at 55° to 60° , and boiling at 250° . The substitution products with bromine are far less stable than those of chlorine.

naphthalene alcohol, *s*.

Chem.: $C_{10}H_7O$ = $C_{10}H_7O$. A tetra-atomic alcohol, produced by heating an alcoholic solution of naphthalene chlorhydrin with potassium hydrate. It crystallizes in prisms, which rapidly turn brown, melts at a gentle heat, and decomposes when distilled. It is slightly soluble in water, but very soluble in alcohol and ether. It reacts as the acid decomposes it, forming a black resin and a red body soluble in ether.

naphthalene carboxylic acid, *s*. [*NAPHTHOIC-ACID*.]

naphthalene sulphonic acid, *s*.

Chem.: $C_{10}H_7SO_3H$. Formed by heating naphthalene with concentrated sulphuric acid. If the temperature is kept low, α -naphthalene sulphonic acid is produced, melting at 55° to 60° ; but if raised to 100° , the isomeric β -naphthalene sulphonic acid is obtained.

nap-thal-ic (or ph as p), *a*. [*Eng. nappthalene*]; *ic*.] Pertaining or derived from naphthalene.

naphthalic acid, *s*.

Chem.: $C_{12}H_8O_4$ = $C_{12}H_8(COOH)_2$. Obtained by the oxidation of acenaphthene by chromic and dilute sulphuric acids. It crystallizes in colourless needles or plates, which decompose at 130° . Calcic naphthalate yields naphthalene on heating with calcic hydrate, $C_{10}H_8(COO)Ca + Ca(OH)_2 = 2CaCO_3 + C_{10}H_8$.

naphthalic anhydride, *s*.

Chem.: $C_{12}H_8O_3$ = $C_{10}H_6(COO)_2$. Prepared by heating naphthalic acid to 140° . It melts at 205° .

nap-thal-i-dim (or ph as p), *s*. [*Eng. napptha*; *d* connect., and *um* (would).]

Chem.: [*NAPHTHYLAMINE*.]

nap-thal-i-dine (or ph as p), *s*. [*Eng. napptha*; *d* connect., and *suff.*, *ine*.]

Chem.: [*NAPHTHYLAMINE*.]

nap-tha-lin, nap-tha-lin (or ph as p), *s* & *a*. [*NAPHTHALENE*.]

A. As subst.: [*NAPHTHALENE*.]

B. As adj.: Composed of naphtha.

"The naphthalene river of Passau."
R. & Foe. for Austria.

naphthaline blue, *s*.

Chem.: Naphthyl line. A blue dye obtained by treating naphthylamine with mercuric nitrate.

naphthaline red, *s*. [*MACULATA-RED*.]

naphthaline-violet, *s*.

Chem.: A dye produced by Blumer-Zweifel on cotton and linen fabrics by treating naphthylamine while present on the woven tissue with chloride of copper.

nap-thal-ize (or ph as p), *v.t.* [*Eng. napptha*; *i* connect., and *suff.*, *ize*.] To impregnate or saturate with naphtha.

nap-tha-meine (or ph as p), *s*. [*Oxy-NAPHTHYLAMINE*.]

nap-thal-ar-ine (or ph as p), *s*. [*Eng. nappthalene*]; and *aldehyde*.]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_7(OH)CHO$. Dihydroxy-naphthoquinone. A coloring matter resembling chlorane, obtained by heating dihydro naphthalene with Nordhaus's sulphuric acid to 200° , and then adding fragments of zinc, the temperature being kept between 250° and 265° . It crystallizes in long red needles, of a bluish-green lustre, soluble in alcohol, and dissolves in alkalis, with a blue or violet colour.

nap-thal-ic (or ph as p), *a*. [*Formed from naphthalene with the omission of certain letters* (*q*); *ic*, *ic*, and *ic*.]

naphthosic acid, *s*.

Chem.: $C_{10}H_7O_4$. According to Laurent, this acid is obtained by treating naphthalene with a mixture of potassium, water, and sulphuric acid. It forms a soluble needles, melting below 100° , and boiling, at a higher temperature. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol.

nap-thi-on-ate (or ph as p), *s*. [*Eng. nappthalene*]; *ate*.]

Chem.: A salt of naphthalic acid.

nap-thi-on-ic (or ph as p), *a*. [*Eng. napptha*]; *ic*, *ic*, and *suff.*, *ic*.] Derived from naphthalene and sulphur.

naphthionic acid, *s*.

Chem.: $C_{10}H_7N_2SO_3$. Sulpho-naphthalidic acid. Obtained by treating an alcoholic solution of nitro-naphthalene with ammonium sulphite, and decomposing the ammonium naphthionate formed with hydrochloric acid. It forms small colourless crystals, resembling asbestine, slightly soluble in water and alcohol, but insoluble in ether. It completely saturates alkalis, but its salts with the heavy metals have an acid reaction. The naphthionates are all soluble, and their solutions are equivalent, transparent, when viewed at different angles, beautiful red, blue, and violet colours. Naphthionate of potassium, $C_{10}H_7N_2SO_3K$, crystallizes in small monoclinic laminae, very soluble in water and alcohol. Naphthionate of calcium, $C_{10}H_7N_2SO_3Ca$, is obtained by boiling naphthionic acid with milk of lime crystallizes in white semi-transparent laminae, having a fatty appearance, very soluble in water, but fusible in alcohol. Naphthionate of lead is prepared by double decomposition of a solution of sodium naphthionate with lead nitrate. It crystallizes in reddish needles, slightly soluble in water, but fusible in alcohol.

nap-tho- (or ph as p), *pref.* [*Eng. nappthalene*]; and *ic*, *ic*, and *suff.*, *ic*.] Containing naphthalene and oxygen.

naphtho-hydroquinone, *s*.

Chem.: $C_{10}H_6(OH)_2$. A crystalline body prepared by heating naphthoquinone with hydriodic acid and an excess of phosphoric acid. It is soluble in water, melts at 176° , and is re-

nap, nā, nāre, amides, whā, fāll, fāther; wā, wāt, hāre, camēl, hār, thāre; pīna, pīt, āire, āir, marīne; gā, gāh, wāre, wāf, wōrk, whā, sēn; māte, oūb, cūre, unte, cūr, rāte, fāll; trā, nāryna. *s*, *as* = *ā*; *ay* = *ā*; *qu* = *kw*.

ból, boy : pain, lowl ; cat, yell, chorus, chin, bench : go, gom ; thin, this, sin, ag ; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
 -tián -tían = chán -tíen -tíen = shén -tíen -tíen = shín -tíen -tíen = shón -tíen -tíen = shón -shá -bia -dia etc. = del, dei

Syrian, op, co = 6; of = 5; qb = 10.

narrow-mindedness, *s.* The quality or state of being narrow-minded.

narrow-mouthed, *a.* Having a narrow mouth.

Narrow-mouthed Seal:
Eol. i. Stenophrys lepton.

narrow-sea, *s.*

1. *Obs.*: A sea running between coasts not far apart.

2. *Spec.*: The English Channel. (Watson.)

narrow-sighted, *a.* Short-sighted, close-sighted.

narrow-souled, *a.* Having a close, niggardly disposition; liberal; devoid of generosity; narrow-minded.

nar-rōw, *n. & s.* [NARROW, *a.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To make narrow or narrower; to diminish with respect to breadth or width.

"Without in the wall of the house, he made narrow ways round it." (1 Kings vi. 10.)

2. To contract in sentiment or views.

"Who, born for the narrow, narrow mind, And to only give up what was meant for mankind." (Goldsmith, *Religion*.)

3. To confine, to limit, to restrict.

"Narrow in despotic government is narrow according to the degree of power which the ruler, to whom extensive power is entrusted, exercises." (No. 2.)

"Sometimes used reflexively; as, The enquiry narrowed itself to one point."

B. Intransitive:

1. *Ind. Long.*: To become narrow or narrower; to be contracted, confined, or limited.

2. *Metaph.*: A horse is said to narrow when he does not take ground enough, and does not bear far enough out to the one hand or to the other.

nar-rōw-ed, *pt. pres. & s.* [NARROW.]

1. *Ind. Long.*: (See the verb.)

2. *Pl.*: Tapping.

nar-rōw-er, *s.* [Eng. narrow, *v.* & *a.*] One who or that which narrows or contracts.

nar-rōw-ing, *pt. pres. & s.* [NARROW, *v.*]

A. & B. As *pt. pres. & s.* (See the verb.)

C. As adjective:

1. *Ind. Long.*: The act of making narrow or contracting; the state of becoming narrow or contracted.

2. *Metaph.*: That part of a stocking which is narrowed in knitting.

nar-rōw-ly, *adv.* [Eng. narrow, *a.*]

1. In a narrow manner; with little breadth or width; with small distance from side to side.

2. Contractedly; without extent or width.

"The church of England is not so narrowly calculated, that it cannot take in without regular species of government." (1794.)

3. Closely, accurately, carefully, vigilantly, attentively.

"No man in our streets ably beggars; narrowly watch each other the great'st lot." (1794.)

James: Letters to Sir T. W.

4. *Avariciously, sparingly, covetously.*

5. *Within a little; nearly; by a little; only just.*

"All our board narrowly escaped death by drowning." (1794.)

"Herald, in *Quaker's Book*, *Education*, p. 11, p. 22.

nar-rōw-ness, *s.* [Eng. narrow, *a.*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being narrow; want of breadth or width; smallness of distance from side to side.

"In our public collections, the narrowness of the eye makes it feel as though, or run out in length." (1794.)

2. Smallness or limitation of extent or scope; confined state or extent.

"Fruit is limited, thus rewarded, and vice paid; and those more simply treated than the narrowness of the domain can admit." (1794.)

3. Contracted or limitation of views or sentiments; want of breadth of views; illiberality, bigotry; want of enlarged views or sentiments.

"I should not reduce the world to the narrowness of the eye." (1794.)

4. Poverty; straightened or narrow circumstances.

5. Covetousness, avarice, niggardliness, parsimoniousness.

nar-rōw-ness, *s.* [Eng. narrow, *a.*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being narrow; want of breadth or width; smallness of distance from side to side.

"In our public collections, the narrowness of the eye makes it feel as though, or run out in length." (1794.)

2. Smallness or limitation of extent or scope; confined state or extent.

"Fruit is limited, thus rewarded, and vice paid; and those more simply treated than the narrowness of the domain can admit." (1794.)

3. Contracted or limitation of views or sentiments; want of breadth of views; illiberality, bigotry; want of enlarged views or sentiments.

"I should not reduce the world to the narrowness of the eye." (1794.)

4. Poverty; straightened or narrow circumstances.

5. Covetousness, avarice, niggardliness, parsimoniousness.

nar-rōw-ness, *s.* [Eng. narrow, *a.*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being narrow; want of breadth or width; smallness of distance from side to side.

"In our public collections, the narrowness of the eye makes it feel as though, or run out in length." (1794.)

2. Smallness or limitation of extent or scope; confined state or extent.

"Fruit is limited, thus rewarded, and vice paid; and those more simply treated than the narrowness of the domain can admit." (1794.)

3. Contracted or limitation of views or sentiments; want of breadth of views; illiberality, bigotry; want of enlarged views or sentiments.

"I should not reduce the world to the narrowness of the eye." (1794.)

4. Poverty; straightened or narrow circumstances.

5. Covetousness, avarice, niggardliness, parsimoniousness.

nar-rōw-ness, *s.* [Eng. narrow, *a.*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being narrow; want of breadth or width; smallness of distance from side to side.

"In our public collections, the narrowness of the eye makes it feel as though, or run out in length." (1794.)

2. Smallness or limitation of extent or scope; confined state or extent.

"Fruit is limited, thus rewarded, and vice paid; and those more simply treated than the narrowness of the domain can admit." (1794.)

3. Contracted or limitation of views or sentiments; want of breadth of views; illiberality, bigotry; want of enlarged views or sentiments.

"I should not reduce the world to the narrowness of the eye." (1794.)

4. Poverty; straightened or narrow circumstances.

5. Covetousness, avarice, niggardliness, parsimoniousness.

6. Closeness, nearness; as, the narrowness of an escape.

nar-rōw-ol-im, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *nar-rōw-ol-im* (nar-rōw-ol-im) = (1) a small case or casket for unguents, made out of the hollow stalk of the plant *Narthen* (q.v.); (2) any ointment-box.]

Bot.: *Bug-Asphodel*: a genus of plants belonging to the order *Juncaceae* (Rushes). It has a coloured perianth, hairy filaments, one stigma, and a many seeded capsule, three-lobed at the base. There is one British species, *Narthen* *o. sylvatica*, or *Lancashire Bug-Asphodel*. (Doc-Asphodel.)

nar-rōw-ol-im, *s.* [Lat. *nar-rōw*, from Gr. *nar-rōw* (nar-rōw) = a genus of umbelliferous plants, Forsk., and specially *P. communis* and *P. medica*.]

1. *Bot.*: The umbelliferous genus mentioned above. *Narthen* *o. sylvatica* produces a safefield. (FERRUG.)

2. *Architecture*:

(1) Addition in the early Christian churches in which the catechumens were said, and to which penitents were admitted; it was near the entrance, and separated from the rest of the church by a railing or screen.

(2) An ante-chapel or vestibule without the church.

(3) A porch with a beam-to-roof attached to modern churches, and either extending the whole breadth of the church or along the breadth of the nave.

nar-rōw-ol-im, *s.* [NARROW, *a.*]

nar-rōw-ol-im, *s.* [NARROW, *a.*]

nar-rōw-ol-im, *s.* [NARROW, *a.*]

nar-rōw-ol-im, *s.* [NARROW, *a.*]

nar-rōw-ol-im, *s.* [NARROW, *a.*]

nar-rōw-ol-im, *s.* [NARROW, *a.*]

nar-rōw-ol-im, *s.* [NARROW, *a.*]

nar-rōw-ol-im, *s.* [NARROW, *a.*]

nar-rōw-ol-im, *s.* [NARROW, *a.*]

nar-rōw-ol-im, *s.* [NARROW, *a.*]

nar-rōw-ol-im, *s.* [NARROW, *a.*]

nar-rōw-ol-im, *s.* [NARROW, *a.*]

nar-rōw-ol-im, *s.* [NARROW, *a.*]

nar-rōw-ol-im, *s.* [NARROW, *a.*]

nar-rōw-ol-im, *s.* [NARROW, *a.*]

nar-rōw-ol-im, *s.* [NARROW, *a.*]

nar-rōw-ol-im, *s.* [NARROW, *a.*]

nar-rōw-ol-im, *s.* [NARROW, *a.*]

nar-rōw-ol-im, *s.* [NARROW, *a.*]

nar-rōw-ol-im, *s.* [NARROW, *a.*]

nar-rōw-ol-im, *s.* [NARROW, *a.*]

nar-rōw-ol-im, *s.* [NARROW, *a.*]

nar-rōw-ol-im, *s.* [NARROW, *a.*]

nar-rōw-ol-im, *s.* [NARROW, *a.*]

nar-rōw-ol-im, *s.* [NARROW, *a.*]

nar-rōw-ol-im, *s.* [NARROW, *a.*]

nar-rōw-ol-im, *s.* [NARROW, *a.*]

nar-rōw-ol-im, *s.* [NARROW, *a.*]

nar-rōw-ol-im, *s.* [NARROW, *a.*]

nar-rōw-ol-im, *s.* [NARROW, *a.*]

nar-rōw-ol-im, *s.* [NARROW, *a.*]

nar-rōw-ol-im, *s.* [NARROW, *a.*]

nar-rōw-ol-im, *s.* [NARROW, *a.*]

nar-rōw-ol-im, *s.* [NARROW, *a.*]

nar-rōw-ol-im, *s.* [NARROW, *a.*]

nar-rōw-ol-im, *s.* [NARROW, *a.*]

nar-rōw-ol-im, *s.* [NARROW, *a.*]

nar-rōw-ol-im, *s.* [NARROW, *a.*]

nar-rōw-ol-im, *s.* [NARROW, *a.*]

nar-rōw-ol-im, *s.* [NARROW, *a.*]

nar-rōw-ol-im, *s.* [NARROW, *a.*]

part of the floor, or more properly for the knee; a knee-guard.

"The helmets are mostly of a conical shape, in addition to which several have narrow projecting in front." (1794.)

2. *Med.*: A medicine operating through the nose; an enema.

"Smoking, inhalation, and nasal are generally received." (1794.)

nasal-bone, *s.*

Lat.: The bone or bones forming the bridge of the nose.

nasal cavities, **nasal-fovea**, *s. pl.*

Lat.: The cavities of the nostrils, placed one on each side of a median vertical septum. They open in front and behind by the superior and posterior nostrils, and communicate by foramina with the sinuses of the frontal, ethmoid, sphenoid, and superior maxillary bones.

nasal duct, *s.*

Lat.: A duct about six or seven lines in length, constituting a groove in the upper maxillary bone, and descending to the lower part of the lower meatus of the nose.

nasal fossa, *s. pl.* [NASAL-CAVITIES.]

nasal irrigator, *s.*

Surg.: A syringe for nasal douches.

nasal speculum, *s.*

Surg.: An instrument for distending the nostrils to expose the mucous membrane, and to facilitate explorations and operations in cases of polypus, &c. (SPEXUM.)

na-gā-lia, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *na-gā* = a nose.]

Zool.: Long-nosed. (1794.)

na-gā-lia, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *na-gā* = a nose.]

na-gā-lia, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *na-gā* = a nose.]

na-gā-lia, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *na-gā* = a nose.]

na-gā-lia, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *na-gā* = a nose.]

na-gā-lia, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *na-gā* = a nose.]

na-gā-lia, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *na-gā* = a nose.]

na-gā-lia, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *na-gā* = a nose.]

na-gā-lia, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *na-gā* = a nose.]

na-gā-lia, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *na-gā* = a nose.]

na-gā-lia, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *na-gā* = a nose.]

na-gā-lia, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *na-gā* = a nose.]

na-gā-lia, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *na-gā* = a nose.]

na-gā-lia, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *na-gā* = a nose.]

na-gā-lia, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *na-gā* = a nose.]

na-gā-lia, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *na-gā* = a nose.]

na-gā-lia, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *na-gā* = a nose.]

na-gā-lia, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *na-gā* = a nose.]

na-gā-lia, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *na-gā* = a nose.]

na-gā-lia, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *na-gā* = a nose.]

na-gā-lia, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *na-gā* = a nose.]

na-gā-lia, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *na-gā* = a nose.]

na-gā-lia, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *na-gā* = a nose.]

na-gā-lia, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *na-gā* = a nose.]

na-gā-lia, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *na-gā* = a nose.]

na-gā-lia, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *na-gā* = a nose.]

na-gā-lia, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *na-gā* = a nose.]

na-gā-lia, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *na-gā* = a nose.]

na-gā-lia, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *na-gā* = a nose.]

na-gā-lia, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *na-gā* = a nose.]

na-gā-lia, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *na-gā* = a nose.]

na-gā-lia, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *na-gā* = a nose.]

na-gā-lia, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *na-gā* = a nose.]

na-gā-lia, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *na-gā* = a nose.]

na-gā-lia, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *na-gā* = a nose.]



NARWHAL.

nar-whal, **nar-wal**, **nar-whale**, *s.* [Dan. & Sw. *narwhal*; *Ind.* *narwhal* = a narwhal; *Gen.* *narwhal*; *Fr.* *narwhal* or *narwhal*.]

Zool.: A Cetacean, called also the Sea-unicorn, the *narwhal* or *narwhal*. The name sea-unicorn is given because the male has a horn six, seven, or even ten feet long, one of the teeth in the upper jaw extraordinarily prolonged. It is the left tusk which makes the horn, the right being rarely developed. The tusk is spirally furrowed, and is of ivory, like the tusk of an elephant. When preserved in the cabinets of our museums, it was supposed to come from the mythical unicorn of antiquity. (1794.)

The length of the Narwhal varies from fifteen to twenty or twenty-two feet, the head being one-fourth of the whole, and the horn one-half. It is in its element and the snow and ice of the eighth parallel of north latitude. It feeds on molluscs, and yields an oil more valuable than that of the common whale.

nar-whal, *s.* [Dan. & Sw. *narwhal*; *Ind.* *narwhal* = a narwhal; *Gen.* *narwhal*; *Fr.* *narwhal* or *narwhal*.]

nar-whal, *s.* [Dan. & Sw. *narwhal*; *Ind.* *narwhal*

"Anaximander's opinion is that the gods are native, rising and vanishing again." — *Osworth: Intellect. System*, p. 189.

sis, sít, síre, quidist, wáit, sál, father; wú, wét, hère, camp, hár, thère; pine, pít, cìre, síe, marine; gó, yét, er, wère, wéif, wáik, wáé, sôn; máte, cúb, cùre, unite, cùr, rále, fál; trý, Syírian. *m, m = é; ey = á; an = kw.*

bōl, bōy; pōt, jōw; cōt, cōll, cōrn, cōin, bēng; gō, gēm; thīn, thīs; sīn, sē; ēxpect, Xēnophōn, ēxist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = shūn. -cions, -tions, -sions = shūn. -ble, -dle, &c = bēl, dēl.

greater than the condensation due to the depth, and passes through a pipe into the chamber rendering the machine specifically lighter than water, and enabling it to lift stones or other objects below. A gauge indicates the amount of lifting power attained as the air is admitted, so that the supply may be cut off when the requisite power is reached.

nautilus-propeller, s. A water-jet propeller on the reaction principle. Water is forced, by a turbine driven from the engine, through two nozzles, one on each side of the vessel, and directed fore or aft. It has proved practicable, but wasteful.

* **na-vā-āi-ūm, s.** [Low Lat., from Lat. *navis* = a ship.] A form of feudal tenure, being a duty on certain tenants to carry their lord's goods in a ship.

nā-vāi, nā-vāi, n. & s. [Fr. *navet*, from Lat. *navis*, from *navis* = a ship; Sp. *navel*; Ital. *navale*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Consisting of or composed of ships as, a naval armament.

2. Pertaining to ships or to a navy.

"Persons unacquainted with the principles of naval architecture, as the majority of those interested in naval affairs generally are. — *First Quart. Review*, 1878, p. 10.

* **B. As substant.** (Pl.) : Naval affairs.

"In Crassus's time, whose *navis* were much greater than had ever been in any age. — *Caesarian* 146, ii. 10.

naval-crown, s.

1. *Roman Antiq.* : [Crown, s., A. I. 1 (1)]

2. *Her.* : The naval crown is formed with the stern and square sails of ships placed alternately upon the circle or helmet.

naval officer, s.

1. *In England* : An officer of the Royal Navy.

2. *In America* : An officer who assists in collecting the customs on importations.

* **nā-vāi, s. pl.** [NAVAL, B.]

* **nāv-arch, s.** [Gr. *ναύαρχος* (*navarchos*), from *navis* (navis) = a ship and *archos* (archos) = to command.]

Greek Antiq. : The commander of a fleet; an admiral.

* **nāv-ar-chy, s.** [Gr. *ναυαρχία* (*navarchia*), from *navis* (navis) = a ship and *archos* (archos) = to command.] Skill in navigating vessels; nautical skill.

"Nautics and making models for ballistics and rigging of ships. — *Fifty Years to the North*, p. 4.

nāve (1), s. [A.S. *nafe*, *nafe*, cogn. with Dut. *naef*; Isl. *naf*; Dan. *naef*, Sw. *naef*; Ger. *naef*; Sansc. *naḍhi* = the nave, the nave of a wheel, the centre.] [NAVEL.]

1. The central portion of a wheel, from which the spokes radiate; the hub.

"Two twisted between nave and spoke. — *Wordsworth*, *Alcey* 11.

* 2. The navel. [Shakspeare, *Macbeth*, i. 2.]

nave hole, s. The hole in the centre of a gun-truck for receiving the end of the axle-tree.

nave-shaped, a. [MONOLIFORM.]

nāve (2), nēf, s. [Fr. *nef* = a ship, a body of a church; from Lat. *navem*, accus. of *navis* = a ship, a body of a church, Ital. & Sp. *naves*; cf. Ger. *schiff* = a ship, a nave.] That part of an ecclesiastical edifice to the west of the choir, and in which the congregation assemble; the part of a church between the aisles. [NAVY.]

"Double rows of justices lighted up the nave. — *Butcher*, *Italy*, vol. I, ch. v.

nā-vēl, nā-vēl, s. [A.S. *nafe*, cogn. with Dut. *naef*, from *naef* = a nave; Isl. *naef*, from *naef* = a nave; Dan. *naef*, from *naef*; Sw. *naef*, from *naef*; Ger. *naef*, from *naef*; Sansc. *naḍhi*.] [NAVE (1).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

"Every object to the alacrity of representing Adam and Eve with navels. — *Leopold*, *Abolition of Slavery*, vol. I, ch. III.

* 2. The central part or point of anything; the middle. (Of the use of the Gr. *ομφαλός* (*omphalos*) = (1) a navel, (2) the central point.)

"In describing this river, this one thing (right homogeneously) is more apt to any mind touching the center and vessel as it were of England. — *Milton*, *Deceit*, of *Orpheus*, ch. 1.

* 3. The nave of a wheel.

"And the axle-tree, the *navis* spokes and solution were all motion. — *3 Kings* vii. (181)

II. Technically:

1. *Anat.* : The elastic of the umbilicus which causes a narrow and deep impression on the surface of the abdomen. It marks where this fœtus was attached to the placenta by the umbilical cord.

2. *Ordn.* : A perforated lug on the under side of a cannonade which is engaged by a through bolt and thereby secured to the carriage.

navel-bolt, s.

Ordn. : The bolt which secures a cannonade to its slide.

navel-gall, s. (See extract.)

"Navel pull is a lesion on the top of the chin; it the back, behind the saddle, right against the navel, accustomed either by the saddle being split behind or the stuffing being wanting, or by the crupper buckles sitting down in that place, or some hard weight or knob lying directly behind the saddle. — *Farmer's Dictionary*

navel hood, s.

Shipwright : A hood wrought above the exterior opening of a hawse-hole.

navel-point, s.

Her. : The point in a shield between the middle base point and the fosse point; the navel.

Navel-soils, s. pl. [OMPHALOSCHOL.]

* **navel-stead, s.** The place of the navel, the navel (*hayman*.)

navel-string, s. The umbilical-cord (q.v.).

navel-wort, s.

Bot. : The genus *Cotyledon* (q.v.). The popular name has reference to the depression in the centre of the leaf.



NAVEL POINT



NAVEL WORT

* **nā-velled, a.** [Eng. *navel*, -ed.]

1. *Lat.* : Furnished with a navel.

2. *Fig.* : Situated in the centre. (*Hyman*, *Childe Harold*, iv. 173.)

nā-vēw (ew as ō), s. [O. Fr. *naven*, *navel*; from Low Lat. *navis*, dimin. of Lat. *navis* = a turnip.]

Bot. : The wild turnip (*Brassica campestris*) It has lyrate, dentate, or what is called leaves. It is found as a weed in cultivated ground, and is, according to Mr. Wat. a colonist. Sir Joseph Hooker thinks it is a where wild, and divides it into three subspecies. *B. campestris* proper, the probable origin of the Swedish turnip; *B. napus*, the type or colonist; and *B. kapa*, the origin of the turnip.

nā-vī-ōl-lā, s. [Lat. dimin. of *navis* = a ship.]

Zoöl. : A genus of Neritids, from fresh and brackish waters of countries bounding the Indian Ocean and the islands of the Pacific. The shell is oblong, smooth, and patelliform with a small columella-shelf beneath, operculum very small and slightly, shell covered with a dark olive epidermis. Twenty-four species have been described.

nā-vī-ō-lā, s. [Lat. = a small vessel, a boat.]

Zoöl. : A genus of Infusoria, shaped like an elongated case or flattened cylinder, open at both extremities.

nā-vī-ō-lā, s. [Lat. *navicularis*, from *navis* = a little ship; dimin. from *navis* = a ship; Fr. *naviculaire*.]

* 1. *Ordn.* : Of or pertaining to small ships or boats; shaped like a boat.

II. Technically:

1. *Anat.* : Pertaining to the navicular bone (q.v.). (*Fish*, Dec. 6, 1884.)

2. *Bot.* : [BOAT-SHAPED.]

navicular-bone, s.

Anat. : The scaphoid bone of the hand or foot.

navicular-fovea, s.

Anat. : A slight depression at the base of the internal pterygoid process; it gives attachment to the tensor palati muscle. (*Quain*.)

nāv-i-gā-bil i tē, s. [Fr. *navigabilité*, from *navigable* = navigable (q.v.).] The quality or state of being navigable; capability of being navigated.

nāv-i-gā-bis, a. [Fr. from Lat. *navigabilis*, from *navigo* = to navigate (q.v.); Sp. *navigable*; Ital. *navigabile*.]

1. That may or can be navigated; capable of being navigated by a ship, affording passage to ships.

"The valleys of the Forth and Carron are navigable arms of the sea. — *Walton*, *Practical Men*, ch. vi.

* 2. Fit for navigation or sailing; sailing; engaged in navigation.

"The letter-ship of a navigable vessel. — *Black*, *will*, *Epitaph*, ch. vii. 11.

* **nāv-i-gā-bis-nēs, s.** [Eng. *navigable*; -ness] The quality or state of being navigable; navigability.

nāv-i-gā-bis, adv. [Eng. *navigable*; -ly.] In a navigable manner; so as to be navigable.

* **nāv-i-gant, s.** [Lat. *navigans*, pr. par. of *navigo* = to navigate (q.v.).] A navigator, a sailor.

"Under whose [God's] merciful hands *navis* are above all other creatures naturally be most high and noble. — *Black*, *will*, *Epitaph*, ch. vii. 11.

nāv-i-gā-tis, v. i. & t. [Lat. *navigatus*, pr. par. of *navigo* = to sail, to manage a ship; *navis* = a ship, and *ago* = to drive; Fr. *navi* guer; Sp. *navigar*; Ital. *navigare*.]

A. Intrans. : To sail; to pass from place to place by water; to manage a ship at sea.

"The Phenicians were noted for the extension of the western ocean. — *Black*, *will*, *Epitaph*, ch. vii. 11.

B. Transitive:

1. To pass over in a ship; to sail on or over; to traverse in ships.

"Dionys, the father of the Emperor Claudius was the first who navigated the northern ocean. — *Black*, *will*, *Epitaph*, ch. vii. 11.

2. To direct or manage in sailing, as a ship; as, to navigate a vessel.

nāv-i-gā-tion, s. [Fr. from Lat. *navio* (*navis*, n. c. of *navis*) = a sailing; from *navis*, pr. par. of *navigo* = to navigate (q.v.); Sp. *navigación*, *navigation*; Ital. *navigazione*.]

1. The art of navigating; passing from place to place in ships; sailing.

2. The art or science of navigating or conducting vessels from one port to another, on the ocean, by the best routes. Navigation more especially means the art of directing and measuring the course of ships, and of determining the position of the ship at any moment, and the direction and distance of her destination. The management of the sails, steering, and the general working of the vessel being rather to seamanship (q.v.). There are two methods of determining the position of a ship at sea: the first is by means of the reckoning; that is, from a record which is kept of the courses sailed and distances made on each course [DEAD RECKONING]; the second is by means of observations made on the heavenly bodies, and the aid of spherical trigonometry. The first method gives only approximate results; the second admits of great accuracy. The position of the vessel being known at any moment, the direction and distance of any other point may be determined either by the aid of a chart, or by the application of the principles of trigonometry. To the approximate methods of determining a ship's position it is necessary to add frequent checks by astronomical observations. The principal objects to be attained by astronomical observations are to ascertain the latitude, the longitude, and the variation of the needle, for correcting the dead reckoning.

"I have greatly wished there were a lantern of such good use in this office. — *Black*, *will*, *Epitaph*, ch. vii. 11.

* 3. Shipping; ships in general.

"The ship's waves confused and swayed navigation up. — *Black*, *will*, *Epitaph*, ch. vii. 11.

* (1) *Aerial navigation* : The act, art, or science of sailing or floating in the air in balloons.

(2) *Internal navigation* : The navigating or passing of boats, vessels, &c., on canals, lakes, or rivers in the interior of a country; conveyance by boats in the interior of a country.

navigation-law, s. pl.

Polit. Econ. & *Hist.* : The branch of maritime law which comprises the various Acts

nav, bay; post, jōvi; cat, gell, chorua, chin, bench; so, som; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing. -clan, -lian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn. -tion, -sion = shūn. -clous, -tious, -sious = shūn. -ble, -ble, &c. = bēl, dēl.

which have been passed defining British ships and the way in which they are to be manned, the peculiar privileges which they enjoy or enjoy, and the conditions on which foreign vessels may be allowed to import or export British produce, or engage in the coasting trade. The first maritime code in England seems to have been that of Oleron [Orléans]. Other enactments followed in the reign of Richard II. Those in the reign of Henry VII. to a considerable extent anticipated the legislation as to Foreign Trade of the Long Parliament. By 5 Eliz. c. 2 foreign ships were excluded from English harbours and the coasting trade. By the Act of Navigation passed by the Republic an Parliament on Oct. 9, 1651, no goods of any kind were to be imported into England or the Colonies except in ships owned and manned by Englishmen. By the Act, 13 Charles II. c. 1, the prohibition was confined to certain articles and to importations from Russia or Turkey. Later enactments were consolidated by 3 & 4 William IV. c. 64. The 12 & 13 Vict. c. 21 passed after much opposition (Jan. 30, 1849) which came into operation Jan. 1, 1850, swept away these protectionist enactments as regards importation and exportation. An Act in the same session was 12 & 17 Vict. c. 131, passed in 1849 and subsequently amended. An Act regulating steamships followed in 1850, and foreign ships were admitted to the coasting trade by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 5. The whole history of protection has in respect proved detrimental to British shipping.

nav' i gā tōr, 'nav i gā tōr, 'i [*nav' i gā tōr* from *nav' i gā tōr* to sail, *Fr. nav' i gā tōr*, *Sp. navegante*, *Ital. navigatore*]

1 A sailor or seaman, one who is engaged in sailing, one who is skilled in the art of navigation.

By means of the mariners' compass, the sailor could find out the direction of the wind, and the course of the ship.

2 A navy (15)

3 A vessel or ship, one who is engaged in sailing, one who is skilled in the art of navigation.

nav' i gā tōr, 'nav i gā tōr, 'i [*nav' i gā tōr* from *nav' i gā tōr* to sail, *Fr. nav' i gā tōr*, *Sp. navegante*, *Ital. navigatore*]

1 A vessel or ship, one who is engaged in sailing, one who is skilled in the art of navigation.

nav' i gā tōr, 'nav i gā tōr, 'i [*nav' i gā tōr* from *nav' i gā tōr* to sail, *Fr. nav' i gā tōr*, *Sp. navegante*, *Ital. navigatore*]

1 A vessel or ship, one who is engaged in sailing, one who is skilled in the art of navigation.

2 The shipping of a navy or fleet.

3 A vessel or ship, one who is engaged in sailing, one who is skilled in the art of navigation.

4 A vessel or ship, one who is engaged in sailing, one who is skilled in the art of navigation.

5 A vessel or ship, one who is engaged in sailing, one who is skilled in the art of navigation.

6 A vessel or ship, one who is engaged in sailing, one who is skilled in the art of navigation.

7 A vessel or ship, one who is engaged in sailing, one who is skilled in the art of navigation.

8 A vessel or ship, one who is engaged in sailing, one who is skilled in the art of navigation.

9 A vessel or ship, one who is engaged in sailing, one who is skilled in the art of navigation.

10 A vessel or ship, one who is engaged in sailing, one who is skilled in the art of navigation.

11 A vessel or ship, one who is engaged in sailing, one who is skilled in the art of navigation.

12 A vessel or ship, one who is engaged in sailing, one who is skilled in the art of navigation.

13 A vessel or ship, one who is engaged in sailing, one who is skilled in the art of navigation.

14 A vessel or ship, one who is engaged in sailing, one who is skilled in the art of navigation.

for the victualling of the fleet, and the regulation of the transport department, the Senior Civil Lord, who has charge of the accounts, the Junior Civil Lord and the Junior Naval Lord who have charge of the construction of new vessels. All the lords, with the exception of the Junior Civil Lord, go out of office with the administration by which they are appointed, but may be, and frequently are, reappointed by the new government. In fact this board is a financial secretary, a member of Parliament who also goes out with the Government. The permanent establishment is superintended by two permanent secretaries. The business is divided amongst several branches or departments, as the Commercial, the Transport, the Local and Miscellaneous branches, each under the superintendence of a head of the dockyards and ship-building yards are under the control of an Admiral or Superintendent, and then a Hospital at which officers are trained for the Navy is under the control of an Admiral. The highest rank in the British Navy is that of Admiral, next is Vice-Admiral, and then Commodore. (Admiral) Each ship is commanded by a Captain (Commodore or Lieutenant) according to its size. The men of the navy are composed of two bodies the seamen and the marines (Marines) under the command of three grades of officers: common, warrant and royal. The Royal Naval Observatory at Greenwich is also under the control of the Admiralty. (P. 154, 155, 156)

navy bill, 'i [*navy bill* from *navy* and *bill*]

1 A bill drawn by an officer of the navy for his pay, etc.

2 A bill passed by the Admiralty in payment of the naval debt and expenses.

nav' i gā tōr, 'nav i gā tōr, 'i [*nav' i gā tōr* from *nav' i gā tōr* to sail, *Fr. nav' i gā tōr*, *Sp. navegante*, *Ital. navigatore*]

1 A vessel or ship, one who is engaged in sailing, one who is skilled in the art of navigation.

2 A vessel or ship, one who is engaged in sailing, one who is skilled in the art of navigation.

3 A vessel or ship, one who is engaged in sailing, one who is skilled in the art of navigation.

4 A vessel or ship, one who is engaged in sailing, one who is skilled in the art of navigation.

5 A vessel or ship, one who is engaged in sailing, one who is skilled in the art of navigation.

6 A vessel or ship, one who is engaged in sailing, one who is skilled in the art of navigation.

7 A vessel or ship, one who is engaged in sailing, one who is skilled in the art of navigation.

8 A vessel or ship, one who is engaged in sailing, one who is skilled in the art of navigation.

9 A vessel or ship, one who is engaged in sailing, one who is skilled in the art of navigation.

10 A vessel or ship, one who is engaged in sailing, one who is skilled in the art of navigation.

11 A vessel or ship, one who is engaged in sailing, one who is skilled in the art of navigation.

12 A vessel or ship, one who is engaged in sailing, one who is skilled in the art of navigation.

13 A vessel or ship, one who is engaged in sailing, one who is skilled in the art of navigation.

14 A vessel or ship, one who is engaged in sailing, one who is skilled in the art of navigation.

15 A vessel or ship, one who is engaged in sailing, one who is skilled in the art of navigation.

16 A vessel or ship, one who is engaged in sailing, one who is skilled in the art of navigation.

17 A vessel or ship, one who is engaged in sailing, one who is skilled in the art of navigation.

18 A vessel or ship, one who is engaged in sailing, one who is skilled in the art of navigation.

19 A vessel or ship, one who is engaged in sailing, one who is skilled in the art of navigation.

20 A vessel or ship, one who is engaged in sailing, one who is skilled in the art of navigation.

21 A vessel or ship, one who is engaged in sailing, one who is skilled in the art of navigation.

22 A vessel or ship, one who is engaged in sailing, one who is skilled in the art of navigation.

Nās-p-rē-gā, 'i [*Nās-p-rē-gā* (Nas-p-rē-gā) = a branch]

Churā, Nās-p-rē-gā: A Jewish sect mentioned by Epiphanius (Hær. xviii). They aimed at a patriarchal religion in place of a Mosiac Judaism and rejected the history of Genesis and the Mosiac Law. They were found in Galaditum, Basanitis, and other parts beyond Jordan (Hær.).

Nās-p-rē-gā, 'i [*Nās-p-rē-gā* (Nas-p-rē-gā) = an inhabitant of Nazareth, from Gr. *Nazapōr* (Nazareth) Eng. suff. -gā]

1 Nazareth & Church History.

(1) A native of Nazareth (Matt. ii. 23).

(2) A name applied reproachfully to the early Christians by the Jews (Acts xlv. 2).

(1) A heretical sect from among the Judaizing Christians of Hebrew descent, who frequently in conflict with St. Paul, which arose about the end of the first century, contemporaneously with the Ebionites and at first holding similar tenets. Jerome (Ep. 70) says: "Descent to both Jews and Christians they are neither the one nor the other." They held use of the Gospel to the Hebrews, observed the Mosiac ceremonial law, and to the last retained belief in the divinity of Christ while the Ebionites ultimately rejected it.

2 *Gr. Nās-p-rē-gā*, a species of bird, said to have existed in the island of Rhodus, near Mauritius.

Nās-p-rē-gā, 'i [*Nās-p-rē-gā* (Nas-p-rē-gā) = a separation, distinction, conversation (?), or reward (?)]

Gr. Nās-p-rē-gā: A man or woman set apart by law with service of God, either for a limited period of time. The word was used by the Jews in the Old Testament (Lev. xxi. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100).

Gr. Nās-p-rē-gā: A man or woman set apart by law with service of God, either for a limited period of time.

Nās-p-rē-gā, 'i [*Nās-p-rē-gā* (Nas-p-rē-gā) = a separation, distinction, conversation (?), or reward (?)]

Gr. Nās-p-rē-gā: A man or woman set apart by law with service of God, either for a limited period of time.

Nās-p-rē-gā, 'i [*Nās-p-rē-gā* (Nas-p-rē-gā) = a separation, distinction, conversation (?), or reward (?)]

Gr. Nās-p-rē-gā: A man or woman set apart by law with service of God, either for a limited period of time.

Nās-p-rē-gā, 'i [*Nās-p-rē-gā* (Nas-p-rē-gā) = a separation, distinction, conversation (?), or reward (?)]

Gr. Nās-p-rē-gā: A man or woman set apart by law with service of God, either for a limited period of time.

Nās-p-rē-gā, 'i [*Nās-p-rē-gā* (Nas-p-rē-gā) = a separation, distinction, conversation (?), or reward (?)]

Gr. Nās-p-rē-gā: A man or woman set apart by law with service of God, either for a limited period of time.

Nās-p-rē-gā, 'i [*Nās-p-rē-gā* (Nas-p-rē-gā) = a separation, distinction, conversation (?), or reward (?)]

Gr. Nās-p-rē-gā: A man or woman set apart by law with service of God, either for a limited period of time.

Nās-p-rē-gā, 'i [*Nās-p-rē-gā* (Nas-p-rē-gā) = a separation, distinction, conversation (?), or reward (?)]

Gr. Nās-p-rē-gā: A man or woman set apart by law with service of God, either for a limited period of time.

Nās-p-rē-gā, 'i [*Nās-p-rē-gā* (Nas-p-rē-gā) = a separation, distinction, conversation (?), or reward (?)]

Gr. Nās-p-rē-gā: A man or woman set apart by law with service of God, either for a limited period of time.

Nās-p-rē-gā, 'i [*Nās-p-rē-gā* (Nas-p-rē-gā) = a separation, distinction, conversation (?), or reward (?)]

Gr. Nās-p-rē-gā: A man or woman set apart by law with service of God, either for a limited period of time.

Nās-p-rē-gā, 'i [*Nās-p-rē-gā* (Nas-p-rē-gā) = a separation, distinction, conversation (?), or reward (?)]

Gr. Nās-p-rē-gā: A man or woman set apart by law with service of God, either for a limited period of time.

Nās-p-rē-gā, 'i [*Nās-p-rē-gā* (Nas-p-rē-gā) = a separation, distinction, conversation (?), or reward (?)]

l = latin, -ble, -dile, &c. = bpl, dpl.

Shên, shên, shên, amidst, what, still, father; wé, wét, here, camel, hêr, thêr; pine, pít, air, air, marine; gô, pít, er, wêr, wêr, wêr, wêr, sên; mûte, cûh, cûh, quite, air, rûle, still; trý, Syriam. æ. æ = é; œ = é; qu = kw,

claw, etc. The abdomen is long, narrow, and

bēi, bēi; pōā, jōā; cā, gā, chōā, ghā, bāgh; gā, gām; thā, thā; ān, ā; expect, Xanophon, expect. ph = f.
-ān, -tān = ān. -tān, -ān = ān. -tān, -ān = ān. -ān, -tān, -ān = ān. bēi, ghā, ā = bēi, ghā.

be = bē, bē, -bē, -dē, &c. = bē, dē,

II. Phot.: Applied to a picture in which the lights and shades are exactly the opposite of those in nature. [B. II. 2.]

III. As substantive:

1. Ordinary Language:

A proposition by which something is denied; a negative proposition, an opposite or contradictory term or conception.

"The positive and the negative are set before the mind for its choice and it chooses the negative." *Ed. Smith, Freedom of the Will*, p. 11.

2. A word expressing or implying denial or refusal. as, no, not.

3. The right or power of restraining or withholding by refusing consent, the right or power of veto; a veto.

4. That side of a question which denies or refuses; a decision or answer expressing or declaring negation or refusal.

"It is generally held in the negative." *South American*, vii, v, or 4.

II. Technically:

1. Elec.: The metal or equivalent placed in opposition to the positive in the voltaic battery. The negative may be zinc, carbon, silver, platinum, or copper, and forms the cathode (q. v.).

2. Phot.: A picture upon glass, in which the lights and shades of the model are exactly reversed; the actual shades being represented by the transparent glass, the lights of the object appearing dark. The negative is used to obtain positives by being laid upon a sensitive surface, which is acted upon by the rays of light passing through the glass. The rays, being but little stopped by the transparent portions, affect the preparation underneath while under the opaque portions (the high lights of the original), the sensitive material remains unaltered.

negative-bath.

Phot.: A solution of silver nitrate in distilled water averaging thirty grains to the ounce, with a trace of silver chloride, used to excite collodion plates for taking negatives. It may be acid neutral or alkaline, according to circumstances. [BATH. B. I. 4.]

negative-crystal.

Crystall.: An enclosure of glass by another crystal, and assuming the form of the latter. [Rutley Study of Rocks (ed. 2nd), p. 163.]

negative-electricity.

Elec.: The electricity developed when a stick of sealing wax is rubbed with flannel or skin; resinous electricity. It is denoted by the sign minus (-).

negative-element.

Chem.: The element which is disengaged at the positive pole, when one of its compounds is decomposed by an electric current.

negative-eyepiece.

Optics: The Huygenian, or negative eyepiece, is the usual combination of lenses at the eyepiece of a telescope or microscope. It was designed by its inventor to diminish the spherical aberration by producing the refractions at two places instead of one, and also to increase the field of view. It consists of two plano-convex lenses, the eye glass, and the field-glass, each of which presents its convex side towards the object glass.

negative-exponent. The same as **Negative power** (q. v.). [Exponent, II.]

negative-index.

Math.: In logarithms an index affected with a negative sign, as are the indices of the logarithms of all numbers less than unity.

negative-pole.

Elec.: [NEGATIVE, a, B. II. I.]

negative-power. [POWERS.]

negative-pregnant.

Law: A negation implying also an affirmation, as if a man, being implied to have done a thing, denies that he did it in the manner and form alleged, thus implying that he did it in some form or other.

negative-prescription. [PRESCRIPTION.]

negative-quantity.

Math.: Any quantity preceded by the negative sign (-).

negative-radical.

Chem.: A term which may be applied to

any group of two or more atoms, which takes the place and performs the functions of a negative element in a chemical compound.

negative-result.

Math.: The result of any analytical operation which is implied by the negative sign.

negative-sign.

Math.: The sign minus sign (-). Also called **minus** (q. v.).

negative-well. The same as **DAVIS WELL** (q. v.).

neg-a-tive, v. t. [NEGATIVE, a.]

1. To disprove; to prove the contrary.

"The want of a corresponding experience negates the history." *Palmer, Reminiscences* (chap. 10).

2. To reject by vote, to refuse to sanction or enact.

"The amendment was negatived and the original resolution adopted." *Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 4, 1866.

3. To render harmless or ineffective, to neutralize.

"The wash that might have damaged the start of the thistles was actually negatived by the smart hail of the lumbering clouds." *Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 15, 1862.

neg-a-tive-ly, adv. [NEGATIVE, v.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In a negative manner, with denial or refusal.

"For the world speak negatively." *South American*, v, viii, or 7.

2. In a manner implying the absence of something, indirectly, not positively.

"We will not argue from reality to negativity." *Book of Hillel*, (chap. 10) and *Principles of Science*, p. 30.

II. Elec.: With negative electricity as a body electrically charged.

neg-a-tive-nēss. [NEGATIVE, neg.]

The quality or state of being negative, negativeness.

neg-a-tive-ly, adv. [NEGATIVE, v.]

A negative or negative manner, with or without opposition.

"There are many things that are negative, but we are actually negative." *Book of Hillel*, (chap. 10) and *Principles of Science*, p. 30.

neg-a-tive-ly, adv. [NEGATIVE, v.]

The quality or state of being negative, negativeness.

neg-a-tive-ly, adv. [NEGATIVE, v.]

The quality or state of being negative, negativeness.

neg-a-tive-ly, adv. [NEGATIVE, v.]

The quality or state of being negative, negativeness.

neg-a-tive-ly, adv. [NEGATIVE, v.]

The quality or state of being negative, negativeness.

neg-a-tive-ly, adv. [NEGATIVE, v.]

The quality or state of being negative, negativeness.

neg-a-tive-ly, adv. [NEGATIVE, v.]

The quality or state of being negative, negativeness.

neg-a-tive-ly, adv. [NEGATIVE, v.]

The quality or state of being negative, negativeness.

neg-a-tive-ly, adv. [NEGATIVE, v.]

The quality or state of being negative, negativeness.

neg-a-tive-ly, adv. [NEGATIVE, v.]

The quality or state of being negative, negativeness.

neg-a-tive-ly, adv. [NEGATIVE, v.]

The quality or state of being negative, negativeness.

neg-a-tive-ly, adv. [NEGATIVE, v.]

The quality or state of being negative, negativeness.

neg-a-tive-ly, adv. [NEGATIVE, v.]

The quality or state of being negative, negativeness.

neg-a-tive-ly, adv. [NEGATIVE, v.]

The quality or state of being negative, negativeness.

neg-a-tive-ly, adv. [NEGATIVE, v.]

The quality or state of being negative, negativeness.

neg-a-tive-ly, adv. [NEGATIVE, v.]

The quality or state of being negative, negativeness.

neg-lēct-ēd, pa. pres. or a. [NEGLECT, v.]

neg-lēct-ēd-nēss. [NEGLECTED, -ness.] The quality or state of being neglected.

neg-lēct-ēr. **neg-lēct-ēr.** [NEGLECT, -er.] One who neglects.

"Christianity has looked all its promise with eternal life and eternal death to the purification or neglect of them." *South American*, vii, vii, or 8.

neg-lēct-fūl. [NEGLECT, -ful.]

1. Heedless, careless, inattentive; apt to neglect or disregard; negligent; not careful or heedful. (Followed by *of* before the object of neglect.)

"The fond companion of his helpless years, silent went next, neglectful of that warning." *South American*, vii, vii, or 8.

2. Indicating or expressive of neglect or indifference.

"When a cold and neglected countenance to them upon doing it." *South American*, vii, vii, or 8.

neg-lēct-fūl-lī. [NEGLECTFUL, -ly.]

In a neglectful manner, with neglect, indifference, or slighting.

neg-lēct-fūl-nēss. [NEGLECTFUL, -ness.]

The quality or state of being neglectful, negligence.

neg-lēct-ing. [NEGLECT, -ing.]

neg-lēct-ing-lī. [NEGLECTING, -ly.]

With neglect or indifference, neglectfully, carelessly, heedlessly. (*Shakespeare*, 1 Henry IV, i, 1.)

neg-lēct-ion. [NEGLECT, -ion.]

The quality or state of being neglectful or neglectful, want of care, neglect, neglectful, neglectful.

neg-lēct-ive. [NEGLECT, -ive.]

The quality or state of being neglectful or neglectful, want of care, neglect, neglectful, neglectful.

neg-lēct-ive-lī. [NEGLECTIVE, -ly.]

The quality or state of being neglectful or neglectful, want of care, neglect, neglectful, neglectful.

neg-lēct-ive-nēss. [NEGLECTIVE, -ness.]

The quality or state of being neglectful or neglectful, want of care, neglect, neglectful, neglectful.

neg-lēct-ive-ly. [NEGLECTIVE, -ly.]

The quality or state of being neglectful or neglectful, want of care, neglect, neglectful, neglectful.

neg-lēct-ive-ly. [NEGLECTIVE, -ly.]

The quality or state of being neglectful or neglectful, want of care, neglect, neglectful, neglectful.

neg-lēct-ive-ly. [NEGLECTIVE, -ly.]

The quality or state of being neglectful or neglectful, want of care, neglect, neglectful, neglectful.

neg-lēct-ive-ly. [NEGLECTIVE, -ly.]

The quality or state of being neglectful or neglectful, want of care, neglect, neglectful, neglectful.

neg-lēct-ive-ly. [NEGLECTIVE, -ly.]

The quality or state of being neglectful or neglectful, want of care, neglect, neglectful, neglectful.

neg-lēct-ive-ly. [NEGLECTIVE, -ly.]

The quality or state of being neglectful or neglectful, want of care, neglect, neglectful, neglectful.

neg-lēct-ive-ly. [NEGLECTIVE, -ly.]

The quality or state of being neglectful or neglectful, want of care, neglect, neglectful, neglectful.

neg-lēct-ive-ly. [NEGLECTIVE, -ly.]

The quality or state of being neglectful or neglectful, want of care, neglect, neglectful, neglectful.

neg-lēct-ive-ly. [NEGLECTIVE, -ly.]

The quality or state of being neglectful or neglectful, want of care, neglect, neglectful, neglectful.

neg-lēct-ive-ly. [NEGLECTIVE, -ly.]

The quality or state of being neglectful or neglectful, want of care, neglect, neglectful, neglectful.

neg-lēct-ive-ly. [NEGLECTIVE, -ly.]

The quality or state of being neglectful or neglectful, want of care, neglect, neglectful, neglectful.

neg-lēct-ive-ly. [NEGLECTIVE, -ly.]

The quality or state of being neglectful or neglectful, want of care, neglect, neglectful, neglectful.

neg-lēct-ive-ly. [NEGLECTIVE, -ly.]

The quality or state of being neglectful or neglectful, want of care, neglect, neglectful, neglectful.

neg-lēct-ive-ly. [NEGLECTIVE, -ly.]

The quality or state of being neglectful or neglectful, want of care, neglect, neglectful, neglectful.

neg-lēct-ive-ly. [NEGLECTIVE, -ly.]

The quality or state of being neglectful or neglectful, want of care, neglect, neglectful, neglectful.

neg-lēct-ive-ly. [NEGLECTIVE, -ly.]

neg-lēct-ive-ly. [NEGLECTIVE, -ly.]

2011, 2012; 2013, 2014; 2015, 2016; 2017, 2018; 2019, 2020; 2021, 2022; 2023, 2024; 2025, 2026; 2027, 2028; 2029, 2030; 2031, 2032; 2033, 2034; 2035, 2036; 2037, 2038; 2039, 2040; 2041, 2042; 2043, 2044; 2045, 2046; 2047, 2048; 2049, 2050; 2051, 2052; 2053, 2054; 2055, 2056; 2057, 2058; 2059, 2060; 2061, 2062; 2063, 2064; 2065, 2066; 2067, 2068; 2069, 2070; 2071, 2072; 2073, 2074; 2075, 2076; 2077, 2078; 2079, 2080; 2081, 2082; 2083, 2084; 2085, 2086; 2087, 2088; 2089, 2090; 2091, 2092; 2093, 2094; 2095, 2096; 2097, 2098; 2099, 2100; 2101, 2102; 2103, 2104; 2105, 2106; 2107, 2108; 2109, 2110; 2111, 2112; 2113, 2114; 2115, 2116; 2117, 2118; 2119, 2120; 2121, 2122; 2123, 2124; 2125, 2126; 2127, 2128; 2129, 2130; 2131, 2132; 2133, 2134; 2135, 2136; 2137, 2138; 2139, 2140; 2141, 2142; 2143, 2144; 2145, 2146; 2147, 2148; 2149, 2150; 2151, 2152; 2153, 2154; 2155, 2156; 2157, 2158; 2159, 2160; 2161, 2162; 2163, 2164; 2165, 2166; 2167, 2168; 2169, 2170; 2171, 2172; 2173, 2174; 2175, 2176; 2177, 2178; 2179, 2180; 2181, 2182; 2183, 2184; 2185, 2186; 2187, 2188; 2189, 2190; 2191, 2192; 2193, 2194; 2195, 2196; 2197, 2198; 2199, 2200; 2201, 2202; 2203, 2204; 2205, 2206; 2207, 2208; 2209, 2210; 2211, 2212; 2213, 2214; 2215, 2216; 2217, 2218; 2219, 2220; 2221, 2222; 2223, 2224; 2225, 2226; 2227, 2228; 2229, 2230; 2231, 2232; 2233, 2234; 2235, 2236; 2237, 2238; 2239, 2240; 2241, 2242; 2243, 2244; 2245, 2246; 2247, 2248; 2249, 2250; 2251, 2252; 2253, 2254; 2255, 2256; 2257, 2258; 2259, 2260; 2261, 2262; 2263, 2264; 2265, 2266; 2267, 2268; 2269, 2270; 2271, 2272; 2273, 2274; 2275, 2276; 2277, 2278; 2279, 2280; 2281, 2282; 2283, 2284; 2285, 2286; 2287, 2288; 2289, 2290; 2291, 2292; 2293, 2294; 2295, 2296; 2297, 2298; 2299, 2300; 2301, 2302; 2303, 2304; 2305, 2306; 2307, 2308; 2309, 2310; 2311, 2312; 2313, 2314; 2315, 2316; 2317, 2318; 2319, 2320; 2321, 2322; 2323, 2324; 2325, 2326; 2327, 2328; 2329, 2330; 2331, 2332; 2333, 2334; 2335, 2336; 2337, 2338; 2339, 2340; 2341, 2342; 2343, 2344; 2345, 2346; 2347, 2348; 2349, 2350; 2351, 2352; 2353, 2354; 2355, 2356; 2357, 2358; 2359, 2360; 2361, 2362; 2363, 2364; 2365, 2366; 2367, 2368; 2369, 2370; 2371, 2372; 2373, 2374; 2375, 2376; 2377, 2378; 2379, 2380; 2381, 2382; 2383, 2384; 2385, 2386; 2387, 2388; 2389, 2390; 2391, 2392; 2393, 2394; 2395, 2396; 2397, 2398; 2399, 2400; 2401, 2402; 2403, 2404; 2405, 2406; 2407, 2408; 2409, 2410; 2411, 2412; 2413, 2414; 2415, 2416; 2417, 2418; 2419, 2420; 2421, 2422; 2423, 2424; 2425, 2426; 2427, 2428; 2429, 2430; 2431, 2432; 2433, 2434; 2435, 2436; 2437, 2438; 2439, 2440; 2441, 2442; 2443, 2444; 2445, 2446; 2447, 2448; 2449, 2450; 2451, 2452; 2453, 2454; 2455, 2456; 2457, 2458; 2459, 2460; 2461, 2462; 2463, 2464; 2465, 2466; 2467, 2468; 2469, 2470; 2471, 2472; 2473, 2474; 2475, 2476; 2477, 2478; 2479, 2480; 2481, 2482; 2483, 2484; 2485, 2486; 2487, 2488; 2489, 2490; 2491, 2492; 2493, 2494; 2495, 2496; 2497, 2498; 2499, 2500; 2501, 2502; 2503, 2504; 2505, 2506; 2507, 2508; 2509, 2510; 2511, 2512; 2513, 2514; 2515, 2516; 2517, 2518; 2519, 2520; 2521, 2522; 2523, 2524; 2525, 2526; 2527, 2528; 2529, 2530; 2531, 2532; 2533, 2534; 2535, 2536; 2537, 2538; 2539, 2540; 2541, 2542; 2543, 2544; 2545, 2546; 2547, 2548; 2549, 2550; 2551, 2552; 2553, 2554; 2555, 2556; 2557, 2558; 2559, 2560; 2561, 2562; 2563, 2564; 2565, 2566; 2567, 2568; 2569, 2570; 2571, 2572; 2573, 2574; 2575, 2576; 2577, 2578; 2579, 2580; 2581, 2582; 2583, 2584; 2585, 2586; 2587, 2588; 2589, 2590; 2591, 2592; 2593, 2594; 2595, 2596; 2597, 2598; 2599, 2600; 2601, 2602; 2603, 2604; 2605, 2606; 2607, 2608; 2609, 2610; 2611, 2612; 2613, 2614; 2615, 2616; 2617, 2618; 2619, 2620; 2621, 2622; 2623, 2624; 2625, 2626; 2627, 2628; 2629, 2630; 2631, 2632; 2633, 2634; 2635, 2636; 2637, 2638; 2639, 2640; 2641, 2642; 2643, 2644; 2645, 2646; 2647, 2648; 2649, 2650; 2651, 2652; 2653, 2654; 2655, 2656; 2657, 2658; 2659, 2660; 2661, 2662; 2663, 2664; 2665, 2666; 2667, 2668; 2669, 2670; 2671, 2672; 2673, 2674; 2675, 2676; 2677, 2678; 2679, 2680; 2681, 2682; 2683, 2684; 2685, 2686; 2687, 2688; 2689, 2690; 2691, 2692;

1944-1945

known, both from the Atlantic, occurring at depths of from 500 to 2,600 fathoms.



He is the most
fired. It-
marked
lanet

NEPTUNE.

• Resembling the jaws of the living Florida -
Victorian Palmant. 184

ně-rō-i-da, ně-rō iđ-ō a, v pt. [Lat.
&c. gen. (s): pent. id. ađi 681¹ -iđi. ur -iđ-đ.

Zoö. A synonym of the order Ecrinurus or Chelodonta.

35-rö'-i-doo, a pl. [Lat. musca], from pl.
ad[. suff. -idoo]

Scud.: Sea centipede; a family of Eurytemora (q.v.). The body is greatly elongated, and consists of a number of similar segments with

rudimentary branchiole. The head is distinct, and carries eyes and feelers; the mouth has a proboscis, and sometimes two horny jaws.

hēi, hēi; pēi, jōw; cat, gall, chern, shin, bench; go, gum; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, spirit. -lig.
-lian, -lian = shun. -tion, -tion = shin. -tion, -tion = shin. -tion, -tion = shin. -his, -dis, &c. = hēi, dēi

ner-ō-ē-ē-wā, s [Lat. *neroides*, genit. *neroidis*, and *neros* = an ancestor.]
Paleont. Graptolite genus for fossil forms resembling those of living neroids, from the Silurian, Devonian, and Carboniferous formations.

ner-ō-ē-ē-wā, s [NARPIDA]

ner-ō-ē-ē-wā, s [NERPIDA]

Zool. Gen. centipede; the typical genus of the family Neropidae. The species are numerous and widely distributed. Many of them are what Van Beneden calls "free meostomates." *Nerops bilineata* and *N. caesia* inhabit the tubes of a species of *Teredo*, and *N. caesia* is found in the cavities of *Urosalpinx* openings. It was regarded by Payson as "the essential animal and sole fabricator of the sponge." *N. marginata*, the Fairy Neroid, is very common on the British coast.

ner-ō-ē-ē-wā, s [Gr. *Nepos* (Nepos), suff. *-ia* (suff.)]

Induct. A hypothetical genus erected for what were supposed to be fossil remains of an animal from the Silurian rocks. As there is no distinct skeleton in the Annals, the fossils are now believed to be tracks or trails.

ner-ō-ē-ē-wā, s [Gr. *Nepos* (Nepos) = a god of the sea, and *averos* (Averos) = a large sea]

Bot. A genus of Fumaria, family Ranunculaceae. The stems, which are slender, are many-furrowed long. It is fixed to the soil by root-like processes, which are a few inches long. The leaves are a few inches long, full of fine, white, bushy, leaf-like processes, extending some feet from its center. It makes floating islands on the north-east coast of America and the opposite shores of Asia, in which the sea often finds a home.

ner-ō-ē-ē-wā, s [NERPIS]

ner-ō-ē-ē-wā, s [Mod. Lat. *nerpis* (suff.)] **Fish.** **suff. (suff.)** A genus of fish, species of *Nerpis*.

neroidian limestone, s

Geol. A limestone of the Neroidian fauna in the Jura, and probably in the world the English Coral Rag. *White (White) Studens* *Stens* (suff.) (suff.)

ner-ō-ē-ē-wā, s [One of the Neroidia (suff.)] **Bot.** **suff. (suff.)**

Lot. A genus of Amarillidaceae, tribe Amarillidaceae. *Neroidia* is a genus of the Neroidia. It is not indigenous there, but was introduced to it in 1841, and it has since been introduced to it from Japan. It is cultivated in England and requires the protection of a frame. It is a beautiful plant with red flowers.

ner-ō-ē-ē-wā, s [NERPIS]

Induct. A genus of Cerithiidae (q.v.). Shell turrit, many whorled, and nearly cylindrical. The species are very numerous, and exclusively Jurassic and Cretaceous.

ner-ō-ē-ē-wā, s [Lat. from *Gr. nepos* (nepos) = a kind of shell, *nerpis* (nerpis) = wet, *Fr. nerpis*]

1. Zool. The typical genus of the family Neroidia (q.v.). The shell has a large epidermis, a thick outer lip, toothed with an and a broad and flat columella, the inside straight and toothed. They are found in the littoral zone of all warm seas. On hundred and sixteen species have been described.

2. Paleont. Gen. meostomates in the *Induct.*

ner-ō-ē-ē-wā, s [NERPIS]

Zool. Any individual of the genus *Nerpis*. "The true *Nerpis* is a kind of *Nerpis*." *Induct.* (suff.)

ner-ō-ē-ē-wā, s [Lat. *nerpis* (suff.)] **Fish.** **suff. (suff.)**

1. Zool. A family of holostomatous (pseudohyaline gastropoda). Shell thick, globose, with very small aperture, aperture wide, operculum shelly sub-apical, attached to the shell by a hinge-like process. Chief recent genera, *Nerpis*, *Nerpis*, and *Nerpis*.

2. Paleont. From the Jurassic period on ward, attaining its maximum in the present day.

ner-ō-ē-ē-wā, s [Induct. of *Nerpis* (q.v.)]

1. Zool. Freshwater Neroidia, the living species, a hundred in number, have small globular shells, ornamented with black or purple bands and spots, and covered with a polished horny epidermis. *Neroidia* *Induct.* is found in British rivers, and in the blue waters of the Baltic. *N. coronata*, the Crowned Neroid, from Madagascar, has a series of long tubular spines. *N. coronata* is found on the foliage of tall trees, many hundreds of yards from the river or bank in the Indies. (*Induct.* *Induct.* *Induct.* *Induct.*)

2. Paleont. Twenty-four species common in the Eocene of the *Induct.*

ner-ō-ē-ē-wā, s [Lat. *nerpis* (suff.)] **Fish.** **suff. (suff.)**

ner-ō-ē-ē-wā, s [Mod. Lat. *nerpis* (suff.)] **Fish.** **suff. (suff.)**

Zool. A family of gasteropodous molluscs, section Holostomata, recognized by T. H. P. Woodward with the Neroidia, and *N. Induct.* regarded by Woodward as a sub-genus of *Nerpis*.

ner-ō-ē-ē-wā, s [Mod. Lat. *nerpis* (suff.)] **Fish.** **suff. (suff.)**

Zool. According to Fats, the typical genus of the family Neroidia (q.v.)

ner-ō-ē-ē-wā, s [Lat. *nerpis* (suff.)] **Fish.** **suff. (suff.)**

Induct. A genus of Apocynaceae, tribe Wrighteae. Corolla, hypocrateriform, with five-lobed, multilobed processes, unequal in length, white, two-lobed, dilated at the apex, stigma obtuse. The species are *Neroidia* *Induct.* in the *Induct.* and *N. Induct.* in the *Induct.* (*Induct.* *Induct.*)

ner-ō-ē-ē-wā, s [Lat. *nerpis* (suff.)] **Fish.** **suff. (suff.)**

neroid camphor, s

Chem. The camphor of orange flowers, obtained by distilling orange flowers with water. It is insoluble in water and soluble in ether, melting at 60°.

neroid-oil, s

Chem. Oil of orange flowers. Available only by distilling orange flowers with water. It is colorless when fresh but changes to red on exposure to light. Neroid oil is colorless and light green.

ner-ō-ē-ē-wā, s [Gr. *nerpis* (suff.)] **Fish.** **suff. (suff.)**

Induct. A genus of *Nerpis*, bathyde (q.v.). Body small, rounded, few of the ridges distinct on pectoral fin, caudal absent or rudimentary tail tapering. The ova are attached to the soft bottom by the abdominal pedicel. Known species seven, from the European seas and the Atlantic. *Neroidia* *Induct.*, the Ocean, *N. Induct.*, the Atlantic, *N. Induct.*, the Pacific, are common in the British coast.

ner-ō-ē-ē-wā, s [From *Neroidia* (q.v.)] **Fish.** **suff. (suff.)**

ner-ō-ē-ē-wā, s [Mod. Lat. *nerpis* (suff.)] **Fish.** **suff. (suff.)**

ner-ō-ē-ē-wā, s [Mod. Lat. *nerpis* (suff.)] **Fish.** **suff. (suff.)**

ner-ō-ē-ē-wā, s [Mod. Lat. *nerpis* (suff.)] **Fish.** **suff. (suff.)**

ner-ō-ē-ē-wā, s [Mod. Lat. *nerpis* (suff.)] **Fish.** **suff. (suff.)**

ner-ō-ē-ē-wā, s [Mod. Lat. *nerpis* (suff.)] **Fish.** **suff. (suff.)**

ner-ō-ē-ē-wā, s [Mod. Lat. *nerpis* (suff.)] **Fish.** **suff. (suff.)**

ner-ō-ē-ē-wā, s [Mod. Lat. *nerpis* (suff.)] **Fish.** **suff. (suff.)**

ner-ō-ē-ē-wā, s [Mod. Lat. *nerpis* (suff.)] **Fish.** **suff. (suff.)**

ner-ō-ē-ē-wā, s [Mod. Lat. *nerpis* (suff.)] **Fish.** **suff. (suff.)**

ner-ō-ē-ē-wā, s [Mod. Lat. *nerpis* (suff.)] **Fish.** **suff. (suff.)**

ner-ō-ē-ē-wā, s [Mod. Lat. *nerpis* (suff.)] **Fish.** **suff. (suff.)**

ner-ō-ē-ē-wā, s [Mod. Lat. *nerpis* (suff.)] **Fish.** **suff. (suff.)**

ner-ō-ē-ē-wā, s [Mod. Lat. *nerpis* (suff.)] **Fish.** **suff. (suff.)**

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Zool. In the genus *Nerpis* (q.v.).

"That third had both feet, mouth, and nose."

"That third had both feet, mouth, and nose."

"That third had both feet, mouth, and nose."

"That third had both feet, mouth, and nose."

"That third had both feet, mouth, and nose."

"That third had both feet, mouth, and nose."

"That third had both feet, mouth, and nose."

"That third had both feet, mouth, and nose."

"That third had both feet, mouth, and nose."

"That third had both feet, mouth, and nose."

"That third had both feet, mouth, and nose."

"That third had both feet, mouth, and nose."

"That third had both feet, mouth, and nose."

"That third had both feet, mouth, and nose."

"That third had both feet, mouth, and nose."

"That third had both feet, mouth, and nose."

"That third had both feet, mouth, and nose."

"That third had both feet, mouth, and nose."

"That third had both feet, mouth, and nose."

"That third had both feet, mouth, and nose."

"That third had both feet, mouth, and nose."

"That third had both feet, mouth, and nose."

"That third had both feet, mouth, and nose."

"That third had both feet, mouth, and nose."

"That third had both feet, mouth, and nose."

"That third had both feet, mouth, and nose."

"That third had both feet, mouth, and nose."

"That third had both feet, mouth, and nose."

"That third had both feet, mouth, and nose."

"That third had both feet, mouth, and nose."

"That third had both feet, mouth, and nose."

"That third had both feet, mouth, and nose."

"That third had both feet, mouth, and nose."

"That third had both feet, mouth, and nose."

"That third had both feet, mouth, and nose."

"That third had both feet, mouth, and nose."

"That third had both feet, mouth, and nose."

"That third had both feet, mouth, and nose."

"That third had both feet, mouth, and nose."

"That third had both feet, mouth, and nose."

"That third had both feet, mouth, and nose."

"That third had both feet, mouth, and nose."

"That third had both feet, mouth, and nose."

"That third had both feet, mouth, and nose."

"That third had both feet, mouth, and nose."

"That third had both feet, mouth, and nose."

"That third had both feet, mouth, and nose."

"That third had both feet, mouth, and nose."

"That third had both feet, mouth, and nose."

"That third had both feet, mouth, and nose."

"That third had both feet, mouth, and nose."

"That third had both feet, mouth, and nose."

"That third had both feet, mouth, and nose."

"That third had both feet, mouth, and nose."

"That third had both feet, mouth, and nose."

"That third had both feet, mouth, and nose."

"That third had both feet, mouth, and nose."

"That third had both feet, mouth, and nose."

"That third had both feet, mouth, and nose."

"That third had both feet, mouth, and nose."

"That third had both feet, mouth, and nose."

"That third had both feet, mouth, and nose."

"That third had both feet, mouth, and nose."

"That third had both feet, mouth, and nose."

"That third had both feet, mouth, and nose."

"That third had both feet, mouth, and nose."

"That third had both feet, mouth, and nose."

"That third had both feet, mouth, and nose."

"That third had both feet, mouth, and nose."

"That third had both feet, mouth, and nose."

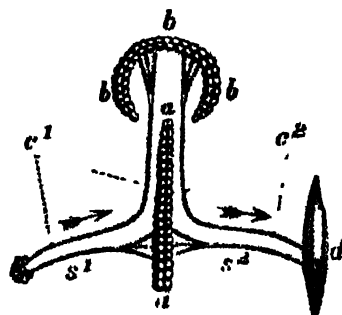
"That third had both feet, mouth, and nose."

"That third had both feet, mouth, and nose."

"That third had both feet, mouth, and nose."

"That third had both feet, mouth, and nose."

"That third had both feet, mouth, and nose."



ORDINARY AND TERMINATION OF NERVE FIBERS

a. A nerve fiber, showing the cell body and the axon. b. A nerve fiber, showing the cell body and the axon. c. A nerve fiber, showing the cell body and the axon. d. A nerve fiber, showing the cell body and the axon. e. A nerve fiber, showing the cell body and the axon. f. A nerve fiber, showing the cell body and the axon. g. A nerve fiber, showing the cell body and the axon. h. A nerve fiber, showing the cell body and the axon. i. A nerve fiber, showing the cell body and the axon. j. A nerve fiber, showing the cell body and the axon. k. A nerve fiber, showing the cell body and the axon. l. A nerve fiber, showing the cell body and the axon. m. A nerve fiber, showing the cell body and the axon. n. A nerve fiber, showing the cell body and the axon. o. A nerve fiber, showing the cell body and the axon. p. A nerve fiber, showing the cell body and the axon. q. A nerve fiber, showing the cell body and the axon. r. A nerve fiber, showing the cell body and the axon. s. A nerve fiber, showing the cell body and the axon. t. A nerve fiber, showing the cell body and the axon. u. A nerve fiber, showing the cell body and the axon. v. A nerve fiber, showing the cell body and the axon. w. A nerve fiber, showing the cell body and the axon. x. A nerve fiber, showing the cell body and the axon. y. A nerve fiber, showing the cell body and the axon. z. A nerve fiber, showing the cell body and the axon.

aradar web. They are also connected with ganglia, which are of a pearly gray tint and which form the sympathetic system. The axillary vessels of nerves are very minute and their transverse communications form an oblong mesh similar to that of the human system.

(2) *nerpis*. In the lowest divisions of the animal kingdom no distinct nerve web has been traced, but in Radiata, Starfish, etc. we find nerves arranged in a circle around the mouth, communicating with the ganglia, one of which is found at the base of each ray. The simplest form, however, is found in the Mollusca. Coming to insects, we find the nervous system producing sensory, reflex, and motor action, and as we rise in the scale, the resemblance to that of man increases. (Basis.) There is a strong analogy between nervous action and electricity (q.v.).

2. Arch. The same as *NERVOUS*.

3. Bot. (PL) The strong veins upon leaves or flowers. (2) The ribs or principal veins of a leaf. A term used when other veins similar to the middle pass from the base to the apex of a leaf.

4. Physiol. The principal functions of nerves are those of sensation and volition, motor and reflex action. The sensory and reflex actions are produced by the afferent or centripetal nerves, the motor by the efferent or centrifugal.

nerve-cell, s

Anal. (PL) One of the two structural elements entering into the composition of nervous substance (q.v.). They are spherical, oval, pyriform, angular, or irregular, and sometimes end in finely branched processes.

ner-ō-ē-ē-wā, s [Lat. *nerpis* (suff.)] **Fish.** **suff. (suff.)**

189

2. **new, afresh, again.**

* By new modelling his impugned pride.
[Macbeth, 3. 4. 151.]

3. **Lately, recently, newly, freshly.**

* To this as still and say as doth a maid,
Wave new upon, sitting at the board.
[Macbeth, 3. 7. 157.]

* New is largely used in composition, with the force of lately, recently, newly as, new colour, new-found, new-planned, new-built, new-holen, new-hatched, &c.

new-assignment, s.

Zone. * A fresh and more precise statement of a charge when it has been vaguely or even inaccurately drawn out at first.

new-blown, s. * Recently come into bloom. (Wardlaw's *Encyclopædia*, 1844.)

new-born, a & s.

A. As adj. Recently born, newly come into existence.

B. As substantive.

Church Hist. (17) An American sect of Antinomians, which had a short existence in the early part of the eighteenth century. Its founder was a (Swedish) immigrant, named Mathias Bowman (died 1727). They held the doctrine of the divinity of humanity with its consequence of denying that any atonement be sinful in persons so devoted.

New Christians, s. pl.

* **Church Hist.** Certain Jews in Palestine in the fifteenth century who began to imitate into receiving baptism and to profess to practise the rites of Christianity.

New Church, s. [SWEDISH PHASE]*** new come, s.**

One who has just come, a recent arrival.

New Connexion, s.

* **Religious Union.** 1. A branch of the Methodist Church.

2. A branch of the General Baptists.

* **new-creates, s. pl.** * **Religious Union.** (See *Shakspeare* *Othello* 1. 3.)

* **new-dropped, s.** * Recently born (used only of the lower animals).

* He had gone forth among the new-born.
[Macbeth, 3. 7. 157.]

* **new-fashion, s.** * Recently, a new fashion, new fashion.

* **new-fashioned, s.** * Made in a new fashion in style, recently come into fashion.

* **new-fledged, s.** * Wearing new feathers, recently fledged.

† New Holland, s.

Geog. The old name of Australia.

New Hollandian, s.

Bot. A species of *Leucaena*.

New Hollandian, s.

Bot. A species of *Leucaena*.

† New Independents, s. pl.

Religious Union. A sect of the Independent or Congregationalists.

New Jersey, s.

Geog. One of the United States.

New Jersey Fox, s. [CRANIOID]

new-laid, s. * Be entire in flesh laid on, a new-laid egg.

* **new land, s.** * Land newly brought under cultivation.

new-man, s.

Religious Union. A regenerated man. [REGENERATION.]

* **new model, s.** * To give a new or fresh form to a model.

new-moon, s.

Astron. * Properly the moon when she appears after having been invisible from having her dark side to us, sometimes used of the time when the moon is thus invisible, as opposed to full moon.

New Pelagian, s. pl.

Church Hist. A Dutch sect, holding Pelagian views on grace and free will. Sometimes called *Conscience*, from Theodore Comenius, secretary to the States-General. He died about 1596. (Brent.)

Church Hist. (17)

An American sect of Antinomians, which had a short existence in the early part of the eighteenth century. Its founder was a (Swedish) immigrant, named Mathias Bowman (died 1727). They held the doctrine of the divinity of humanity with its consequence of denying that any atonement be sinful in persons so devoted.

new-sad, s.

Recently made sad.

new sand, s.

Founding. *Encyclopædia*, 1844.

new style, s.

The name given to that change in our chronology which resulted from the adoption of the Gregorian calendar. (See *Encyclopædia*, 1844.)

New Testament, s.

[TESTAMENT.]

new-trial, s.

[TRIAL.]

new world, s.

A name commonly given to the continent of North and South America as being recently known to the Europeans. It is also used to signify the new world.

new year, s.

The beginning of a new year, the first day of January.

New Zealand, s.

A British colony in the South Pacific, consisting of a chain of islands, the largest and most fertile being the North Island. It was originally called *Zealandia* by the Dutch.

New Zealand, s.

A British colony in the South Pacific, consisting of a chain of islands, the largest and most fertile being the North Island. It was originally called *Zealandia* by the Dutch.

New Zealand, s.

A British colony in the South Pacific, consisting of a chain of islands, the largest and most fertile being the North Island. It was originally called *Zealandia* by the Dutch.

New Zealand, s.

A British colony in the South Pacific, consisting of a chain of islands, the largest and most fertile being the North Island. It was originally called *Zealandia* by the Dutch.

New Zealand, s.

A British colony in the South Pacific, consisting of a chain of islands, the largest and most fertile being the North Island. It was originally called *Zealandia* by the Dutch.

New Zealand, s.

A British colony in the South Pacific, consisting of a chain of islands, the largest and most fertile being the North Island. It was originally called *Zealandia* by the Dutch.

New Zealand, s.

A British colony in the South Pacific, consisting of a chain of islands, the largest and most fertile being the North Island. It was originally called *Zealandia* by the Dutch.

New Zealand, s.

A British colony in the South Pacific, consisting of a chain of islands, the largest and most fertile being the North Island. It was originally called *Zealandia* by the Dutch.

New Zealand, s.

A British colony in the South Pacific, consisting of a chain of islands, the largest and most fertile being the North Island. It was originally called *Zealandia* by the Dutch.

New Zealand, s.

A British colony in the South Pacific, consisting of a chain of islands, the largest and most fertile being the North Island. It was originally called *Zealandia* by the Dutch.

New Zealand, s.

A British colony in the South Pacific, consisting of a chain of islands, the largest and most fertile being the North Island. It was originally called *Zealandia* by the Dutch.

New Zealand, s.

A British colony in the South Pacific, consisting of a chain of islands, the largest and most fertile being the North Island. It was originally called *Zealandia* by the Dutch.

New Zealand, s.

A British colony in the South Pacific, consisting of a chain of islands, the largest and most fertile being the North Island. It was originally called *Zealandia* by the Dutch.

New Zealand, s.

A British colony in the South Pacific, consisting of a chain of islands, the largest and most fertile being the North Island. It was originally called *Zealandia* by the Dutch.

New Zealand, s.

A British colony in the South Pacific, consisting of a chain of islands, the largest and most fertile being the North Island. It was originally called *Zealandia* by the Dutch.

New Zealand, s.

A British colony in the South Pacific, consisting of a chain of islands, the largest and most fertile being the North Island. It was originally called *Zealandia* by the Dutch.

New Zealand, s.

A British colony in the South Pacific, consisting of a chain of islands, the largest and most fertile being the North Island. It was originally called *Zealandia* by the Dutch.

New Zealand, s.

A British colony in the South Pacific, consisting of a chain of islands, the largest and most fertile being the North Island. It was originally called *Zealandia* by the Dutch.

New Zealand, s.

A British colony in the South Pacific, consisting of a chain of islands, the largest and most fertile being the North Island. It was originally called *Zealandia* by the Dutch.

New Zealand, s.

A British colony in the South Pacific, consisting of a chain of islands, the largest and most fertile being the North Island. It was originally called *Zealandia* by the Dutch.

New Zealand, s.

A British colony in the South Pacific, consisting of a chain of islands, the largest and most fertile being the North Island. It was originally called *Zealandia* by the Dutch.

New Zealand, s.

A British colony in the South Pacific, consisting of a chain of islands, the largest and most fertile being the North Island. It was originally called *Zealandia* by the Dutch.

New Zealand, s.

A British colony in the South Pacific, consisting of a chain of islands, the largest and most fertile being the North Island. It was originally called *Zealandia* by the Dutch.

New Zealand, s.

A British colony in the South Pacific, consisting of a chain of islands, the largest and most fertile being the North Island. It was originally called *Zealandia* by the Dutch.

New Zealand, s.

A British colony in the South Pacific, consisting of a chain of islands, the largest and most fertile being the North Island. It was originally called *Zealandia* by the Dutch.

New Zealand, s.

A British colony in the South Pacific, consisting of a chain of islands, the largest and most fertile being the North Island. It was originally called *Zealandia* by the Dutch.

New Zealand, s.

A British colony in the South Pacific, consisting of a chain of islands, the largest and most fertile being the North Island. It was originally called *Zealandia* by the Dutch.

New Zealand, s.

A British colony in the South Pacific, consisting of a chain of islands, the largest and most fertile being the North Island. It was originally called *Zealandia* by the Dutch.

New Zealand, s.

A British colony in the South Pacific, consisting of a chain of islands, the largest and most fertile being the North Island. It was originally called *Zealandia* by the Dutch.

New Zealand, s.

A British colony in the South Pacific, consisting of a chain of islands, the largest and most fertile being the North Island. It was originally called *Zealandia* by the Dutch.

New Zealand, s.

A British colony in the South Pacific, consisting of a chain of islands, the largest and most fertile being the North Island. It was originally called *Zealandia* by the Dutch.

New Zealand, s.

A British colony in the South Pacific, consisting of a chain of islands, the largest and most fertile being the North Island. It was originally called *Zealandia* by the Dutch.

New Zealand, s.

A British colony in the South Pacific, consisting of a chain of islands, the largest and most fertile being the North Island. It was originally called *Zealandia* by the Dutch.

New Zealand, s.

A British colony in the South Pacific, consisting of a chain of islands, the largest and most fertile being the North Island. It was originally called *Zealandia* by the Dutch.

New Zealand, s.

A British colony in the South Pacific, consisting of a chain of islands, the largest and most fertile being the North Island. It was originally called *Zealandia* by the Dutch.

New Zealand, s.

A British colony in the South Pacific, consisting of a chain of islands, the largest and most fertile being the North Island. It was originally called *Zealandia* by the Dutch.

New Zealand, s.

A British colony in the South Pacific, consisting of a chain of islands, the largest and most fertile being the North Island. It was originally called *Zealandia* by the Dutch.

New Zealand, s.

A British colony in the South Pacific, consisting of a chain of islands, the largest and most fertile being the North Island. It was originally called *Zealandia* by the Dutch.

New Zealand, s.

A British colony in the South Pacific, consisting of a chain of islands, the largest and most fertile being the North Island. It was originally called *Zealandia* by the Dutch.

New Zealand, s.

A British colony in the South Pacific, consisting of a chain of islands, the largest and most fertile being the North Island. It was originally called *Zealandia* by the Dutch.

New Zealand, s.

A British colony in the South Pacific, consisting of a chain of islands, the largest and most fertile being the North Island. It was originally called *Zealandia* by the Dutch.

New Zealand, s.

A British colony in the South Pacific, consisting of a chain of islands, the largest and most fertile being the North Island. It was originally called *Zealandia* by the Dutch.

New Zealand, s.

A British colony in the South Pacific, consisting of a chain of islands, the largest and most fertile being the North Island. It was originally called *Zealandia* by the Dutch.

New Zealand, s.

A British colony in the South Pacific, consisting of a chain of islands, the largest and most fertile being the North Island. It was originally called *Zealandia* by the Dutch.

New Zealand, s.

A British colony in the South Pacific, consisting of a chain of islands, the largest and most fertile being the North Island. It was originally called *Zealandia* by the Dutch.

New Zealand, s.

A British colony in the South Pacific, consisting of a chain of islands, the largest and most fertile being the North Island. It was originally called *Zealandia* by the Dutch.

New Zealand, s.

A British colony in the South Pacific, consisting of a chain of islands, the largest and most fertile being the North Island. It was originally called *Zealandia* by the Dutch.

New Zealand, s.

A British colony in the South Pacific, consisting of a chain of islands, the largest and most fertile being the North Island. It was originally called *Zealandia* by the Dutch.

New Zealand, s.

A British colony in the South Pacific, consisting of a chain of islands, the largest and most fertile being the North Island. It was originally called *Zealandia* by the Dutch.

New Zealand, s.

A British colony in the South Pacific, consisting of a chain of islands, the largest and most fertile being the North Island. It was originally called *Zealandia* by the Dutch.

New Zealand, s.

A British colony in the South Pacific, consisting of a chain of islands, the largest and most fertile being the North Island. It was originally called *Zealandia* by the Dutch.

New Zealand, s.

A British colony in the South Pacific, consisting of a chain of islands, the largest and most fertile being the North Island. It was originally called *Zealandia* by the Dutch.

New Zealand, s.

A British colony in the South Pacific, consisting of a chain of islands, the largest and most fertile being the North Island. It was originally called *Zealandia* by the Dutch.

New Zealand, s.

A British colony in the South Pacific, consisting of a chain of islands, the largest and most fertile being the North Island. It was originally called *Zealandia* by the Dutch.

New Zealand, s.

A British colony in the South Pacific, consisting of a chain of islands, the largest and most fertile being the North Island. It was originally called *Zealandia* by the Dutch.

New Zealand, s.

A British colony in the South Pacific, consisting of a chain of islands, the largest and most fertile being the North Island. It was originally called *Zealandia* by the Dutch.

New Zealand, s.

A British colony in the South Pacific, consisting of a chain of islands, the largest and most fertile being the North Island. It was originally called *Zealandia* by the Dutch.

New Zealand, s.

A British colony in the South Pacific, consisting of a chain of islands, the largest and most fertile being the North Island. It was originally called *Zealandia* by the Dutch.

New Zealand, s.

A British colony in the South Pacific, consisting of a chain of islands, the largest and most fertile being the North Island. It was originally called *Zealandia* by the Dutch.

New Zealand, s.

A British colony in the South Pacific, consisting of a chain of islands, the largest and most fertile being the North Island. It was originally called *Zealandia* by the Dutch.

New Zealand, s.

A British colony in the South Pacific, consisting of a chain of islands, the largest and most fertile being the North Island. It was originally called *Zealandia* by the Dutch.

New Zealand, s.

A British colony in the South Pacific, consisting of a chain of islands, the largest and most fertile being the North Island. It was originally called *Zealandia* by the Dutch.

New Zealand, s.

A British colony in the South Pacific, consisting of a chain of islands, the largest and most fertile being the North Island. It was originally called *Zealandia* by the Dutch.

New Zealand, s.

A British colony in the South Pacific, consisting of a chain of islands, the largest and most fertile being the North Island. It was originally called *Zealandia* by the Dutch.

New Zealand, s.

A British colony in the South Pacific, consisting of a chain of islands, the largest and most fertile being the North Island. It was originally called *Zealandia* by the Dutch.

New Zealand, s.

A British colony in the South Pacific, consisting of a chain of islands, the largest and most fertile being the North Island. It was originally called *Zealandia* by the Dutch.

New Zealand, s.

A British colony in the South Pacific, consisting of a chain of islands, the largest and most fertile being the North Island. It was originally called *Zealandia* by the Dutch.

New Zealand, s.

A British colony in the South Pacific, consisting of a chain of islands, the largest and most fertile being the North Island. It was originally called *Zealandia* by the Dutch.

New Zealand, s.

A British colony in the South Pacific, consisting of a chain of islands, the largest and most fertile being the North Island. It was originally called *Zealandia* by the Dutch.

New Zealand, s.

A British colony in the South Pacific, consisting of a chain of islands, the largest and most fertile being the North Island. It was originally called *Zealandia* by the Dutch.

New Zealand, s.

A British colony in the South Pacific, consisting of a chain of islands, the largest and most fertile being the North Island. It was originally called *Zealandia* by the Dutch.

New Zealand, s.

A British colony in the South Pacific, consisting of a chain of islands, the largest and most fertile being the North Island. It was originally called *Zealandia* by the Dutch.

New Zealand, s.

A British colony in the South Pacific, consisting of a chain of islands, the largest and most fertile being the North Island. It was originally called *Zealandia* by the Dutch.

New Zealand, s.

A British colony in the South Pacific, consisting of a chain of islands, the largest and most fertile being the North Island. It was originally called *Zealandia* by the Dutch.

New Zealand, s.

A British colony in the South Pacific, consisting of a chain of islands, the largest and most fertile being the North Island. It was originally called *Zealandia* by the Dutch.

New Zealand, s.

A British colony in the South Pacific, consisting of a chain of islands, the largest and most fertile being the North Island. It was originally called *Zealandia* by the Dutch.

as = shes, -ble, -dle, &c = bəl, dəl.

Mito, sít, saro, amidst, what, still, father; wé, wét, here, camel, hár, there; pino, pit, síre, sír, marine; gá, pò, or, were, wolf, work, who, sém; mûto, cûb, cure, unite, cûr, rôle, still; trý, Syrian. m. ce = á; wé = á; wé = kw.

bell, boy : pōt, jōvī ; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench ; go, gum ; thin, this ; sin, ag ; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-sian, -tiaz = -shān. -tion, -sion = -shūn. -tion, -sion = -shūn. -tious, -tious, -tious = -shūn. -ble, -diz, &c. = -bel, -del.

~*~*~

Maccairens, three Gentiles—Hector, Alexander, and Julius Cesar; and three Christians—Arthur of Britain, Charlemagne, and Godfrey of Bouillon.

n-sîn, nîn-sên, 2. [Chin] [Grosveno]

It forms two oxides of a chlorine character, uniting with basylous oxides to form salts

bell, bay; pot, jow; cat, call, chorus, chin, bang; ge, gem; thin, this; sin, up; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing.
-sing, -tion = shun. -tion, -sion = shün. -tion, -sion = shün. -sion, -sion, -sion = shün. -his, -dis, &c. = bel, del

bel, bel : pōt, jōw : ant, cell, chorus, chin, bench : go, gem : thin, this : sin, as : expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-ciat, -tiat = shah. -tion, -sion = shūn. -sious, -tious, -sious = shūn. -ble, -dis, &c. = bel del

nī-trō-sul-phā-lī-ic, *a*. [Pref. *nītro-* (2); Eng. *sulphur*], (*crystal*, and *suff.* -*ic*) Containing nitrous and sulphuric acids.

nitrosulphalic acid, *s*.

Chem. Laurent's name for the compound $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2(\text{NO})_2$, which he supposed to constitute the crystals of the sulphuric acid chamber.

nī-trō-sul-phur-ic, *a*. [Pref. *nītro-* (2), and Eng. *sulphuric*] (See *etym.* and *compound*)

nitrosulphuric acid, *s*.

Chem. $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{NO})_2$. Does not exist in the free state, but known in combination in nitro sulphate of potash = $\text{K}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{NO})_2$, which is formed by the action of dry nitric oxide and sulphurous anhydride on caustic potash.

nī-trōs-yl, *s*. [Eng. *nitro*(yl), *yl*]

Chem. (NO) Azetyl; the name of nitric oxide in combination.

nī-trō thē līn, *s*. [Pref. *nītro*, and Eng. *thine*] (CHEMISTRIANE)

nī trōis, *a*. [Lat. *nitrosus*, from *niter* = nitre, *tr* = nitrous; *is* = Lat. *nitrosus*]

nitrous acid, *s*. [NITROUS ANHYDRIDE]

nitrous anhydride, *s*.

Chem. N_2O_3 . Nitrous acid. Prepared by mixing four volumes of nitric oxide with one volume of oxygen, and exposing to a temperature of 10°C . It condenses to a thin green liquid, its colour being on increase. It is decomposed by water into nitric acid and nitric oxide, hence it cannot combine directly with metallic salts.

nitrous ether, *s*.

1 *Chem.* $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{NO}_2$. Obtained by pressing the vapour of nitrous acid into alcohol mixed with water. It is a pale yellow, little product, possessing an agreeable odour of apples. Boils at 16°C . and is very volatile. It is the reverse of the other ether.

2 *Chem.* Nitrous ether is popularly known as sweet spirits of nitre, is used as a diaphoretic in dyspepsia and slight fevers. It is also a refrigerant.

nitrous oxide, *s*.

Chem. N_2O . Nitrous oxide, or laughing gas. It is a colourless, odourless gas, which is soluble in water. It is a mild anaesthetic, and is used in dentistry. It is also used in the treatment of certain diseases.

nī trōx-līn, nī trōx-yl, *s*. [NITROYL]

nī trōx-yl nāph thāl, *s*. [Eng. *nitro* (yl), and *naphthalene*] (*yl*)

Chem. A salt of nitroxy naphthalene.

nī trōx-yl nāph thāl-ic, *a*. [Pref. *nītro* (yl), Eng. *naphthalene*, and *suff.* -*ic*] Derived from *nī* containing nitro naphthalene and oxygen.

nitroxynaphthalic acid, *s*.

Chem. $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_7\text{NO}_4$. An acid produced by the oxidation of nitro naphthalene. It crystallizes in needle-shaped crystals of a golden yellow colour, soluble in water, alcohol, and acetic acid. Melts at 100°C . and is not volatile. It is a weak acid, but forms very soluble crystalline salts with the alkalis.

nī-trōy, *a*. [Eng. *nitro*(yl), *y*] Pertaining to nitre, producing nitre, nitrous.

Whence my thence comes a whole nitro-yl.

nī-trōy-l, *s*. [Eng. *nitro*(yl), *yl*]

Chem. (NO). Nitroxyl, nitroxyl. The name of nitric peroxide in combination.

nī-tā, nī-tā, *s*. [A West African word] (See *etym.* and *compound*)

nī-tā-tree, *s*.

Bot. *Portia africana*.

nī-tēr, *s*. [Eng. *nit*, -*er*] An insect that deposits nits on horses.

nī-tī-ly, *adv*. [Eng. *nitty*(ly), *y*] Loosely. *He was a man nitty-ly, and therefore advised.*

nī-tī-ly, *a*. [Eng. *nī*, *y*] Abounding with nits; lousy. (*See* *Johnson: Poetical*, III. 1)

nī-tī-ly (2), **nī-tī-ly**, *a*. [Lat. *nitidus* = shining, *nītro* = to shine] Shining, spruce, elegant, neat.

O dapper, rare comp. to sweet little youth.

nī-tī-sch *i*, *s*. [Named after Prof. Nitzsch of Halle, who studied the Amalgams, &c.]

1. *Lat.* A genus of Diatomaceae.

2. *Entom.* A genus of Anisoptera. *Nitzsch*.

3. *Zool.* A genus of Annelida.

nī-val, *a*. [Lat. *nivalis*, from *nix* (genit. *nivis*) = snow]

1. *Lat.* A mountain with snow, covered with snow, snowy.

2. *Lat.* A wing or ear of snow or appearing white snow on the ground.

nī-v-ō-ōis, *s*. [Lat. *nivivorus* (genit. *nivivori*) = snow-eater]

1. *Lat.* A bird living on snow.

2. *Lat.* A bird living on snow.

3. *Lat.* A bird living on snow.

4. *Lat.* A bird living on snow.

5. *Lat.* A bird living on snow.

6. *Lat.* A bird living on snow.

7. *Lat.* A bird living on snow.

8. *Lat.* A bird living on snow.

9. *Lat.* A bird living on snow.

10. *Lat.* A bird living on snow.

11. *Lat.* A bird living on snow.

12. *Lat.* A bird living on snow.

13. *Lat.* A bird living on snow.

14. *Lat.* A bird living on snow.

15. *Lat.* A bird living on snow.

16. *Lat.* A bird living on snow.

17. *Lat.* A bird living on snow.

18. *Lat.* A bird living on snow.

19. *Lat.* A bird living on snow.

20. *Lat.* A bird living on snow.

21. *Lat.* A bird living on snow.

22. *Lat.* A bird living on snow.

23. *Lat.* A bird living on snow.

24. *Lat.* A bird living on snow.

25. *Lat.* A bird living on snow.

26. *Lat.* A bird living on snow.

27. *Lat.* A bird living on snow.

28. *Lat.* A bird living on snow.

29. *Lat.* A bird living on snow.

30. *Lat.* A bird living on snow.

31. *Lat.* A bird living on snow.

32. *Lat.* A bird living on snow.

33. *Lat.* A bird living on snow.

34. *Lat.* A bird living on snow.

35. *Lat.* A bird living on snow.

36. *Lat.* A bird living on snow.

37. *Lat.* A bird living on snow.

38. *Lat.* A bird living on snow.

39. *Lat.* A bird living on snow.

40. *Lat.* A bird living on snow.

41. *Lat.* A bird living on snow.

42. *Lat.* A bird living on snow.

43. *Lat.* A bird living on snow.

44. *Lat.* A bird living on snow.

45. *Lat.* A bird living on snow.

46. *Lat.* A bird living on snow.

47. *Lat.* A bird living on snow.

48. *Lat.* A bird living on snow.

49. *Lat.* A bird living on snow.

50. *Lat.* A bird living on snow.

51. *Lat.* A bird living on snow.

52. *Lat.* A bird living on snow.

53. *Lat.* A bird living on snow.

54. *Lat.* A bird living on snow.

55. *Lat.* A bird living on snow.

56. *Lat.* A bird living on snow.

57. *Lat.* A bird living on snow.

58. *Lat.* A bird living on snow.

59. *Lat.* A bird living on snow.

60. *Lat.* A bird living on snow.

61. *Lat.* A bird living on snow.

62. *Lat.* A bird living on snow.

63. *Lat.* A bird living on snow.

64. *Lat.* A bird living on snow.

65. *Lat.* A bird living on snow.

66. *Lat.* A bird living on snow.

67. *Lat.* A bird living on snow.

68. *Lat.* A bird living on snow.

69. *Lat.* A bird living on snow.

70. *Lat.* A bird living on snow.

Nō-ā-ohi-an, *a*. [Eccl. Lat. *Noach*, from Heb. *Nōach* (Noah) - *Noah*] Pertaining or relating to the patriarch Noah, or his times as, the *Noachian* Deluge.

Nō-koh-i-dae, *s*. [Lat. *Noch* (Noah) - *Noah*] Pertaining or relating to the patriarch Noah, or his times as, the *Noachian* Deluge.

Nō-gh, *s*. [Heb. *Nōach* (Noah) - *Noah*] Pertaining or relating to the patriarch Noah, or his times as, the *Noachian* Deluge.

Noah's ark, *s*. 1. A child's toy in shape like the ark of Noah, and containing wooden figures of animals and men.

2. A large, clumsy toy boat, often used for children's play, in which the child sits, and the figures of animals and men are attached to the sides.

3. A large, clumsy toy boat, often used for children's play, in which the child sits, and the figures of animals and men are attached to the sides.

4. A large, clumsy toy boat, often used for children's play, in which the child sits, and the figures of animals and men are attached to the sides.

5. A large, clumsy toy boat, often used for children's play, in which the child sits, and the figures of animals and men are attached to the sides.

6. A large, clumsy toy boat, often used for children's play, in which the child sits, and the figures of animals and men are attached to the sides.

7. A large, clumsy toy boat, often used for children's play, in which the child sits, and the figures of animals and men are attached to the sides.

8. A large, clumsy toy boat, often used for children's play, in which the child sits, and the figures of animals and men are attached to the sides.

9. A large, clumsy toy boat, often used for children's play, in which the child sits, and the figures of animals and men are attached to the sides.

10. A large, clumsy toy boat, often used for children's play, in which the child sits, and the figures of animals and men are attached to the sides.

11. A large, clumsy toy boat, often used for children's play, in which the child sits, and the figures of animals and men are attached to the sides.

12. A large, clumsy toy boat, often used for children's play, in which the child sits, and the figures of animals and men are attached to the sides.

13. A large, clumsy toy boat, often used for children's play, in which the child sits, and the figures of animals and men are attached to the sides.

14. A large, clumsy toy boat, often used for children's play, in which the child sits, and the figures of animals and men are attached to the sides.

15. A large, clumsy toy boat, often used for children's play, in which the child sits, and the figures of animals and men are attached to the sides.

16. A large, clumsy toy boat, often used for children's play, in which the child sits, and the figures of animals and men are attached to the sides.

17. A large, clumsy toy boat, often used for children's play, in which the child sits, and the figures of animals and men are attached to the sides.

18. A large, clumsy toy boat, often used for children's play, in which the child sits, and the figures of animals and men are attached to the sides.

19. A large, clumsy toy boat, often used for children's play, in which the child sits, and the figures of animals and men are attached to the sides.

20. A large, clumsy toy boat, often used for children's play, in which the child sits, and the figures of animals and men are attached to the sides.

21. A large, clumsy toy boat, often used for children's play, in which the child sits, and the figures of animals and men are attached to the sides.

22. A large, clumsy toy boat, often used for children's play, in which the child sits, and the figures of animals and men are attached to the sides.

23. A large, clumsy toy boat, often used for children's play, in which the child sits, and the figures of animals and men are attached to the sides.

24. A large, clumsy toy boat, often used for children's play, in which the child sits, and the figures of animals and men are attached to the sides.

25. A large, clumsy toy boat, often used for children's play, in which the child sits, and the figures of animals and men are attached to the sides.

26. A large, clumsy toy boat, often used for children's play, in which the child sits, and the figures of animals and men are attached to the sides.

27. A large, clumsy toy boat, often used for children's play, in which the child sits, and the figures of animals and men are attached to the sides.

28. A large, clumsy toy boat, often used for children's play, in which the child sits, and the figures of animals and men are attached to the sides.

29. A large, clumsy toy boat, often used for children's play, in which the child sits, and the figures of animals and men are attached to the sides.

30. A large, clumsy toy boat, often used for children's play, in which the child sits, and the figures of animals and men are attached to the sides.

31. A large, clumsy toy boat, often used for children's play, in which the child sits, and the figures of animals and men are attached to the sides.

32. A large, clumsy toy boat, often used for children's play, in which the child sits, and the figures of animals and men are attached to the sides.

33. A large, clumsy toy boat, often used for children's play, in which the child sits, and the figures of animals and men are attached to the sides.

34. A large, clumsy toy boat, often used for children's play, in which the child sits, and the figures of animals and men are attached to the sides.

35. A large, clumsy toy boat, often used for children's play, in which the child sits, and the figures of animals and men are attached to the sides.

36. A large, clumsy toy boat, often used for children's play, in which the child sits, and the figures of animals and men are attached to the sides.

37. A large, clumsy toy boat, often used for children's play, in which the child sits, and the figures of animals and men are attached to the sides.

38. A large, clumsy toy boat, often used for children's play, in which the child sits, and the figures of animals and men are attached to the sides.

39. A large, clumsy toy boat, often used for children's play, in which the child sits, and the figures of animals and men are attached to the sides.

40. A large, clumsy toy boat, often used for children's play, in which the child sits, and the figures of animals and men are attached to the sides.

41. A large, clumsy toy boat, often used for children's play, in which the child sits, and the figures of animals and men are attached to the sides.

42. A large, clumsy toy boat, often used for children's play, in which the child sits, and the figures of animals and men are attached to the sides.

43. A large, clumsy toy boat, often used for children's play, in which the child sits, and the figures of animals and men are attached to the sides.

44. A large, clumsy toy boat, often used for children's play, in which the child sits, and the figures of animals and men are attached to the sides.

45. A large, clumsy toy boat, often used for children's play, in which the child sits, and the figures of animals and men are attached to the sides.

46. A large, clumsy toy boat, often used for children's play, in which the child sits, and the figures of animals and men are attached to the sides.

47. A large, clumsy toy boat, often used for children's play, in which the child sits, and the figures of animals and men are attached to the sides.

48. A large, clumsy toy boat, often used for children's play, in which the child sits, and the figures of animals and men are attached to the sides.

49. A large, clumsy toy boat, often used for children's play, in which the child sits, and the figures of animals and men are attached to the sides.

50. A large, clumsy toy boat, often used for children's play, in which the child sits, and the figures of animals and men are attached to the sides.

51. A large, clumsy toy boat, often used for children's play, in which the child sits, and the figures of animals and men are attached to the sides.

52. A large, clumsy toy boat, often used for children's play, in which the child sits, and the figures of animals and men are attached to the sides.

53. A large, clumsy toy boat, often used for children's play, in which the child sits, and the figures of animals and men are attached to the sides.

54. A large, clumsy toy boat, often used for children's play, in which the child sits, and the figures of animals and men are attached to the sides.

55. A large, clumsy toy boat, often used for children's play, in which the child sits, and the figures of animals and men are attached to the sides.

56. A large, clumsy toy boat, often used for children's play, in which the child sits, and the figures of animals and men are attached to the sides.

57. A large, clumsy toy boat, often used for children's play, in which the child sits, and the figures of animals and men are attached to the sides.

58. A large, clumsy toy boat, often used for children's play, in which the child sits, and the figures of animals and men are attached to the sides.

59. A large, clumsy toy boat, often used for children's play, in which the child sits, and the figures of animals and men are attached to the sides.

60. A large, clumsy toy boat, often used for children's play, in which the child sits, and the figures of animals and men are attached to the sides.

61. A large, clumsy toy boat, often used for children's play, in which the child sits, and the figures of animals and men are attached to the sides.

62. A large, clumsy toy boat, often used for children's play, in which the child sits, and the figures of animals and men are attached to the sides.

63. A large, clumsy toy boat, often used for children's play, in which the child sits, and the figures of animals and men are attached to the sides.

64. A large, clumsy toy boat, often used for children's play, in which the child sits, and the figures of animals and men are attached to the sides.

65. A large, clumsy toy boat, often used for children's play, in which the child sits, and the figures of animals and men are attached to the sides.

66. A large, clumsy toy boat, often used for children's play, in which the child sits, and the figures of animals and men are attached to the sides.

67. A large, clumsy toy boat, often used for children's play, in which the child sits, and the figures of animals and men are attached to the sides.

mē, mē, sēre, smidst, whāt, fāll, fāther; wē, wēt, hōre, cāngēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sūre, sīr, māgīn; gō, pūt,
 or, wōre, wēlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, sālā, fāl; trī, sīrīan. se, se = ē; ay = ā; an = kw.

nodal-lines, ϵ, η Lines on the surface

nō-ōt-īo, nō-ōt-īo-gī, a. (Gr. *noētikos* (nō-ōt-īo), from *noēō* (nō-ōt-īo) = to perceive, to understand; *gōs, oīs, oīs* (nō-ōt-īo, nō-ōt-īo) = the understanding.) Pertaining or relating to the intellect; performed by or originating in the intellect.

"These supposed and noetic truths did not lie on the surface of Scripture. —IV. Robertson Smith, *Old Test. in Jewish Church*, p. 22.

nōg (1), s. [An abbreviation of *noggin* (q.v.)]

1. A muggin, a mug, a little pot.

2. A kind of strong ale.

"Dog Walpole laid a quart of *nog* on it." Swift, *Upon the Horrid Plot*.

nōg (2), s. [Dan *knag*, *knage* = a peg of wood, a cog of a wheel, Dut. *knog* = a yard-arm]

1. *Mining*. One of the square blocks of wood which are piled on one another to support the roof of a mine.

2. *Build*. A wooden block of the size of a brick, built into a wall as a hold for the nails of the finishing work which is nailed thereto.

3. *Shipbuild*. A trenail driven through the heel of a shore which supports a ship on the slip.

nōg, et. [Nog (2), c.]

1. *Build*. To fill with brickwork [Nog (2), c.]

2. *Shipbuild*. To secure with a nog or trenail.

***nōg gēn, a.** [Etyim. doubtful, cf. Prov. Eng. *noggy* = hump.] Made of hump, hence, hard, coarse, rough.

He put on a hard coarse *noggen* shirt of Pen-dra. —*Keats's* *Legend of King Arthur*.

nōg'-gīn (1), *knog'-gīn, s. [Ir. *knog*, Gael. *noggin*, from Gael. *knog* = a knob, a peg, Ir. *knog* = a knob in wood.]

1. A small mug, a wooden cup made with staves and hoops, a *nog* [Nog (1), c.]

2. A measure of malt to a gill.

3. The contents of such a vessel.

His *noggin* given him *ginn* (Ir. *knog* = a mug in the *Knog* as in *Knog*).

"I go to *noggin* stores." I go to places as small as *noggin* stores, to be all in confusion.

Shame, my all my will go to *noggin* stores. —*Keats's* *Legend of King Arthur*.

nōg gīn (2), s. [Nog (2), c.]

nōg'-gīng, nōg'-gīn, s. [Nog (2), c.]

1. *Build*. A wall or partition of scantling, with the inferior staves filled in with brick. Brickwork cut up in panels between quarters.

2. *Shipbuild*. The act of securing the ribs of the stores with iron nails.

nogging-piece, s.

Build. A horizontal scantling laid between courses occasionally.

nōgg, s. [Etyim. doubtful] Hemp (Pr.)

nōhl īō, s. [Etyim. Nohl, near K. nōhl, Swedish; suff. -īō (Nōhl).]

Mfn. A massive mineral appearing to be related to bismarckite (v). Hardness, 4 to 5, sp. gr. 5.04. Lustre, vitreous, colour, blackish-brown, streak, brown, fracture, splintery, opaque, brittle. Annually yielded columbic acid, 50.44, protoxide of uranium, 14.43, zirconia, 2.96, protoxide of iron 8.09, protoxide of copper, 0.11, protoxide of cerium, 0.25, yttria, 14.6, magnesia and protoxide of manganese 0.28, lime, 4.97, water, 4.62 = 100.20. This corresponds approximately to the formula (RO)(CO₂ + 14H₂O), where RO = UO, FeO, Y₂O, CaO, &c.

nō-hōr, adv. [Eng. *no*, and *how*] In no way; by no means, out of sorts (Fulgur).

"To lack *nō-hōr*" To be put out of countenance, to be abashed or embarrassed.

***nōl'-ānge, *nōy'-ānge, s.** [Fr.] Hurt, harm, mischief, annoyance.

"To borrow to-day and to borrow to-morrow." For lenders and borrowers *nōl'-ānge*. —*Twain*, *Huckberry*, xlii.

***nōle, *nōy, v. & t.** [ANNOY.]

A. Trans. To vex, to damage, to annoy.

B. Intransitive:

1. To cause trouble or annoyance, to be troublesome.

"Such trouble as is in the mind of a man." —*Twain*, *Huckberry*, lli.

2. To suffer hurt or harm.

"It is not the perilous sight of this hurt." —*Twain*, *Huckberry*, lli.

***nōle, s.** [Nōl, v.] Annoyance, trouble, hurt.

***nōl'ēr, s.** [Eng. *no* (v), *er*] One who or that which hurts or annoys.

nōlīs, s. pl. [Etyim. doubtful] (combings, waste, tangles, and knots of wool removed from the comb.)

***nōint, s.** [A shortened form of *nōint* (q.v.)] A noint.

"They did not throw themselves with sweet will." —*Twain*, *Huckberry*, lli.

***nōint'ēr, s.** [Eng. *no* (v), *er*] One who mounts, an arranger.

***nōl'-ānge, s.** [Nōl, v.] Annoyance.

nōlīs, s. pl. [Etyim. doubtful] (combings, waste, tangles, and knots of wool removed from the comb.)

***nōint, s.** [A shortened form of *nōint* (q.v.)] A noint.

"They did not throw themselves with sweet will." —*Twain*, *Huckberry*, lli.

***nōint'ēr, s.** [Eng. *no* (v), *er*] One who mounts, an arranger.

***nōl'-ānge, s.** [Nōl, v.] Annoyance.

nōlīs, s. pl. [Etyim. doubtful] (combings, waste, tangles, and knots of wool removed from the comb.)

***nōint, s.** [A shortened form of *nōint* (q.v.)] A noint.

"They did not throw themselves with sweet will." —*Twain*, *Huckberry*, lli.

***nōint'ēr, s.** [Eng. *no* (v), *er*] One who mounts, an arranger.

***nōl'-ānge, s.** [Nōl, v.] Annoyance.

nōlīs, s. pl. [Etyim. doubtful] (combings, waste, tangles, and knots of wool removed from the comb.)

***nōint, s.** [A shortened form of *nōint* (q.v.)] A noint.

"They did not throw themselves with sweet will." —*Twain*, *Huckberry*, lli.

***nōint'ēr, s.** [Eng. *no* (v), *er*] One who mounts, an arranger.

***nōl'-ānge, s.** [Nōl, v.] Annoyance.

nōlīs, s. pl. [Etyim. doubtful] (combings, waste, tangles, and knots of wool removed from the comb.)

***nōint, s.** [A shortened form of *nōint* (q.v.)] A noint.

"They did not throw themselves with sweet will." —*Twain*, *Huckberry*, lli.

***nōint'ēr, s.** [Eng. *no* (v), *er*] One who mounts, an arranger.

***nōl'-ānge, s.** [Nōl, v.] Annoyance.

nōlīs, s. pl. [Etyim. doubtful] (combings, waste, tangles, and knots of wool removed from the comb.)

***nōint, s.** [A shortened form of *nōint* (q.v.)] A noint.

"They did not throw themselves with sweet will." —*Twain*, *Huckberry*, lli.

***nōint'ēr, s.** [Eng. *no* (v), *er*] One who mounts, an arranger.

***nōl'-ānge, s.** [Nōl, v.] Annoyance.

nōlīs, s. pl. [Etyim. doubtful] (combings, waste, tangles, and knots of wool removed from the comb.)

***nōint, s.** [A shortened form of *nōint* (q.v.)] A noint.

"They did not throw themselves with sweet will." —*Twain*, *Huckberry*, lli.

***nōint'ēr, s.** [Eng. *no* (v), *er*] One who mounts, an arranger.

***nōl'-ānge, s.** [Nōl, v.] Annoyance.

nōlīs, s. pl. [Etyim. doubtful] (combings, waste, tangles, and knots of wool removed from the comb.)

***nōint, s.** [A shortened form of *nōint* (q.v.)] A noint.

"They did not throw themselves with sweet will." —*Twain*, *Huckberry*, lli.

***nōint'ēr, s.** [Eng. *no* (v), *er*] One who mounts, an arranger.

***nōl'-ānge, s.** [Nōl, v.] Annoyance.

nōlīs, s. pl. [Etyim. doubtful] (combings, waste, tangles, and knots of wool removed from the comb.)

***nōint, s.** [A shortened form of *nōint* (q.v.)] A noint.

"They did not throw themselves with sweet will." —*Twain*, *Huckberry*, lli.

***nōint'ēr, s.** [Eng. *no* (v), *er*] One who mounts, an arranger.

***nōl'-ānge, s.** [Nōl, v.] Annoyance.

nōlīs, s. pl. [Etyim. doubtful] (combings, waste, tangles, and knots of wool removed from the comb.)

***nōint, s.** [A shortened form of *nōint* (q.v.)] A noint.

"They did not throw themselves with sweet will." —*Twain*, *Huckberry*, lli.

***nōint'ēr, s.** [Eng. *no* (v), *er*] One who mounts, an arranger.

***nōl'-ānge, s.** [Nōl, v.] Annoyance.

nōlīs, s. pl. [Etyim. doubtful] (combings, waste, tangles, and knots of wool removed from the comb.)

***nōint, s.** [A shortened form of *nōint* (q.v.)] A noint.

"They did not throw themselves with sweet will." —*Twain*, *Huckberry*, lli.

***nōint'ēr, s.** [Eng. *no* (v), *er*] One who mounts, an arranger.

***nōl'-ānge, s.** [Nōl, v.] Annoyance.

nōlīs, s. pl. [Etyim. doubtful] (combings, waste, tangles, and knots of wool removed from the comb.)

***nōint, s.** [A shortened form of *nōint* (q.v.)] A noint.

"They did not throw themselves with sweet will." —*Twain*, *Huckberry*, lli.

***nōint'ēr, s.** [Eng. *no* (v), *er*] One who mounts, an arranger.

***nōl'-ānge, s.** [Nōl, v.] Annoyance.

nōlīs, s. pl. [Etyim. doubtful] (combings, waste, tangles, and knots of wool removed from the comb.)

***nōint, s.** [A shortened form of *nōint* (q.v.)] A noint.

"They did not throw themselves with sweet will." —*Twain*, *Huckberry*, lli.

***nōint'ēr, s.** [Eng. *no* (v), *er*] One who mounts, an arranger.

***nōl'-ānge, s.** [Nōl, v.] Annoyance.

nōlīs, s. pl. [Etyim. doubtful] (combings, waste, tangles, and knots of wool removed from the comb.)

***nōint, s.** [A shortened form of *nōint* (q.v.)] A noint.

"They did not throw themselves with sweet will." —*Twain*, *Huckberry*, lli.

***nōint'ēr, s.** [Eng. *no* (v), *er*] One who mounts, an arranger.

***nōl'-ānge, s.** [Nōl, v.] Annoyance.

nōl'-gōtō (oi as wā), s. [Fr.]

Hot. A kind of yellow rose, named after Louis Nohette.

nōl'g' 1-ly, adv. [Eng. *no*, *ly*] In a noisy manner, with noise, clamorously loudly.

nōl'g' 1 nōm, s. [Eng. *noisy*, *ness*] The quality or state of being noisy, loudness of sound, noise, clamor.

nōl'-sōme, *nōy-sōme, s. [Eng. *noisy*, *ness*]

1. Morally hurtful or noxious. (This is its uniform meaning in A.V.)

2. Hurtful or noxious to health, a whole some, insanitary.

3. Offensive to the senses, disgusting, unpleasant.

"Foul breath is noxious." —*Shakespeare*, *Mark Antony*, v. 1.

nōl' sōme ly, *nōy sōme ly, adv. [Eng. *noisy*, *ly*] In a noxious manner; with noxious or unwholesome vapour, offensively.

"Now that it is staid thus noisily." —*Shakespeare*, *Mark Antony*, v. 1.

nōl' sōme nōm, *nōl' sōm nōm, *nōy-sōme nōm, s. [Eng. *noisy*, *ness*] The quality or state of being noisily, noisiness, unwholesome nōm, offensiveness.

The nōm is full of all kind of fish and noisiness. —*Shakespeare*, *Mark Antony*, v. 1.

nōl' g' 1-ly, s. [Eng. *noisy*, *ly*]

1. Causing or making a loud noise or sound, sounding loudly.

2. Clamorous, turbulent.

3. Full of noise, as, a noisy street.

nōl' nōt, knōt, knōt, s. [Etyim. doubtful, cf. Eng. *not*]

1. To strike with a sharp sound, to give a smart rap.

2. To talk in walking. (*Knōt* = *knōt*.)

nōl' g' 1-ly, s. [Lat. = a little bell, from Nola in Campania, where bells are said to have been first made, cf. Lat. *nocturnus* = bell, Ital. *nocturno* = a bell tower, and Ital. *campagna* = the country round Rome.]

Lat. nōl' g' 1-ly. The typical genus of the family Nohidae. Five British species are known.

nōl' g' 1-ly, s. [Dim. of Lat. *nola* = a bell, whence the little corolla resembles]

Lat. nōl' g' 1-ly. The typical genus of the order Nola na (q.v.) In France poultry are fed upon *Nola* *prostrata*.

nōl' g' 1-ly, s. [Mod. Lat. *nolan* (n), Lat. form pl. adj. suff. -*nolan*]

Lat. nōl' g' 1-ly. Nohandis, in order of Pteridaceous. Echinops, Echinops. It consists of herbs or undershrubs, with alternate leaves, and showy flowers, calyx four parted; ovate in activation, stamens five, equal, pistil of several carpels, either distinct, with a single style, or partially combined into several sets with a single style. Stamens some what capitate. Fruit enclosed in the perianth calyx, perianth woody, occasionally a little succulent, seeds as ending solitary. Found in China and some other parts of South America. Known genera five species 55.

nōl' g' 1-ly, s. [Mod. Lat. *nolan* (n), Lat. form pl. adj. suff. -*nolan*]

Lat. nōl' g' 1-ly. Nohandis, in order of Pteridaceous. Echinops, Echinops. It consists of herbs or undershrubs, with alternate leaves, and showy flowers, calyx four parted; ovate in activation, stamens five, equal, pistil of several carpels, either distinct, with a single style, or partially combined into several sets with a single style. Stamens some what capitate. Fruit enclosed in the perianth calyx, perianth woody, occasionally a little succulent, seeds as ending solitary. Found in China and some other parts of South America. Known genera five species 55.

nōl' g' 1-ly, s. [Mod. Lat. *nolan* (n), Lat. form pl. adj. suff. -*nolan*]

Lat. nōl' g' 1-ly. Nohandis, in order of Pteridaceous. Echinops, Echinops. It consists of herbs or undershrubs, with alternate leaves, and showy flowers, calyx four parted; ovate in activation, stamens five, equal, pistil of several carpels, either distinct, with a single style, or partially combined into several sets with a single style. Stamens some what capitate. Fruit enclosed in the perianth calyx, perianth woody, occasionally a little succulent, seeds as ending solitary. Found in China and some other parts of South America. Known genera five species 55.

nōl' g' 1-ly, s. [Mod. Lat. *nolan* (n), Lat. form pl. adj. suff. -*nolan*]

Lat. nōl' g' 1-ly. Nohandis, in order of Pteridaceous. Echinops, Echinops. It consists of herbs or undershrubs, with alternate leaves, and showy flowers, calyx four parted; ovate in activation, stamens five, equal, pistil of several carpels, either distinct, with a single style, or partially combined into several sets with a single style. Stamens some what capitate. Fruit enclosed in the perianth calyx, perianth woody, occasionally a little succulent, seeds as ending solitary. Found in China and some other parts of South America. Known genera five species 55.

nōl' g' 1-ly, s. [Mod. Lat. *nolan* (n), Lat. form pl. adj. suff. -*nolan*]

Lat. nōl' g' 1-ly. Nohandis, in order of Pteridaceous. Echinops, Echinops. It consists of herbs or undershrubs, with alternate leaves, and showy flowers, calyx four parted; ovate in activation, stamens five, equal, pistil of several carpels, either distinct, with a single style, or partially combined into several sets with a single style. Stamens some what capitate. Fruit enclosed in the perianth calyx, perianth woody, occasionally a little succulent, seeds as ending solitary. Found in China and some other parts of South America. Known genera five species 55.

nōl' g' 1-ly, s. [Mod. Lat. *nolan* (n), Lat. form pl. adj. suff. -*nolan*]

Lat. nōl' g' 1-ly. Nohandis, in order of Pteridaceous. Echinops, Echinops. It consists of herbs or undershrubs, with alternate leaves, and showy flowers, calyx four parted; ovate in activation, stamens five, equal, pistil of several carpels, either distinct, with a single style, or partially combined into several sets with a single style. Stamens some what capitate. Fruit enclosed in the perianth calyx, perianth woody, occasionally a little succulent, seeds as ending solitary. Found in China and some other parts of South America. Known genera five species 55.

nōl' g' 1-ly, s. [Mod. Lat. *nolan* (n), Lat. form pl. adj. suff. -*nolan*]

Lat. nōl' g' 1-ly. Nohandis, in order of Pteridaceous. Echinops, Echinops. It consists of herbs or undershrubs, with alternate leaves, and showy flowers, calyx four parted; ovate in activation, stamens five, equal, pistil of several carpels, either distinct, with a single style, or partially combined into several sets with a single style. Stamens some what capitate. Fruit enclosed in the perianth calyx, perianth woody, occasionally a little succulent, seeds as ending solitary. Found in China and some other parts of South America. Known genera five species 55.

nōl' g' 1-ly, s. [Mod. Lat. *nolan* (n), Lat. form pl. adj. suff. -*nolan*]

Lat. nōl' g' 1-ly. Nohandis, in order of Pteridaceous. Echinops, Echinops. It consists of herbs or undershrubs, with alternate leaves, and showy flowers, calyx four parted; ovate in activation, stamens five, equal, pistil of several carpels, either distinct, with a single style, or partially combined into several sets with a single style. Stamens some what capitate. Fruit enclosed in the perianth calyx, perianth woody, occasionally a little succulent, seeds as ending solitary. Found in China and some other parts of South America. Known genera five species 55.

nōl' g' 1-ly, s. [Mod. Lat. *nolan* (n), Lat. form pl. adj. suff. -*nolan*]

Lat. nōl' g' 1-ly. Nohandis, in order of Pteridaceous. Echinops, Echinops. It consists of herbs or undershrubs, with alternate leaves, and showy flowers, calyx four parted; ovate in activation, stamens five, equal, pistil of several carpels, either distinct, with a single style, or partially combined into several sets with a single style. Stamens some what capitate. Fruit enclosed in the perianth calyx, perianth woody, occasionally a little succulent, seeds as ending solitary. Found in China and some other parts of South America. Known genera five species 55.

nōl' g' 1-ly, s. [Mod. Lat. *nolan* (n), Lat. form pl. adj. suff. -*nolan*]

Lat. nōl' g' 1-ly. Nohandis, in order of Pteridaceous. Echinops, Echinops. It consists of herbs or undershrubs, with alternate leaves, and showy flowers, calyx four parted; ovate in activation, stamens five, equal, pist

nô-li mē-tān-gēr-ē, (Lat. = touch me not.)

1. Bot. [NOLI TANGERE.]

2. Fish. [Japay eel.] It generally commences with tubercles on the nose, and ends by destruction of the nose, the eyes etc. It can only be treated in the early stage with the actual cautery or powerful caustics.

nô-li-tān-gēr-ē, nô-li mē-tān-gēr-ē, (Lat. = do not touch, or do not touch me) So called from the elastic force with which the caustic bursts when applied.

See *Impatiens* *Yellow Balsam* [IMPATIENS].

nô-li-tion, (Lat. = unwillingness) Unwillingness. [It is not by the will.]

nôli, nouli, nowli, (A. S. = not) To not touch. [The word is used in the Bible.]

nôli-lô i ty, (Lat. = unwillingness) Unwillingness.

nôli-lô-prôs-ô-quī, (Lat. = to be unwilling) Unwillingness. [The word is used in the Bible.]

nô-lô-côn-tân-der-ē, (Lat. = not wish to touch) Not wish to touch. [The word is used in the Bible.]

nôli, nôli, (Lat. = not wish to touch) Not wish to touch. [The word is used in the Bible.]

nôli herd, (Lat. = not wish to touch) Not wish to touch. [The word is used in the Bible.]

nom, (Fr. = name) Name. [The word is used in the Bible.]

nom-ā, nom-ā, (Lat. = not wish to touch) Not wish to touch. [The word is used in the Bible.]

nom-ā, (Lat. = not wish to touch) Not wish to touch. [The word is used in the Bible.]

nom-ā, (Lat. = not wish to touch) Not wish to touch. [The word is used in the Bible.]

nom-ā, (Lat. = not wish to touch) Not wish to touch. [The word is used in the Bible.]

nom-ā, (Lat. = not wish to touch) Not wish to touch. [The word is used in the Bible.]

nom-ā, (Lat. = not wish to touch) Not wish to touch. [The word is used in the Bible.]

nom-ā, (Lat. = not wish to touch) Not wish to touch. [The word is used in the Bible.]

nom-ā, (Lat. = not wish to touch) Not wish to touch. [The word is used in the Bible.]

nom-ā, (Lat. = not wish to touch) Not wish to touch. [The word is used in the Bible.]

nom-ā, (Lat. = not wish to touch) Not wish to touch. [The word is used in the Bible.]

nom-ā, (Lat. = not wish to touch) Not wish to touch. [The word is used in the Bible.]

to those tribes whose chief occupation is the tending of cattle, and who have no fixed abode, but wander about in search of pasture, pastoral, nomad.

nô-mād-ô-ai-lô, (Eng. = nomad) A nomad, a wanderer, after the manner of nomadic tribes.

nôm ad lām, (Eng. = nomad) The state of being a nomad.

nôm ad lām, (Eng. = nomad) To live a nomadic life, to wander about with flocks in search of pasture.

nô-mân-gy, (Fr. = nomad) A nomad, a wanderer, after the manner of nomadic tribes.

nô-mân's land, (Fr. = nomad) A nomad, a wanderer, after the manner of nomadic tribes.

nôm arch, (Fr. = nomad) A nomad, a wanderer, after the manner of nomadic tribes.

nôm ar ôh, (Fr. = nomad) A nomad, a wanderer, after the manner of nomadic tribes.

nôm blep, (Fr. = nomad) A nomad, a wanderer, after the manner of nomadic tribes.

nôm bre, (Fr. = nomad) A nomad, a wanderer, after the manner of nomadic tribes.

nôm bril, (Fr. = nomad) A nomad, a wanderer, after the manner of nomadic tribes.

nôm bril, (Fr. = nomad) A nomad, a wanderer, after the manner of nomadic tribes.

nôm bril, (Fr. = nomad) A nomad, a wanderer, after the manner of nomadic tribes.

nôm bril, (Fr. = nomad) A nomad, a wanderer, after the manner of nomadic tribes.

nôm bril, (Fr. = nomad) A nomad, a wanderer, after the manner of nomadic tribes.

nôm bril, (Fr. = nomad) A nomad, a wanderer, after the manner of nomadic tribes.

nôm bril, (Fr. = nomad) A nomad, a wanderer, after the manner of nomadic tribes.

nôm bril, (Fr. = nomad) A nomad, a wanderer, after the manner of nomadic tribes.

nôm bril, (Fr. = nomad) A nomad, a wanderer, after the manner of nomadic tribes.

nôm bril, (Fr. = nomad) A nomad, a wanderer, after the manner of nomadic tribes.

nôm bril, (Fr. = nomad) A nomad, a wanderer, after the manner of nomadic tribes.

nôm bril, (Fr. = nomad) A nomad, a wanderer, after the manner of nomadic tribes.

nôm bril, (Fr. = nomad) A nomad, a wanderer, after the manner of nomadic tribes.

nôm bril, (Fr. = nomad) A nomad, a wanderer, after the manner of nomadic tribes.

nôm bril, (Fr. = nomad) A nomad, a wanderer, after the manner of nomadic tribes.

nôm bril, (Fr. = nomad) A nomad, a wanderer, after the manner of nomadic tribes.

nôm bril, (Fr. = nomad) A nomad, a wanderer, after the manner of nomadic tribes.

nôm bril, (Fr. = nomad) A nomad, a wanderer, after the manner of nomadic tribes.

nôm bril, (Fr. = nomad) A nomad, a wanderer, after the manner of nomadic tribes.

nôm bril, (Fr. = nomad) A nomad, a wanderer, after the manner of nomadic tribes.

nôm bril, (Fr. = nomad) A nomad, a wanderer, after the manner of nomadic tribes.

nôm bril, (Fr. = nomad) A nomad, a wanderer, after the manner of nomadic tribes.

nôm bril, (Fr. = nomad) A nomad, a wanderer, after the manner of nomadic tribes.

nôm bril, (Fr. = nomad) A nomad, a wanderer, after the manner of nomadic tribes.

nôm bril, (Fr. = nomad) A nomad, a wanderer, after the manner of nomadic tribes.

nôm bril, (Fr. = nomad) A nomad, a wanderer, after the manner of nomadic tribes.

* 5. (See extract.)

* In the old ages the (princes) were ever vengeful, hence about them such men as were of a special nature, to put them in mind of all such things as to them should be most and requisite, and these were called *nomenclators*. [Nomenclator]

nô-mên-ô-lô-tôr-y, (Eng. = nomenclator) Pertaining to naming, or nomenclature.

nô-mên-ô-lô-três, (Eng. = nomenclator) A female nomenclator.

nô-mên-ô-lô-tôr-y, (Eng. = nomenclator) I have a wife who is a nomenclator, and will be ready to attend to the ladies. [Nomenclator]

nô-mên-ô-lô-tôr-y, (Eng. = nomenclator) Of or pertaining to nomenclature, according to a nomenclature.

nô-mên-ô-lô-tôr-y, (Lat. = nomenclator) Calling by name. [NOMENCLATOR]

nô-mên-ô-lô-tôr-y, (Lat. = nomenclator) Calling by name.

nô-mên-ô-lô-tôr-y, (Lat. = nomenclator) Calling by name.

nô-mên-ô-lô-tôr-y, (Lat. = nomenclator) Calling by name.

nô-mên-ô-lô-tôr-y, (Lat. = nomenclator) Calling by name.

nô-mên-ô-lô-tôr-y, (Lat. = nomenclator) Calling by name.

nô-mên-ô-lô-tôr-y, (Lat. = nomenclator) Calling by name.

nô-mên-ô-lô-tôr-y, (Lat. = nomenclator) Calling by name.

nô-mên-ô-lô-tôr-y, (Lat. = nomenclator) Calling by name.

nô-mên-ô-lô-tôr-y, (Lat. = nomenclator) Calling by name.

nô-mên-ô-lô-tôr-y, (Lat. = nomenclator) Calling by name.

nô-mên-ô-lô-tôr-y, (Lat. = nomenclator) Calling by name.

nô-mên-ô-lô-tôr-y, (Lat. = nomenclator) Calling by name.

nô-mên-ô-lô-tôr-y, (Lat. = nomenclator) Calling by name.

nô-mên-ô-lô-tôr-y, (Lat. = nomenclator) Calling by name.

nô-mên-ô-lô-tôr-y, (Lat. = nomenclator) Calling by name.

nô-mên-ô-lô-tôr-y, (Lat. = nomenclator) Calling by name.

nô-mên-ô-lô-tôr-y, (Lat. = nomenclator) Calling by name.

nô-mên-ô-lô-tôr-y, (Lat. = nomenclator) Calling by name.

nô-mên-ô-lô-tôr-y, (Lat. = nomenclator) Calling by name.

nô-mên-ô-lô-tôr-y, (Lat. = nomenclator) Calling by name.

nô-mên-ô-lô-tôr-y, (Lat. = nomenclator) Calling by name.

nô-mên-ô-lô-tôr-y, (Lat. = nomenclator) Calling by name.

nô-mên-ô-lô-tôr-y, (Lat. = nomenclator) Calling by name.

nô-mên-ô-lô-tôr-y, (Lat. = nomenclator) Calling by name.

nô-mên-ô-lô-tôr-y, (Lat. = nomenclator) Calling by name.

nô-mên-ô-lô-tôr-y, (Lat. = nomenclator) Calling by name.

nô-mên-ô-lô-tôr-y, (Lat. = nomenclator) Calling by name.

nô-mên-ô-lô-tôr-y, (Lat. = nomenclator) Calling by name.

nô-mên-ô-lô-tôr-y, (Lat. = nomenclator) Calling by name.

nô-mên-ô-lô-tôr-y, (Lat. = nomenclator) Calling by name.

nô-mên-ô-lô-tôr-y, (Lat. = nomenclator) Calling by name.

nô-mên-ô-lô-tôr-y, (Lat. = nomenclator) Calling by name.

nô-mên-ô-lô-tôr-y, (Lat. = nomenclator) Calling by name.

See, sit, sare, amidst, what, fall, father; wê, wêt, here, camel, hâr, thêre, pine, pit, mare, air, marine; gô, pôr, er, wêre, wêlf, wêrk, whô, sên; mûte, oûg, cure, unite, cûr, râle, fall, trê, Syrian. se, ce = ô; ey = â; qu = kw.

As subd. A thing which is not absolutely necessary or indispensable.

non est, phr. [Lat. = he (or it) is not.] A contraction of the Latin *non est inventus* = he was not found, he (or it) was not to be found, he (or it) was gone.

***non est factum, phr.** [Lat. = it is not the fact or deed.]

Law. The general issue in an action on bond, or other deed, whereby the defendant formerly denied that to be his deed whereon he was sued. (*Wharton*)

non est inventus, phr. [Lat. = he was not found.]

Law. The answer made by the sheriff in the return of the writ, when the defendant is not to be found in his bailiwick.

non-execution, s. Failure or neglect of execution, neglect or omission of performance.

non-existence, s.

1. The state of not existing; the negation of being.

2. A thing which is non-existent, a thing which has no existence.

A method of many writers, which depreciates the extent of nihilism, is, to say not only real entities, but also non-entities. — *Howe* in *Littell's Library*

non-existent, a. Not existing, not having existence.

non-expansion, s.

Pathol. The state of having failed to expand. There is a congenital non-expansion of the muscles in the lungs of some weakly infants. (*Forster*)

non-extensible, a. Not extensible, incapable of being extended or stretched.

non-frane, s.

Law. An offence consisting in an omission or neglect of doing that which ought to be done.

non-fossiliferous, a. Not containing fossils.

non fulfillment, s. Failure or neglect to fulfil.

non ganglionic, a.

Anat. (See the compound.)

***Non ganglionous, a.**

Anat. Chords destitute of ganglia, chords not having ganglionic enlargements.

non gremial, a. Not connected, not affiliated, outside.

At Bristol last week there was a public meeting in support of the Chamberlain's *non gremial* examinations. — *The Times*, Dec. 27, 1895, p. 1042.

***non-hearer, s.**

Church Hist. (H) (See extract.)

The Presbyterian non-hearers have scarcely been heard of out of Scotland. By late as 1906 a few persons were still bearing their public testimony against the sin of owning an Audit Indian government by paying taxes by taking out excise licences or by labouring on public works. The number of these persons was diminishing, till at length they were so thinly scattered over the land that they were no longer numerous enough to have a meeting house, and were known by the name of the *non-hearers*. — *Wendell*, *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

non-importing, a. Not importing goods or commodities, as, a non-importing state.

non-indurated, a.

Anat. Not having become indurated when normally induration should have taken place. There is a non-indurated chancre. (*Fanner*)

***non-inhabitant, s.** One who is not an inhabitant, a stranger, a foreigner.

non-intervention, s. The act or state of not intervening or interfering; specif., the system of policy of not interfering in the affairs or policies of other states, except where the interests of one's own country are directly or indirectly concerned.

non-interventionist, s. A supporter or advocate of non-intervention.

Would the non-interventionist be prepared to justify intervention, say in Eastern, to stop the slave trade, or in Bulgaria to stop the massacre of Bulgarians by the Turks? — *Spect.*, Nov. 5, 1901, p. 1093.

non-intrusion, s. The principle of the Non-intrusionists.

non-intrusionist, s.

Church Hist. A member of a party who, whilst patronage was the law of the Scottish

Established Church, contended for the principle that no minister should be intruded on a parish contrary to the will of the congregation. It was to meet these views that the General Assembly, in 1814, passed the Veto Act (q.v.), which brought the Church into conflict with the law courts, and produced the Disruption (q.v.).

non-issuable, a. Not capable of being issued; not admitting of an issue being taken upon it; applied to a plea which does not raise an issue upon the merits of the case. (*Wharton*)

non-joinder, s.
Law. A plea in abatement for the non joining of a person as co-defendant.

***non-jurable, a.** Incapable of being sworn, not capable of taking an oath.

***non-jurant, a.** The same as *non-jurable* (q.v.).

non-juring, s. [NONJURING]

non-juror, s. [NONJUROR]

***non-limitation, s.** Absence of limit or limitation, failure or neglect to limit.

***non liquet, phr.** [Lat. = it is not clear.]

Law. A verdict formerly returned by a jury when a matter did not appear of law, and was to be referred to another day of trial.

non-luminous, a. Not luminous, not incandescent.

non-manufacturing, s. Not carrying on or engaged in manufacturing, as, a non-manufacturing state.

non-marrying, a. Not disposed to marry, as, a non-marrying man.

non member, s. One who is not a member.

non-membership, s. The quality or state of not being a member.

non-metallic, a. Not metallic, not consisting of metal.

***non-moral, a.** Having no standard of morality, wanting in moral sense.

It is in the moral sense, that the negro that he is non-moral of himself, and not that he is a slave. — *Brit. Anth.*, vol. vi.

non-natural, a. & s.

A. Artificial, unnatural, forced, strained.

B. Substantive.

1. *That thing.* A thing which is not natural, something unnatural.

2. *That act.* In the metaphysical philosophy of the ancients things in the human existence, but which do not enter into the composition of man or constitute his nature, functions or accidents not strictly belonging to man. They were an food, drink, sleep and wakefulness, motion and rest, the passions and emotions, and finally the affections of the mind. Most of these enter into the nature of man, and are not in any sense non-natural.

***non-necessity, s.** Absence of necessity, the quality or state of being unnecessary.

non-nitrogenized, a. Not containing nitrogen.

non-obedience, s. Failure or neglect of obedience, in law.

non-observance, s. Failure or neglect to observe or fulfil.

non-obstante, phr. [Lat.] Notwithstanding, in spite of or in opposition to what has been or is to be stated or admitted. In law a phrase used in statutes and letters patent, implying a licence from the sovereign to do a thing which at common law might be lawfully done, but, being restrained by Act of Parliament, could not be done without such licence. Such a licence is not now legal.

Non-obstante veredicto.

Law. A judgment entered by the court for the plaintiff, notwithstanding a verdict being given for the defendant, or *vice versa*.

When the plea of the defendant is bad in law and which, of course, is a thing true in point of fact is of no consequence whatever, the plaintiff may after a verdict for the defendant, move for judgment *non-obstante veredicto*, that is, that he have judgment to recover notwithstanding the verdict, which being given on a bad plea, ought to be of no avail. In this

case the judgment can only be on the merits of the defendant, for judgment *non-obstante veredicto* can obviously only be given when the plea is in law bad in fact and evidence, a judgment which is always awarded on the merits and never granted but in very clear cases, and where it is apparent that in any way of putting the case the defendant can have no merits. — *Blackstone Comment.*, bk. iii, ch. 16.

non-parishioner, s. One who is not an inhabitant of a particular parish.

non-payment, s. Failure or neglect to pay, the state of not being paid.

non-performance, s. Failure or neglect to perform or fulfil, the state of not being performed or fulfilled.

non-placental, a. Not having a placenta; apical.

non-polar, a. & s. [NONPOLAR]

non-polarisable, a.

The (*tyndale tube*). Not capable of being polarized. (*Lodge, Physiol.*, vol. 4th), p. 38.

non-possumus, phr. [Lat. = we are unable, we cannot.] An expression signifying inability.

non-preparation, s. Failure or neglect of preparation, the state of not being prepared.

non presentation, s. Failure or neglect to present, the state of not being presented.

non production, s. Failure or neglect to produce, the state of not being produced.

non-professional, a. Not belonging to a profession, not done by a professional man.

non-proficiency, s. Want of proficiency, failure to make progress.

non-procient, a. & s.

A. *As adverb.* Not proficient, not having attained proficiency in any study or pursuit.

B. *As substantive.* One who has not attained proficiency in any study or pursuit.

N. marvel if we be whipped for full non-procient in Latin school. — *By Hall*, *Ser. at Exeter*, Sept. 1641.

non-pros, phr. & s. [Abbreviation of *non prosequitur* = he does not prosecute.]

A. *As phrase.*

In Law. A judgment entered against the plaintiff in a suit when he fails to appear to prosecute.

B. *As verb.* To fail to prosecute, to enter a judgment of *non-pros* against.

If however the plaintiff neglects to deliver a declaration by the end of the term next after the defendant's plea, or in quality of other delays or delays against the rules, (law in any subsequent stage of the suit) he is adjudged *non-pros* or *prosequitur* his remedy as he could do, and thereupon a *non-pros* or *prosequitur* is entered, and he is said to be *non-pros*. — *Blackstone Comment.*, bk. iii, ch. 17.

non-prosequitor, phr. [NON PROS]

***non-recurrent, non-recurring, a.** Not recurring, not occurring again.

***non-regardance, s.** Failure or neglect to regard or observe, want of due regard, slight disregard.

Since you to non-regardance set us forth. — *Shakespeare*, *Timon*, i. 1.

non-regent, s. At the English Universities, a Master of Arts whose regency has ceased. [Rogent]

***non-rendition, s.** Failure or neglect of rendition, failure or neglect to render what is due.

non-resemblance, s. Want of resemblance, unlike ness, dissimilarity.

non-residence, s. none residence, s.

1. *Lat.* Failure or neglect to reside where official duties require one to reside; the state of being non-resident, residence away from one's property. (Used specif. of a clergyman residing out of his parish.)

The license of licensed clergymen are further restrained in case of their non-residence by statutes, 13 Edw. 2, ch. 2. — *Blackstone Comment.*, bk. i, ch. 2.

2. *Fig.* A digression.

Without any non-residence from the text. — *Edwards*, *Works*, i. 30.

non-resident, a. & s.

A. *As adjective.*

1. *Lat.* Not residing where official duties require one to reside, residence away from one's proper place or home.

Licensed pluralists are allowed to demand the living on which they are non-resident, to their curates only. — *Blackstone Comment.*, bk. i, ch. 30.

bell, bay; boat, bowl; cat, call, cherns, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing, -ism, -ism = sham, -tion, -tion = shin; -tion, -tion = shin, -cious, -cious, -cious = shun, -ble, -ble, &c. = bel, del.

* **2. Fig.**: Diverging, departing, diverging.
"He is more non-resident than his theme."
—*Adams, Works*, I, 474.

B. As subst.: One who is non-resident; one who does not reside where official duties require him to reside, as a clergyman who lives away from his cure.

"There are not ten clergymen in the kingdom who properly speaking, can be termed non-residents."
—*Swift: Arguments against the Power of Bishops*.

non-resistance, s. Failure or omission of resistance; passive obedience or submission to authority, power, or force without resistance.

"Lockiel would undoubtedly have laughed the doctrine of non-resistance to scorn."
—*Macaulay Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

Non-resistance Oath: An oath, or more properly, a declaration, constituting part of an oath, required by 13 Chas. II., c. 1, from all officers of corporations. It ran thus:

"I do declare and believe that it is not lawful, upon any pretence whatever, to take arms against the King, and I do abjure that treasonable position of taking arms by his authority against his person or against those that are commanded by him."

It was repealed, in 1719, by 5 Geo. I., c. 6, § 2.

* The doctrine of non-resistance was advocated in a homily in 1563, and embodied in the canons of convocation in 1603.

* **non-resistant, a. & s.**

A. As adj.: Passively obedient to authority, power, or force; offering no resistance to authority, power, or force.

"Teach passive obedience, and non-resistant principles."
—*Lockhart*.

B. As substantive:

1. One who holds that no resistance should ever be made to constituted authority even when unjustly exercised.

2. One who holds that force should never be used to resist violence.

non-resisting, a. Offering no resistance, opposition, or obstruction. As, a non-resisting medium.

non-return, s. Failure or neglect to return.

non-ruminant, a. & s.

A. As adj.: Not chewing the cud.

"Non-ruminant forest animals."
—*Scott's Nat. Hist.*, p. 414.

B. As substantive:

Zool. (Pl.): The same as NON-RUMINANTIA (q.v.).

non-ruminantia, s. pl.

Zool.: (See extract).

"The Non-ruminantia, or Artiodactyla, which do not chew the cud... are divided into three families: Swine, Hares, Hippopotamuses, Rhinoceroses, and Antelopes."
—*Scott's Nat. Hist.*, p. 414.

* **non-sane, a.** Not sane; not sound. As, a person of unsound mind.

* **non-science, s.** Nonsense.

"The doctor talked mere science or non-science about brain, or consciousness, and actual sanity."
—*Langens, Romantic Fiction*, ch. vi.

* **non-sensitive, a. & s.**

A. As adjective:

1. Not sensitive; not easily impressed by external objects.

2. Wanting in sense or perception.

"No precepts can be given upon nature to make her non-sensitive."
—*Lockhart, Review*, p. 1, col. xiv.

B. As subst.: One who is wanting in sense or perception.

non-sequitur, s. [Lat. = it does not follow.]

Logic: An inference which does not follow from the premises.

non-sexual, a. Devoid of sex; sexless; neuter.

Non-sexual reproduction:

Physiol.: (MONOTONY, PARTHENOGENESIS).

non-society, a. Not connected with any society; applied to a workman who does not belong to a trade-society or trades union.

* **non-solution, s.** Failure of solution or explanation.

"Atheism instances unimpaired propositions, and the hypothesis and rewards upon their solution and non-solution."
—*Brown*.

* **non-solvency, s.** Failure or inability to pay debts; insolvency. (*Swift: Prop. for paying the National Debt*.)

* **non-solvent, a. & s.**

A. As adj.: Unable to pay debts; insolvent, bankrupt.

B. As subst.: One who is unable to pay his debts; an insolvent.

non-striated, a. Not striated.

Non-striated fibre:

Anat.: Muscular fibre not having any fine parallel stripes or bands running obliquely across it. It is found only in the involuntary muscles, and not universal even among them.

non-submission, s. Want or failure of submission.

non-submissive, a. Failing, neglecting, or refusing to submit.

non-summons, s.

Law: Failure to serve a summons within the assigned time. There was a wager of law of non-summons.

* **non-surety, s.** Want of surety or safety; insolvency.

* **non-tenuit, s.** [Lat. = he did not hold.]

Law: A plea in bar to reply, to avowry for arrears of rent, that the plaintiff did not hold in manner and form as the avowry alleged. (*Wharton*.)

* **non-tenure, s.**

Law: A plea in bar to a real action by saying that he (the defendant) held not the land in the plaintiff's count, or declaration, or at least some part thereof. (*Wharton*.)

non-term, s.

Law: A vacation between two terms of a court.

* **non-uniformitarian, non-uniformist, a.**

Geol.: One who does not assent to the uniformitarian views of Hutton and Lyell and their school of thought, one who does not assent to the view that the present state of the earth was brought about by the operation of existing causes continued through vast intervals of time.

non-usance, s. Failure or neglect to use.

non-user, s.

Law:

1. Neglect or omission to use an easement or other right.

2. Neglect or failure to perform official duties or services.

* **non-age (age as ig) (1), s.** [Low Lat. *nonagenium*, from Lat. *nonus* = ninth; *genium* = time.]

A ninth part of a movable, formerly paid to the clergy on the death of persons in their parish and retained on pretence of being applied to pious uses.

non-age (age as ig) (2), s. [Lat. *non* = not; *age* = age.]

1. The time of life before a person attains the age when, according to the laws of his country, he is considered competent to manage his own affairs; minority.

"King Henry died during the nonage of this Alexander."
—*Holme's Pl. & Ep. of Britain*, ch. xiii.

2. A period of minority generally.

"Five foot in his tender nonage he,
A beauteous boy, but yet admits the name."
—*Byron: Childe Harold*.

non-aged (aged as igd), a. [Eng. *non-age* (1); *aged*.] Being still in nonage; not having attained maturity.

"In the world the Muses long appear
In non-aged youth, as in the length of years."
—*Byron: Britannia's Progress*, bk. I, l. 43.

non-a-gón-ar-i-an, s. [Lat. *nonagenarius* = containing or consisting of ninety; *nonage* = ninety each; *distrib* from *nonaginta* = ninety; *nonus* = nine.] A person between the age of ninety and a hundred years.

non-a-gés-i-mal, a. & s. [Lat. *nonagesimus*, from *nonaginta* = ninety.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining or belonging to the number ninety; pertaining to a nonagesimal. (Used specially of the arc measurements, in which 90 stand for a right angle.)

B. As substantive:

Astron.: The nonagesimal degree of the ecliptic; the point of the ecliptic which at the moment is highest above the horizon. Every point in the ecliptic is in succession the nonagesimal.

non-a-gón, s. [Lat. *nonum* = ninth; *gonia* (genia) = an angle.] A figure having nine sides and nine angles.

non-ane, s. [Lat. *nonus* = nine; *-ane*.]

Chem.: C₁₀H₈. A name given to the hydrocarbons of the paraffin series, containing nine atoms of carbon. Three isomeric nonanes are at present known, viz., normal nonane which exists in petroleum, and is also obtained by the action of heat on solid paraffin, boils at 147°-148°; isobutyl-isomyl, prepared from the iodides of the respective alcohol radicals, boils at 137°; and propylene diisopropyl, obtained by the action of sodium amalgam on isopropyl iodide, boils at 130°.

non-a-tál-li-a, non-a-tál-l-a, s. [Latinized from the Guiana name of one species.]

Bot.: A genus of (Cinchonaceae, family Guaiardaceae). The species are American. *Nonn-tela officinalis* is the Asthma bush of Guiana which is said to be useful in asthma.

nonce, nonces, nonnes, s. [Properly / the once. The older spelling is for then only, for then only, the initial a really belonging to the dative case of the article (A.S. *ðan*, *ðan*), and once or ones = once. (See remark under N.)] Occasion, purpose, intent. (Only found in the phrase for the nonce.)

"His body was found... within a great tree used hollow for the nonce, like a trunk."
—*Robinson: The King*, bk. I, ch. xlii.

non-cha-lance (or as non-cha-lâns), (Fr.) The quality or state of being nonchalant; want or absence of earnestness, feeling or interest; carelessness, recklessness, coolness, indifference.

non-cha-lant (or as non-cha-lân), (Fr.) From *non* = not, and *cha-lant* = to go to interest on a self, from Lat. *calere* = to be warm or ardent. Careless, reckless, and indifferent.

non-cha-lant-ly, adv. [Eng. *nonchalant*.] In a nonchalant manner; coolly, carelessly, indifferently.

* **non-côm-pôund-ër, s.** [Pref. *non-*, and *com-pound*.]

Eng. compounder: One who does not bring back James II. without compensation, or consenting with him respecting the character of his future government.

"The *non-compounders* thought it downright wrong to do anything to take advantage of the Majesty's unfortunate situation for the purpose of placing him in any condition. The plan of the *non-compounders* was to bring him back."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

non-côn-form-îng, a. [Pref. *non-*, and *côn-form*.] Not conforming, as a nonconformist (q.v.); dissenting from an established religion of a country.

"Nothing has contrived more to make the dissenting nonconforming party considerably more numerous."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, vol. I, pt. II.

non-côn-form-îst, s. [Pref. *non-*, and *côn-form*.]

I. Hist. Long.: One who refuses to conform with others.

"Is it handsome that I should be a nonconformist either in public worship or joy?"
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, vol. II, pt. II.

II. Technical:

1. **Eng. Hist. (Pl.)**: Those who declined to conform their worship to that by law established. They were of two kinds: first, those who, being religious, worshipped in a second, those who attended the services of some other religious denomination than the established church. It was more frequently used of the latter class. The name was first applied to those who declined to conform to the enactments of the Act of Uniformity, 2 & 3 Edward VI., c. 1, passed in 1549. It was revived and applied to the two thousand clergymen, who had to surrender the livings on account of their inability to conform to the more celebrated Act of Uniformity, 13 Charles II., c. 4, first enforced on Aug. 24, 1662. Etymologically viewed, Dissenter and a Nonconformist somewhat differ. The former word denotes that he feels differently from Churchmen, that his sympathies go in a different direction; the latter word refers, not to his feelings, but to his action with respect to public worship. The laws formerly existing required him to conform to that of the Established Church by attending the services and partaking of the

Non, nō, nō, amidst, whāt, fāll, fāther; wō, wēt, hōra, cāmp, hār, thōre; pīn, pīt, sīre, sūr, mārīne; sō, pīt, or, wōre, wēt, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūtē, cūb, cūrē, quītē, cūr, rātē, fāl; trī, sīrīan. s, o = ā; oy = ā; qu = kw.

Communion. The two words, Dissenter and Nonconformist, are generally referring to the same individual, because interchangeable. (For the history of Nonconformist, see there-for Dissenter.)

2. Entom.: Xyling Zinckenit, one of the Noctuidae, rare in Britain.

non-con form-i-ty, *s.* [Pref. non-, and Eng. conformity]
 1. Refusal or neglect of conformity or compliance.

*The will of our Maker whether discovered by reason or revelation, carries the highest authority with it: a conformity or nonconformity to it, determines their actions to be morally good or evil — Watts Logic

2. Specif.: Refusal to unite with the Established Church of a country in its mode of worship and rites, the principles of nonconformists

*He (Madman) two years after was ejected for nonconformity — Good Athens Orm. II

B. As adv.: Refusing to conform to the established religion of a country, belonging, or pertaining to the nonconformists; dissenting

non-dē script, *a & s.* [Lat. non = not, and scriptum, pa. part of describo = to describe (q.v.)]
 1. Not being described, novel, new

2. Not easily described; abnormal, odd, indescribable

B. As adjective:
 1. Something not fully described or classified, something abnormal

2. A person or thing not easily described or classified, something belonging to no distinct kind or class

nonē, **nane, non, *noon*, *a & s.* [Lat. non = not, and ē = one]
 1. Not being one, not any one

*I shall have a little of this, a little of that, and a little of the other — B. & C. v. 10

B. As adjective:
 1. Not one, not any one (Said of persons or things)

2. Not any, not a part, not in any part (Said of things)

3. Nothing

*I had food for miles with none of it — B. & C. v. 10

B. As adjective:
 1. Not any, not a part, not in any part (Said of persons or things)

2. Nothing

none so pretty, nancy pretty, *s.*
 1. Not so pretty, nancy pretty (London street)

*none (1), *s.* [None]

none (2), *s.* [Fr. from Lat. nonus = ninth, nonus = ninth]
 1. The ninth hour of the day after sunrise at the equinox, about three o'clock in the afternoon

non-ēno, *s.* [Lat. nonus = ninth, ene]

1. Non-ene, Non-ene, Pelagone, a name given to the hydrocarbons of the distillate, containing nine atoms of carbon. It is one of the products of the dry distillation of hydrocarbons or nitrile acid, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether, boils at 120°, and burns with a bright white flame

non-ēn ti-ty, *s.* [Pref. non-, and Eng. entity (q.v.)]
 1. Non-existence, the negation of being

*The thing which is not out of nonentity into something — C. & G. v. 10

2. A thing which does not exist

*There was a thing which was not for evil when evil was truly a reality, and nowhere to be found — B. & C. v. 10

3. Nothingness, insignificance

4. A person or thing of no importance or consideration, a nobody, a mere nothing

*nonēs, *s.* [None]

nonēs, *s. pl.* [Fr. from Lat. nonus, from nonus (for novus) = ninth, from novus = nine]

1. Roman Antig.: The fifth day, according to the Roman Calendar, of the months January, February, April, June, August, Sep-

tember, November, and December, and the seventh of March, May, July, and October. The nones were so called from their falling on the ninth day before the Ides reckoning inclusively, according to the Roman system of computation

2. Roman Liturgy: The office for the ninth hour

none-such, *non-such*, *s.* [Eng. none, and such]
 1. One thing or that which for excellence or other quality is without an equal

*A none-such a woman — B. & C. v. 10

2. A kind of apple

(1) A variety of apple of a greenish brown colour, ripening in September

(2) A kind of apple of a greenish brown colour, ripening in September

(3) A kind of apple of a greenish brown colour, ripening in September

(4) A kind of apple of a greenish brown colour, ripening in September

(5) A kind of apple of a greenish brown colour, ripening in September

(6) A kind of apple of a greenish brown colour, ripening in September

(7) A kind of apple of a greenish brown colour, ripening in September

(8) A kind of apple of a greenish brown colour, ripening in September

(9) A kind of apple of a greenish brown colour, ripening in September

(10) A kind of apple of a greenish brown colour, ripening in September

(11) A kind of apple of a greenish brown colour, ripening in September

(12) A kind of apple of a greenish brown colour, ripening in September

(13) A kind of apple of a greenish brown colour, ripening in September

(14) A kind of apple of a greenish brown colour, ripening in September

(15) A kind of apple of a greenish brown colour, ripening in September

(16) A kind of apple of a greenish brown colour, ripening in September

(17) A kind of apple of a greenish brown colour, ripening in September

(18) A kind of apple of a greenish brown colour, ripening in September

(19) A kind of apple of a greenish brown colour, ripening in September

(20) A kind of apple of a greenish brown colour, ripening in September

(21) A kind of apple of a greenish brown colour, ripening in September

(22) A kind of apple of a greenish brown colour, ripening in September

(23) A kind of apple of a greenish brown colour, ripening in September

(24) A kind of apple of a greenish brown colour, ripening in September

(25) A kind of apple of a greenish brown colour, ripening in September

(26) A kind of apple of a greenish brown colour, ripening in September

(27) A kind of apple of a greenish brown colour, ripening in September

(28) A kind of apple of a greenish brown colour, ripening in September

(29) A kind of apple of a greenish brown colour, ripening in September

(30) A kind of apple of a greenish brown colour, ripening in September

(31) A kind of apple of a greenish brown colour, ripening in September

(32) A kind of apple of a greenish brown colour, ripening in September

(33) A kind of apple of a greenish brown colour, ripening in September

(34) A kind of apple of a greenish brown colour, ripening in September

(35) A kind of apple of a greenish brown colour, ripening in September

(36) A kind of apple of a greenish brown colour, ripening in September

(37) A kind of apple of a greenish brown colour, ripening in September

(38) A kind of apple of a greenish brown colour, ripening in September

(39) A kind of apple of a greenish brown colour, ripening in September

(40) A kind of apple of a greenish brown colour, ripening in September

(41) A kind of apple of a greenish brown colour, ripening in September

(42) A kind of apple of a greenish brown colour, ripening in September

(43) A kind of apple of a greenish brown colour, ripening in September

(44) A kind of apple of a greenish brown colour, ripening in September

(45) A kind of apple of a greenish brown colour, ripening in September

(46) A kind of apple of a greenish brown colour, ripening in September

(47) A kind of apple of a greenish brown colour, ripening in September

(48) A kind of apple of a greenish brown colour, ripening in September

(49) A kind of apple of a greenish brown colour, ripening in September

(50) A kind of apple of a greenish brown colour, ripening in September

non-par-til, *a & s.* [Fr. non = not, and partil = equal, from Low Lat. partil, a double dimin. from Lat. par = equal]
 1. A partil: Having no equal, unequal, peerless

*The most unequal lot of the world is to be an equal — B. & C. v. 10

B. As adjective:
 1. Ordinary, in common

2. A person or thing of a kind or class in any quality as to have to do with, a non-such

*The nonpareil beauty — B. & C. v. 10

3. A kind of apple

4. A kind of biscuit

5. A size of type larger than ruby and less than emerald. The type used in this definition is nonpareil.

non-plus, *s.* [Lat. non = not, and plus = more]
 1. A state of perplexity in which one is unable to decide on further steps, inability to say or do more, a puzzle, a quandary (Now used in the phrase at a non-plus)

*The young man was at a non-plus for a fortnight — B. & C. v. 10

2. A kind of apple

3. A kind of biscuit

4. A size of type larger than ruby and less than emerald. The type used in this definition is nonpareil.

5. A size of type larger than ruby and less than emerald. The type used in this definition is nonpareil.

6. A size of type larger than ruby and less than emerald. The type used in this definition is nonpareil.

7. A size of type larger than ruby and less than emerald. The type used in this definition is nonpareil.

8. A size of type larger than ruby and less than emerald. The type used in this definition is nonpareil.

9. A size of type larger than ruby and less than emerald. The type used in this definition is nonpareil.

10. A size of type larger than ruby and less than emerald. The type used in this definition is nonpareil.

11. A size of type larger than ruby and less than emerald. The type used in this definition is nonpareil.

12. A size of type larger than ruby and less than emerald. The type used in this definition is nonpareil.

13. A size of type larger than ruby and less than emerald. The type used in this definition is nonpareil.

14. A size of type larger than ruby and less than emerald. The type used in this definition is nonpareil.

15. A size of type larger than ruby and less than emerald. The type used in this definition is nonpareil.

16. A size of type larger than ruby and less than emerald. The type used in this definition is nonpareil.

17. A size of type larger than ruby and less than emerald. The type used in this definition is nonpareil.

18. A size of type larger than ruby and less than emerald. The type used in this definition is nonpareil.

19. A size of type larger than ruby and less than emerald. The type used in this definition is nonpareil.

20. A size of type larger than ruby and less than emerald. The type used in this definition is nonpareil.

21. A size of type larger than ruby and less than emerald. The type used in this definition is nonpareil.

22. A size of type larger than ruby and less than emerald. The type used in this definition is nonpareil.

23. A size of type larger than ruby and less than emerald. The type used in this definition is nonpareil.

24. A size of type larger than ruby and less than emerald. The type used in this definition is nonpareil.

25. A size of type larger than ruby and less than emerald. The type used in this definition is nonpareil.

26. A size of type larger than ruby and less than emerald. The type used in this definition is nonpareil.

27. A size of type larger than ruby and less than emerald. The type used in this definition is nonpareil.

28. A size of type larger than ruby and less than emerald. The type used in this definition is nonpareil.

29. A size of type larger than ruby and less than emerald. The type used in this definition is nonpareil.

30. A size of type larger than ruby and less than emerald. The type used in this definition is nonpareil.

31. A size of type larger than ruby and less than emerald. The type used in this definition is nonpareil.

32. A size of type larger than ruby and less than emerald. The type used in this definition is nonpareil.

33. A size of type larger than ruby and less than emerald. The type used in this definition is nonpareil.

34. A size of type larger than ruby and less than emerald. The type used in this definition is nonpareil.

35. A size of type larger than ruby and less than emerald. The type used in this definition is nonpareil.

36. A size of type larger than ruby and less than emerald. The type used in this definition is nonpareil.

37. A size of type larger than ruby and less than emerald. The type used in this definition is nonpareil.

38. A size of type larger than ruby and less than emerald. The type used in this definition is nonpareil.

39. A size of type larger than ruby and less than emerald. The type used in this definition is nonpareil.

40. A size of type larger than ruby and less than emerald. The type used in this definition is nonpareil.

41. A size of type larger than ruby and less than emerald. The type used in this definition is nonpareil.

42. A size of type larger than ruby and less than emerald. The type used in this definition is nonpareil.

43. A size of type larger than ruby and less than emerald. The type used in this definition is nonpareil.

44. A size of type larger than ruby and less than emerald. The type used in this definition is nonpareil.

45. A size of type larger than ruby and less than emerald. The type used in this definition is nonpareil.

46. A size of type larger than ruby and less than emerald. The type used in this definition is nonpareil.

47. A size of type larger than ruby and less than emerald. The type used in this definition is nonpareil.

48. A size of type larger than ruby and less than emerald. The type used in this definition is nonpareil.

49. A size of type larger than ruby and less than emerald. The type used in this definition is nonpareil.

50. A size of type larger than ruby and less than emerald. The type used in this definition is nonpareil.

bell, boy; pail, low; cat, gall, chorn, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f -cian, -tian = -shan. -tion, -sion = -shun; -tion, -sion = -shun. -cious, -tious, -sious = -shun. -bia, -dia, &c. = -bei, -del.

bell, bell; pōu, jōw; cat, call, chorus, chin, bough; go, gam; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing
-ian, -ian = shan. -tion, -tion = shūn; -tion, -tion = shūn. -cions, -tions, -cions = shūn. -ble, -ble, etc = bel del

quarter of the twelfth century the transition from the Norman to the Pointed style began. The earliest examples of this transition are the round part of the Temple Church, London, consecrated in 1185; the choir of Canterbury Cathedral, rebuilt after the fire, in 1175; and the great tower at the west end of Ely Cathedral, built by Bishop Ridel, who died in 1181. (*Beaugarten, &c.*)

Norman French, s. The language spoken by the Normans at the time of the Conquest. It continued to be the legal language of England till the reign of Edward III., and is still employed on certain state occasions. It exercised a considerable influence on the Anglo-Saxon. [ENGLISH-LANGUAGE.]

Nor-man-ise, v.t. [Eng. *Norman*; -ise.] To make Norman, or like Norman.

Nor-ma, Norm, s. [See def.]

Scand. Myth. : One of the Fates, Past, Present, and Future. The principal Norns were three in number, named respectively Urd, Verdandi, and Skuld, and were represented as young women. Besides these three, each individual born had a norn who determined his fate.

Nor-röm-bérg, s. [Named after M. Norremberg, the inventor of the instrument.] (For def. see etym. and compound.)

Norremberg's-polariscope, s. [POLARISCOPE.]

Nor-roy, s. [Eng. *North*, and O. Fr. *roy* = king.]

Her. : The third English King-at-Arms, having jurisdiction north of the Trent.

Norse, a. & s. [A shortened form of *Norsk* (= *norðisk*; Eng. *norðisk*), the Norw. & Dan. form of Icel. *Norse* = Norse.]

A. As adj. : Of or pertaining to ancient Scandinavia or its inhabitants; Norwegian.

B. As subst. : The language of Norway. The Old Norse was the language of ancient Scandinavia, and is represented by the old and modern Icelandic.

Norse-man, s. [Eng. *Norse*, and *man*.] A native of ancient Scandinavia; a Northman.

nor-ð, s. [Sp. = the north or north wind.] The same as *NORTHER* (q.v.).

***nor-tel-ria, s.** [O. Fr. *Nurture*, education.]

north, *northe, s. a., & adv. [A.S. *norð*; cogn. with Dut. *noord*; Icel. *norðr*; Dan. & Sw. *nord*; Ger. *nord*; Fr. *nord*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *norte*.]

A. As substantive:

1. One of the four cardinal points of the compass. The north is the direction of the true meridian from the equator to the north pole. Magnetic north is the direction of the magnetic meridian towards the north magnetic pole.

2. A country, region, or district, or a part of a country or region situated nearer to the north than another; a country or district lying opposite to the south.

"More upoven and unwelecome lare
Came from the north."
Shakesp. *1 Henry VI.* 1.1

*3. The north-wind.

"The tyrannous breathing of the north
Shakes all our buds from blowing."
Shakesp. *Cymbeline*, 1.1

B. As adj. : Pertaining to or situated in the north; northerly.

"This shall be your north border."
Numbers xxiv. 7.

C. As adv. : Towards the north; in a northerly direction; as, To go, or sail, due north.

¶ (1) *North following*:

Astron. : In or towards the quadrant of the heavens between the north and east points. Used of one of a pair of stars, &c.

¶ (2) *North preceding*:

Astron. : In or towards the quadrant between the north and west points. Used similarly to No. 1.

¶ (3) *North polar distance*:

Astron. : The distance of a heavenly body from the north celestial pole.

north-east, s. & a.

A. As subst. : The point of the compass

between the north and the east, equally distant from both.

B. As adj. : Pertaining to the north-east, proceeding from the north-east; north-easterly; north-easterly: as, a north-east wind.

¶ *North-east Passage*: A passage for navigation along the northern coasts of Europe and Asia to the Pacific Ocean. After vain attempts had been made to pass from the Atlantic to the Pacific by this route for more than three centuries, the passage was successfully effected by the Swedish explorer, Norden-skiöld, in 1878-79.

north-easter, s.

1. **Ord. Lang.** : A wind blowing from the north-east; a north-easterly gale.

2. **Nam.** : A name given to the silver shillings and sixpences coined in New England in the reign of Charles I., from the letters N. E. (New England) stamped on one side.

north-easterly, a. Towards the north-east; proceeding from the north-east; as, a north-easterly wind, a north-easterly course.

north-easter, a. Pertaining to, or situated in or towards the north-east; north-easterly.

north-eastward, adv. Towards the north-east.

north polar, a. Pertaining to the north pole, or the regions near the north pole.

north-pole, s.

1. **Astron.** : The point in the northern sky around which the heavens seem to revolve.

2. **Geog.** : The northern extremity of the earth's axis, around which the planet revolves. Its latitude is 90°, i.e. it is 90° (a quadrant) distant from the equator.

north-star, s.

Astron. : The pole star, the polar star, the north polar star, Polaris. [POLAR-STAR.]

north-west, s. & a.

A. As subst. : The point of the compass between the north and the west, equally distant from both.

B. As adjective:

1. Pertaining to or situated in the north-west; north-westerly.

2. Proceeding from the north-west; as, a north-west wind.

¶ *North-west Passage*: A passage for navigation from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific, by the northern coasts of the American continent. It was first successfully traversed by Sir R. McClure in 1850-1.

north-wester, nor'-wester, s. A wind or gale blowing from the north-west

north-westerly, a.

1. Towards the north-west; as, a north-westerly course.

2. Proceeding from the north-west; as, a north-westerly wind.

north-western, a.

1. Pertaining to the north-west; situated in or towards the north-west; as, a north-western country.

2. Proceeding from the north-west; as, a north-western wind.

north-westward, adv. Towards the north-west.

north-wind, s. A wind which blows from the north.

north, v.t. [NORTH, a.]

Naut. : To move or veer towards the north; as, The wind norths.

nor-thër, s. [Eng. *North*; -er.] A name given to certain violent gales from the north, prevalent in the Gulf of Mexico from September to March. Called also *Norte* (q.v.).

nor-thër-li-ness, s. [Eng. *northerly*; -ness.] The quality or state of being northerly.

nor-thër-ly, a. & adv. [A contracted form for *northerly* (q.v.).]

A. As adjective:

1. Pertaining to or situated in or towards the north; northerly.

"Among those northerly nations."
—*Dragon: Poly-Obscure Illustrations*. (Note 1.)

2. Proceeding from the north.

3. In a direction towards the north; as, northerly course.

B. As adv. : In a northerly direction; wards the north.

nor-thër, a. & s. [A.S. *norðern*; cogn. with O. H. Ger. *norð-er* = north-runnin, i.e. coming from the north.]

A. As adjective:

1. Pertaining to or situated in the north nearer to the north than some other point reckoning or observation.

2. Living in the north.

"The norðern men held him no leste."
—*Robert de Brunne*, p. 7

3. In a direction towards the north, or point near it; northerly; as, a norðern course.

4. Proceeding from the north; norðern; as, a norðern wind.

B. As subst. : A native or inhabitant of northern countries, or of the northern part of a country; a norðerner; opposed southerner.

northern-arches, s.

Entom. : A British moth, *Hadena astrita*.

northern-cirratule, s.

Zool. : *Cirratulus borealis*, an annelid common on the coasts of Devonshire and Cornwall. It varies from three to six, or nine inches in length. The body is rather less than a goose-quill in calibre, and of a brown yellowish colour.

Northern-crown, s.

Astron. : *Corona Borealis*, a small, long constellation near Hercules.

northern-diver, s.

Ornith. : *Columba glaucoides*.

northern-drab, s.

Entom. : A British moth, *Pentecostis*, &c.

northern-drift, s.

Geology:

1. The same as *Drift*, all of that formation then known being found in high latitudes in the northern hemisphere.

2. *Nor.* : That portion of the drift when found in the northern hemisphere, as distinguished from a similar formation in the southern latitudes. [*Drift*, *Drift* (q.v.).]

northern-fur seal, s.

Zool. : *Phoca* (or *Callorhinus*) *urinalis*, from the North Pacific, and especially from the Pribiloff Islands. An adult male is from 5 to 7 years, and a female about four feet long. The colour of the former varies from reddish gray to black; the latter is considerably lighter in hue. The male does not attain full size till the sixth year. The female bears their first young when three years of age, never but one at a birth. It is estimated that 100,000 young males are annually killed to provide the seal-skins of commerce, and females are designedly slaughtered.

northern-hare, s. [MOUNTAIN-HARE.]

northern-hemisphere, s. That half of the earth lying north of the equator.

northern-leopard, s.

Zool. : A popular name for a variety of the leopard (*Felis pardus*) found in Japan. It resembles the Chetah (q.v.), but the legs are short in comparison with its size.

northern lights, s. pl. [AURORA-BOREALIS.]

northern-pocket-gopher, s.

Zool. : *Thomomys talpoides*, a mouse-like rodent of the family Geomyidae (q.v.). It ranges over nearly the whole of North America.

northern-rustic, s.

Entom. : A British moth, *Agrotis lacertina*.

northern-sea-ow, s.

Zool. : The extinct genus *Bhytina* (q.v.).

northern-signs, s. pl.

Astron. : Those signs of the zodiac which are on the north side of the equator. They are Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, and Virgo.

northern-spinach-moth, s.

Entom. : *Cidaria populata*, a British geometer-moth.

Site, sit, sive, quidam, what, fall, father; wë, wët, häre, campl, hër, thäre; pine, plit, sive, sir, marine; gë, pë, or, wëre, wëlf, wërk, whë, sën; müte, cëb, cüre, unite, cür, rüte, fäll; trë, sÿrian. a, a = ö; ey = ä; qu = kw.

northern-swift, s.

Etym.: *Hypotaenidia*, a moth occurring in the north of Britain.

northern-waggoner, s.

Astron.: One of the popular names for *Ursa Major*.

northern-wasp, s.

Entom.: *Vespa borealis*. Called also *V. arborum*.

northern winter-moth, s.

Entom.: An English geometer-moth, *Chimabola borealis*.

northern-er, s. [Eng. *northern*; -er.] A native or inhabitant of the northern parts of any country, as, the *northerners* and *southerners* of the United States.

northern-ly, adv. [Eng. *northern*; -ly] Towards the north; in a northern direction, northerly.

*The sun cannot go more northerly from us, nor come more southerly toward us.—*Shakespeare, As You Like It*, iv, 3, 4.

northern-most, a. [Eng. *northern*; -most] Situated at a point furthest north.

north-lag, s. [Eng. *north*; -lag]

1. *Astron.*: The distance of a planet from the equator northward; north declination.

2. *Navig.*: The difference of latitude northward from the last point of reckoning, computed to southernly.

3. *Surg.*: The distance between two cart and west lines, one through each extremity of the course.

north-man (pl. north mēn), s. [Eng. *north* and *man*; *icel. norðmann* (*north* + *man*), pl. *northmenn*—a north man, *norðmann*—A name given to the inhabitants of the northern countries of Europe, and especially to those of ancient Scandinavia. [Nok. *man*]

north-most, a. [Eng. *north*, -most] Situated nearest to the north; northernmost.

north-nose, s. [Eng. *north*, -nose] The declivity in the center of the magnetic field pointing to the north.

North-thorn briar, a & s. [Eng. *north*, -thorn, *briar*, still *anc.*]

A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to Northumberland and its inhabitants.

B. *As subst.*: A native or inhabitant of Northumberland.

North-ward, a, s, & [Eng. *north*, -ward, -ward]

A. *As adj.*: Situated or being toward the north; lying nearer to the north than the east and west points.

B. *As adv.*: In a northerly direction towards the north.

*From Hawthorth northward, the desert south.—*Shakespeare, Henry V*, i, 2, 10.

C. *As chet.*: The northern part, the northern end, the north.

North-ward ly, s, & adv. [Eng. *north*, -ward, -ly]

A. *As adj.*: Having a northern direction.

B. *As adv.*: In a northward direction, towards the north.

North-wards, adv. [Eng. *north*, -wards] [NORTHWARD, B.]

Nor-way, s. [Icel. *Norvegr*]

Geog.: A kingdom in the north of Europe, now united with Sweden.

Norway deal, s. Deal cut from the trunk of the Norway spruce (q.v.). Called also white deal.

Norway-hr, s. [NORWAY SPEECH]

Norway-jer-falcon, s.

Ornith.: *Herodias apfalco*, one of the Falconidae. It is peculiar to Europe and Northern Asia.

Norway-lobster, s. [NORWEGIAN].

Norway-maple, s.

Bot.: *Acer Platanoides*. The leaves are heart-shaped, five-lobed, glossy, deep green. It grows in the northern and middle parts of continental Europe. The wood is valued for

turning, and coarse sugar has been prepared from the sap.

Norway-spruce, Norway-fir, s.

Bot.: *Abies concolor*. [NORWEGIAN.]

Norwē-gi-an, a & s. [NORWAY]

A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to Norway or its inhabitants.

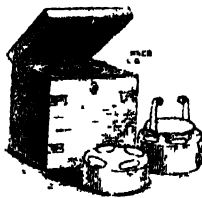
B. *As substantives*:

1. A native or inhabitant of Norway.

2. The language spoken by the Norwegians.

Norwegian scabies, s. An acutely severe form of scabies (itch), occurring in Norway and some other parts of Europe.

Norwegian stove, s. An apparatus which may be used either to retain heat derived from other sources or serve as a refrigerator. It consists of a square wooden box lined with a soft, non-conducting substance, cows' hair is the substance actually employed. The lid is similarly lined. The interior is arranged for one or more successions, which, when inserted in the stove, are completely surrounded by the material. The meat or other substance in the successions being brought to the boiling point in the ordinary manner, the pan is inserted in place in the stove where the radiation of heat being prevented by the lining, the contents remain at a boiling heat a sufficient time to insure their being thoroughly cooked. When used as a refrigerator, the lining prevents the access of warm air to the cooler object within. No heat is ever applied to the apparatus which is designed merely to maintain the temperature of an object already cooled. It is thus adapted for use as a cold box or steam



NORWEGIAN STOVE

boiling point in the ordinary manner, the pan is inserted in place in the stove where the radiation of heat being prevented by the lining, the contents remain at a boiling heat a sufficient time to insure their being thoroughly cooked. When used as a refrigerator, the lining prevents the access of warm air to the cooler object within. No heat is ever applied to the apparatus which is designed merely to maintain the temperature of an object already cooled. It is thus adapted for use as a cold box or steam

Norwegian-wasp,

Entom.: *Vespa borealis*.

Norwey-an, a [Eng. *Norway*, -an]

Synonym: *Norwegian*. [See *Norwegian*, 2.]

Norwich (wich-sig), [AS. *thear*—

coast. The county town of Norfolk.

Norwich crag,

Geol.: The Elysian mountains, monaliferous crags. [See *crag*.]

nose, nose, [AS. *nasu*, cogn. with Dut. *neus*, *icel. sn*, *Dan. na*, *Sw. n*, *Ger. nase*, *Russ. nos*, *Ital. naso*, *Lat. nasa*, *Sansk. nasa*, *Fr. nez*, *Ital. naso*.]

I. *As noun*:

1. *Lat.*: In the same sense as II. 1.

2. *Technical*:

(1) Any thing resembling, or supposed to resemble, a nose in shape, is a nozzle or tapering projection, the nozzle of a bellows, pipe tucet, &c., the beak or rostrum of a still.

The upper arch is the nose of the bellows.—*Walker, History of the Bellows*.

(2) The power of smell.

(3) Secret, slyness.

We are not offended with a dog for a nose in a corner.—*Cotton, On Dogs*.

(4) A slyness (Thieves' slang).

A slyness did not like to turn nose.—*Shakespeare, As You Like It*, i, 3, 10.

II. *Technical*:

1. *Lat.*: The organ of smell, consisting of two parts, one external, the nose, the other internal, the nasal fossae. The nose is a triangular pyramid projecting from the centre of the face, above the upper lip, divided internally by the septum or columella into two, forming the nostrils. The sense of smell is produced by the action of the olfactory nerve on the mucous membrane of the nasal fossae.

2. *Pathol.*: There may be hemorrhage from the nose, polypus of the nose, abscess and perforation of the septum, inflammation of the Schneiderian membrane, &c.

3. *Lathe*: The end of a mandrel on which the chuck is secured.

(1) *A nose of wax*: One who is pliable or yielding, and easily persuaded to any purpose; a person of a compliant or accommodating disposition.

*Too easy, like a nose of wax, to be turned on that side.—*Wood, Baxterian*, vol. II.

(2) *The length of one's nose*: As far as one can see at the first look.

(3) *To lead by the nose*: To lead blindly.

(4) *To put one's nose out of joint*: To mortify, supersede, or supplant a person by excelling him.

*To find their noses put out of joint by that little mischief making interloper!—*Lyttelton, God's Will*, bk. II, ch. III.

(5) *To take pepper in the nose*: To take offence.

(6) *To thrust (or put) one's nose into the affairs of others*: To meddle officiously in other persons' affairs; to be a busybody.

(7) *To turn up the nose*: To show contempt (followed by *at*).

(8) *To wipe a person's nose*: To cheat, to swindle.

*I've wiped the old men's noses of their money.—*Barrett, Lyrics in English*, (1844).

(9) *To twist in the nose*: To twist; to cast in the teeth.

(10) *To hold one's nose to the grindstone*: To be hard upon one.

(11) *To be hard thro' the nose*: To be cheated.

(12) *To tell (or count) noses*: To count the number of persons present; to count how many sit on a particular side in Parliament or elsewhere. Brewer considers it a term borrowed from horse dealers who, in counting horses in a stable, do so by ascertaining how many noses were visible.

(13) *Under one's nose*: Under the immediate range of observation.

*Pity that I was so near to that I saw see what was under my nose.—*Shakespeare, Henry V*, i, 2, 10.

nose bag, A bag of stout canvas with a leather bottom, and having straps at its upper end by which it may be fastened to a horse's head when he is eating the contained provender.

nose-band, s.

Saddle: The leather band of the saddle which passes over the front and attached to the check strap.

nose-bit, An iron bit for the purpose of pulling down the lower lip of a horse when he is eating the contained provender.

nose-cloth, s. A pocket handkerchief.

nose herb, s. A herb used for a nose-bleed.

nose hole, s.

Physiognomy: The open mouth of a furnace in which a globe of crown glass is exposed during the process of manufacture, in order to observe the thick portion at the neck, which has just been detached from the blowing tube.

nose key, s.

Cooper: A box wedge.

nose painting, s. Colouring the nose; making the nose red with drink. (*Shakespeare, Macbeth*, iii, 3.)

nose piece, s.

1. *Old Lang.*: The nozzle of a hose or pipe.

2. *Optics*: That which holds the object glass of a microscope. Double, triple, or quadruple nose-pieces are sometimes attached to the nose of a microscope, and hold as many object glasses of varying power, which are brought into requisition as desired.

3. *Harmonics*: A four head (q.v.).

4. *Old Lang.*: The same as *Nasal*, s. (q.v.).

nose-pipe, s. The section of pipe containing the contracted orifice attached to the end of the blast pipe, and placed within the tucet of a blast-furnace.

nose ring, s.

1. A ring of gold, silver, or other material worn as an ornament by various savage tribes, and especially by the South Sea Islanders.

2. A ring put through the nose of an animal, as a bull, a pig, &c.

Old, boy; post, jowi; out, gell, ohorus, ghin, bench; go, gom; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xonophon, exist. ph = 2
-cize, -tize = shen. -tion, -sion = shin; -tion, -sion = shin. -cious, -tious, -sious = shin. -ble, -dile, &c. = bel, dpl.

...an earnest, energetic, and

bēl, bēl; pōt, jōwī; cat, gall, chorus, chin, bench; go, gum; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing, -ion, -tion = shān. -tion, -gion = zhūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -die, &c. = bəl, dəl.

ixian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

3. **At a particular time; at the time spoken of.**

"The ship was now in the midst of the sea, tossed with waves." — *Matthew* xiv. 24.

4. **After this, this being so.**

"How shall you then distinguish now betwixt a payable and a man of honour?" — *Edwards*.

5. **It being so that; since; considering that**

"Why should he live now Nature bankrupt is?" — *Shakespeare* *Hamlet* v.

6. **Now is frequently used to form a connection between a preceding and a subsequent proposition, or to introduce an inference or an explanation of that which precedes.**

"Thou swearest to me thou art honest. Now if thou wert a poet, I might have some hope thou didst feign." — *Shakespeare* *As You Like It* iii. 5.

7. **Now is added by way of emphasis to wishes, prayers, observations, and associations.**

"Now good angels preserve the king." — *Shakespeare* *Henry* ii. 1.

* **B. As ady.** Present, existing.

"Defect seems as necessary to our new happiness as to their misery." — *Glenn* *Unity of Dignity* ch. xiv.

* **C. As usual.** The present time or moment.

"Nothing is there to come, and nothing is past, but an eternal now dwells everlast." — *Emile*.

* **(1) Now and then:** At one time and another; at odd times; occasionally, at intervals, here and there.

"Talk with respect and answer but now and then." — *Shakespeare* *Macbeth* v. 2.

* **(2) Now . . . now:** At one time . . . at another time.

"Now he vows a league and now he sues for peace." — *Shakespeare* *Henry* v. 2.

* **(3) Now . . . then:** At one time . . . at another time.

"Now weep for him, then spit at him." — *Shakespeare* *As You Like It* iii. 2.

* **(4) Now and then:** Once and again.

now a days, now-a-days, adv. [Eng. *now* + *days*] In the present days, at the present time, now.

no way, no ways, ad. [Mid. Eng. *nanis* = in no way, *nanis* = ways from *nanis* = point of addition, and *nanis* = point of direction.] In no way, manner, or degree, not at all.

* **nowe, adv.** [Now]

* **nowe, v.** [O *now*, from Lat. *novum* = new, *novus* = a knot.] A knot, the marriage knot of the

Scout of the name
Made fruitful the fair soul
— *Thomas* *Hymns to St. Teresa*

* **nowe, v.** [O *now*, from Lat. *novum* = new, *novus* = a knot.] A knot, the marriage knot of the

Scout of the name
Made fruitful the fair soul
— *Thomas* *Hymns to St. Teresa*

* **nowe, v.** [O *now*, from Lat. *novum* = new, *novus* = a knot.] A knot, the marriage knot of the

Scout of the name
Made fruitful the fair soul
— *Thomas* *Hymns to St. Teresa*

* **nowe, v.** [O *now*, from Lat. *novum* = new, *novus* = a knot.] A knot, the marriage knot of the

Scout of the name
Made fruitful the fair soul
— *Thomas* *Hymns to St. Teresa*

* **nowe, v.** [O *now*, from Lat. *novum* = new, *novus* = a knot.] A knot, the marriage knot of the

Scout of the name
Made fruitful the fair soul
— *Thomas* *Hymns to St. Teresa*

* **nowe, v.** [O *now*, from Lat. *novum* = new, *novus* = a knot.] A knot, the marriage knot of the

Scout of the name
Made fruitful the fair soul
— *Thomas* *Hymns to St. Teresa*

* **nowe, v.** [O *now*, from Lat. *novum* = new, *novus* = a knot.] A knot, the marriage knot of the

Scout of the name
Made fruitful the fair soul
— *Thomas* *Hymns to St. Teresa*

* **nowe, v.** [O *now*, from Lat. *novum* = new, *novus* = a knot.] A knot, the marriage knot of the

Scout of the name
Made fruitful the fair soul
— *Thomas* *Hymns to St. Teresa*

* **nowe, v.** [O *now*, from Lat. *novum* = new, *novus* = a knot.] A knot, the marriage knot of the

Scout of the name
Made fruitful the fair soul
— *Thomas* *Hymns to St. Teresa*

* **nowe, v.** [O *now*, from Lat. *novum* = new, *novus* = a knot.] A knot, the marriage knot of the

Scout of the name
Made fruitful the fair soul
— *Thomas* *Hymns to St. Teresa*

* **nowe, v.** [O *now*, from Lat. *novum* = new, *novus* = a knot.] A knot, the marriage knot of the

Scout of the name
Made fruitful the fair soul
— *Thomas* *Hymns to St. Teresa*

* **nowe, v.** [O *now*, from Lat. *novum* = new, *novus* = a knot.] A knot, the marriage knot of the

Scout of the name
Made fruitful the fair soul
— *Thomas* *Hymns to St. Teresa*

* **nowe, v.** [O *now*, from Lat. *novum* = new, *novus* = a knot.] A knot, the marriage knot of the

Scout of the name
Made fruitful the fair soul
— *Thomas* *Hymns to St. Teresa*

* **nowe, v.** [O *now*, from Lat. *novum* = new, *novus* = a knot.] A knot, the marriage knot of the

Scout of the name
Made fruitful the fair soul
— *Thomas* *Hymns to St. Teresa*

* **nowe, v.** [O *now*, from Lat. *novum* = new, *novus* = a knot.] A knot, the marriage knot of the

Scout of the name
Made fruitful the fair soul
— *Thomas* *Hymns to St. Teresa*

now-yad, a. [Eng. *nowy*; -ad]

Her: A term applied to a projection not in the centre of a cross, but in one of its branches.

nox-iolus (x as kah), a.

[Lat. *noxius* = hurtful, from *nox* = hurt, harm, from the same root as *noceo* = to hurt.]

1. Hurtful, harmful, baneful, injurious, unwholesome, pernicious, destructive, mischievous, causing or liable to cause hurt, harm, or injury.

The hunterman ever cast his net and hold
Beneath the noxious vapour.

2. Morally hurtful, harmful, or pernicious, injurious, unfavourable.

3. Guilty criminal, not innocent.

Those who are noxious in the eye of the law are
Justly punished. — *Brace* *Will* *Trinity* *Hills* 2.

nox-iolus ly (x as kah), a. [Eng. *noxius* + *ly*] In a vicious manner or degree, hurtfully, perniciously, injuriously.

nox-iolus ness (x as kah), s. [Eng. *noxius* + *ness*] The quality or state of being noxious, hurtfulness, perniciousness, injuriousness, harmfulness.

The noxiousness of their action, as in the case of the
Lord's house. — *West* *Attorney* *General* *William* *Thomson*.

* **noy, noye, t.** [Noir, t.]

* **noy, noye, s.** [Noir, s.]

* **noy-ade (as nwā yad), s.** [Fr. *noyer*, from *noy* = to drown] The act of putting to death by drowning, or the mode of execution adopted during the Reign of Terror by Carrier at Nantes, in 1793. The condemned persons were embarked in a vessel with a movable bottom, which was opened when the boat had reached the middle of the Loire, thus throwing the prisoners into the river.

* **noy anço, s.** [NOIRANC]

noyan (as nwā yo), s. [Fr. *noyer*, from *noy* = to drown] A small tree, the fruit of which is a nut. A small generally prepared from white brandy, bitter almonds, sugar, and good nutmeg and wine, and sometimes flavoured with the kernels of apricots, peaches, the peel of oranges, &c.

* **noy or, s.** [NOIR]

* **noy rûl, noy-rûl a.** [Eng. *noy* + *rûl*] Hurtful, injurious, noxious.

* **noy oia, noy ouce, s.** [Eng. *noy* + *ouce*] Hurtful, harmful, noxious.

* **noys ounce, s.** [NOISANCE]

noz ale, noz le, s. [Fr. *noy*, from *noy* = to drown] 1. A nut, 2. A nut.

* **noy oia, noy ouce, s.** [Eng. *noy* + *ouce*] Hurtful, harmful, noxious.

* **noy or, s.** [NOIR]

* **noy rûl, noy-rûl a.** [Eng. *noy* + *rûl*] Hurtful, injurious, noxious.

* **noy oia, noy ouce, s.** [Eng. *noy* + *ouce*] Hurtful, harmful, noxious.

* **noy or, s.** [NOIR]

* **noy rûl, noy-rûl a.** [Eng. *noy* + *rûl*] Hurtful, injurious, noxious.

* **noy oia, noy ouce, s.** [Eng. *noy* + *ouce*] Hurtful, harmful, noxious.

* **noy or, s.** [NOIR]

* **noy rûl, noy-rûl a.** [Eng. *noy* + *rûl*] Hurtful, injurious, noxious.

* **noy oia, noy ouce, s.** [Eng. *noy* + *ouce*] Hurtful, harmful, noxious.

* **noy or, s.** [NOIR]

* **noy rûl, noy-rûl a.** [Eng. *noy* + *rûl*] Hurtful, injurious, noxious.

* **noy oia, noy ouce, s.** [Eng. *noy* + *ouce*] Hurtful, harmful, noxious.

* **noy or, s.** [NOIR]

* **noy rûl, noy-rûl a.** [Eng. *noy* + *rûl*] Hurtful, injurious, noxious.

* **noy oia, noy ouce, s.** [Eng. *noy* + *ouce*] Hurtful, harmful, noxious.

* **noy or, s.** [NOIR]

* **noy rûl, noy-rûl a.** [Eng. *noy* + *rûl*] Hurtful, injurious, noxious.

* **noy oia, noy ouce, s.** [Eng. *noy* + *ouce*] Hurtful, harmful, noxious.

* **noy or, s.** [NOIR]

* **noy rûl, noy-rûl a.** [Eng. *noy* + *rûl*] Hurtful, injurious, noxious.

* **noy oia, noy ouce, s.** [Eng. *noy* + *ouce*] Hurtful, harmful, noxious.

* **noy or, s.** [NOIR]

* **noy rûl, noy-rûl a.** [Eng. *noy* + *rûl*] Hurtful, injurious, noxious.

* **noy oia, noy ouce, s.** [Eng. *noy* + *ouce*] Hurtful, harmful, noxious.

* **noy or, s.** [NOIR]

* **noy rûl, noy-rûl a.** [Eng. *noy* + *rûl*] Hurtful, injurious, noxious.

* **noy oia, noy ouce, s.** [Eng. *noy* + *ouce*] Hurtful, harmful, noxious.

* **noy or, s.** [NOIR]

* **noy rûl, noy-rûl a.** [Eng. *noy* + *rûl*] Hurtful, injurious, noxious.

* **noy oia, noy ouce, s.** [Eng. *noy* + *ouce*] Hurtful, harmful, noxious.

nub-bly, a. [Eng. *nub*, -ly.] Full of knobs or protuberances.

"Unusually nubly fruit it was." — *Backmore* *Crusade* ch. 123.

nub-bly on ly, s. [Lat. *nub*, dimin. of *nubes* = a cloud.]

1. Astron. Anything nebulous, speck, two nebulae, *Nubecula major* and *N. minor* together constituting the Magellanic clouds (q.v.).

2. Pathol. (1) A speck in the eye, (2) A cloudy object or appearance in urine (*Uroglutin*).

nub-bly on ly, s. [Lat. *nub* = a cloud; *on ly* = suff. *on ly*]

nub-bly on ly, s. [Lat. *nub* = a cloud; *on ly* = suff. *on ly*]

nub-bly on ly, s. [Lat. *nub* = a cloud; *on ly* = suff. *on ly*]

nub-bly on ly, s. [Lat. *nub* = a cloud; *on ly* = suff. *on ly*]

nub-bly on ly, s. [Lat. *nub* = a cloud; *on ly* = suff. *on ly*]

nub-bly on ly, s. [Lat. *nub* = a cloud; *on ly* = suff. *on ly*]

nub-bly on ly, s. [Lat. *nub* = a cloud; *on ly* = suff. *on ly*]

nub-bly on ly, s. [Lat. *nub* = a cloud; *on ly* = suff. *on ly*]

nub-bly on ly, s. [Lat. *nub* = a cloud; *on ly* = suff. *on ly*]

nub-bly on ly, s. [Lat. *nub* = a cloud; *on ly* = suff. *on ly*]

nub-bly on ly, s. [Lat. *nub* = a cloud; *on ly* = suff. *on ly*]

nub-bly on ly, s. [Lat. *nub* = a cloud; *on ly* = suff. *on ly*]

nub-bly on ly, s. [Lat. *nub* = a cloud; *on ly* = suff. *on ly*]

nub-bly on ly, s. [Lat. *nub* = a cloud; *on ly* = suff. *on ly*]

nub-bly on ly, s. [Lat. *nub* = a cloud; *on ly* = suff. *on ly*]

nub-bly on ly, s. [Lat. *nub* = a cloud; *on ly* = suff. *on ly*]

nub-bly on ly, s. [Lat. *nub* = a cloud; *on ly* = suff. *on ly*]

nub-bly on ly, s. [Lat. *nub* = a cloud; *on ly* = suff. *on ly*]

nub-bly on ly, s. [Lat. *nub* = a cloud; *on ly* = suff. *on ly*]

nub-bly on ly, s. [Lat. *nub* = a cloud; *on ly* = suff. *on ly*]

nub-bly on ly, s. [Lat. *nub* = a cloud; *on ly* = suff. *on ly*]

nub-bly on ly, s. [Lat. *nub* = a cloud; *on ly* = suff. *on ly*]

nub-bly on ly, s. [Lat. *nub* = a cloud; *on ly* = suff. *on ly*]

nub-bly on ly, s. [Lat. *nub* = a cloud; *on ly* = suff. *on ly*]

nub-bly on ly, s. [Lat. *nub* = a cloud; *on ly* = suff. *on ly*]

nub-bly on ly, s. [Lat. *nub* = a cloud; *on ly* = suff. *on ly*]

nub-bly on ly, s. [Lat. *nub* = a cloud; *on ly* = suff. *on ly*]

nub-bly on ly, s. [Lat. *nub* = a cloud; *on ly* = suff. *on ly*]

nub-bly on ly, s. [Lat. *nub* = a cloud; *on ly* = suff. *on ly*]

nub-bly on ly, s. [Lat. *nub* = a cloud; *on ly* = suff. *on ly*]

nub-bly on ly, s. [Lat. *nub* = a cloud; *on ly* = suff. *on ly*]

nub-bly on ly, s. [Lat. *nub* = a cloud; *on ly* = suff. *on ly*]

nub-bly on ly, s. [Lat. *nub* = a cloud; *on ly* = suff. *on ly*]

nub-bly on ly, s. [Lat. *nub* = a cloud; *on ly* = suff. *on ly*]

nub-bly on ly, s. [Lat. *nub* = a cloud; *on ly* = suff. *on ly*]

nub-bly on ly, s. [Lat. *nub* = a cloud; *on ly* = suff. *on ly*]

nub-bly on ly, s. [Lat. *nub* = a cloud; *on ly* = suff. *on ly*]

nub-bly on ly, s. [Lat. *nub* = a cloud; *on ly* = suff. *on ly*]

nub-bly on ly, s. [Lat. *nub* = a cloud; *on ly* = suff. *on ly*]

nub-bly on ly, s. [Lat. *nub* = a cloud; *on ly* = suff. *on ly*]

nub-bly on ly, s. [Lat. *nub* = a cloud; *on ly* = suff. *on ly*]

nub-bly on ly, s. [Lat. *nub* = a cloud; *on ly* = suff. *on ly*]

nub-bly on ly, s. [Lat. *nub* = a cloud; *on ly* = suff. *on ly*]

nub-bly on ly, s. [Lat. *nub* = a cloud; *on ly* = suff. *on ly*]

nub-bly on ly, s. [Lat. *nub* = a cloud; *on ly* = suff. *on ly*]

nub-bly on ly, s. [Lat. *nub* = a cloud; *on ly* = suff. *on ly*]

nub-bly on ly, s. [Lat. *nub* = a cloud; *on ly* = suff. *on ly*]

nub-bly on ly, s. [Lat. *nub* = a cloud; *on ly* = suff. *on ly*]

nub-bly on ly, s. [Lat. *nub* = a cloud; *on ly* = suff. *on ly*]

number was used, called the first when a

[illegible]

numerical-aperture, s

***Optics.** The formula by which the illuminating and resolving power of high power microscope objectives is now calculated. Since it became customary to immerse water, oil, or other fluid between the object and the lens, it is found that a water immersion lens of 97 $\frac{1}{2}$, and an oil immersion of 82, give equal results to a dry or air lens of 180. This obviously depends on the diameter of the back lens of the objective, and this upon the refractive index of the medium between lens and object. It is expressed by the formula, $n \sin u$, where n is the refractive index of the medium—air or fluid—and u the semi-angle of aperture. It is thus found that an oil lens of 180° (oil of rel. index 1.52) has an N.A. of 1.52 against 1.00 for 180 in air. This only represents the comparative diameters of the objective pupils, and the relative illuminations, of course, obtained by squaring the N.A.s to get the comparative areas of the pupils. We thus find that an oil lens of 180 gives 2.50 the illumination of a dry objective of 180.

nũ mēr-ō al lỹ, a [Eng numer. 1] *ad*

1. In a numerical manner, with respect to number or numerical quantity, in numbers, as, a quantity numerically expressible, in algebraic expression numerically greater than another, &c.

*2 Individually as a thing, is common to the name, or numerically different.

***nũ mēr lāt, s** [Lat numer(us) - numl + Eng suff. -lāt] One who deals with numbers.

We count to one another a respective fatality, which is a numerical ratio, the ratio of 1 to 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000, 1001, 1002, 1003, 1004, 1005, 1006, 1007, 1008, 1009, 1010, 1011, 1012, 1013, 1014, 1015, 1016, 1017, 1018, 1019, 1020, 1021, 1022, 1023, 1024, 1025, 1026, 1027, 1028, 1029, 1030, 1031, 1032, 1033, 1034, 1035, 1036, 1037, 1038, 1039, 1040, 1041, 1042, 1043, 1044, 1045, 1046, 1047, 1048, 1049, 1050, 1051, 1052, 1053, 1054, 1055, 1056, 1057, 1058, 1059, 1060, 1061, 1062, 1063, 1064, 1065, 1066, 1067, 1068, 1069, 1070, 1071, 1072, 1073, 1074, 1075, 1076, 1077, 1078, 1079, 1080, 1081, 1082, 1083, 1084, 1085, 1086, 1087, 1088, 1089, 1090, 1091, 1092, 1093, 1094, 1095, 1096, 1097, 1098, 1099, 1100, 1101, 1102, 1103, 1104, 1105, 1106, 1107, 1108, 1109, 1110, 1111, 1112, 1113, 1114, 1115, 1116, 1117, 1118, 1119, 1120, 1121, 1122, 1123, 1124, 1125, 1126, 1127, 1128, 1129, 1130, 1131, 1132, 1133, 1134, 1135, 1136, 1137, 1138, 1139, 1140, 1141, 1142, 1143, 1144, 1145, 1146, 1147, 1148, 1149, 1150, 1151, 1152, 1153, 1154, 1155, 1156, 1157, 1158, 1159, 1160, 1161, 1162, 1163, 1164, 1165, 1166, 1167, 1168, 1169, 1170, 1171, 1172, 1173, 1174, 1175, 1176, 1177, 1178, 1179, 1180, 1181, 1182, 1183, 1184, 1185, 1186, 1187, 1188, 1189, 1190, 1191, 1192, 1193, 1194, 1195, 1196, 1197, 1198, 1199, 1200, 1201, 1202, 1203, 1204, 1205, 1206, 1207, 1208, 1209, 1210, 1211, 1212, 1213, 1214, 1215, 1216, 1217, 1218, 1219, 1220, 1221, 1222, 1223, 1224, 1225, 1226, 1227, 1228, 1229, 1230, 1231, 1232, 1233, 1234, 1235, 1236, 1237, 1238, 1239, 1240, 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1246, 1247, 1248, 1249, 1250, 1251, 1252, 1253, 1254, 1255, 1256, 1257, 1258, 1259, 1260, 1261, 1262, 1263, 1264, 1265, 1266, 1267, 1268, 1269, 1270, 1271, 1272, 1273, 1274, 1275, 1276, 1277, 1278, 1279, 1280, 1281, 1282, 1283, 1284, 1285, 1286, 1287, 1288, 1289, 1290, 1291, 1292, 1293, 1294, 1295, 1296, 1297, 1298, 1299, 1300, 1301, 1302, 1303, 1304, 1305, 1306, 1307, 1308, 1309, 1310, 1311, 1312, 1313, 1314, 1315, 1316, 1317, 1318, 1319, 1320, 1321, 1322, 1323, 1324, 1325, 1326, 1327, 1328, 1329, 1330, 1331, 1332, 1333, 1334, 1335, 1336, 1337, 1338, 1339, 1340, 1341, 1342, 1343, 1344, 1345, 1346, 1347, 1348, 1349, 1350, 1351, 1352, 1353, 1354, 1355, 1356, 1357, 1358, 1359, 1360, 1361, 1362, 1363, 1364, 1365, 1366, 1367, 1368, 1369, 1370, 1371, 1372, 1373, 1374, 1375, 1376, 1377, 1378, 1379, 1380, 1381, 1382, 1383, 1384, 1385, 1386, 1387, 1388, 1389, 1390, 1391, 1392, 1393, 1394, 1395, 1396, 1397, 1398, 1399, 1400, 1401, 1402, 1403, 1404, 1405, 1406, 1407, 1408, 1409, 1410, 1411, 1412, 1413, 1414, 1415, 1416, 1417, 1418, 1419, 1420, 1421, 1422, 1423, 1424, 1425, 1426, 1427, 1428, 1429, 1430, 1431, 1432, 1433, 1434, 1435, 1436, 1437, 1438, 1439, 1440, 1441, 1442, 1443, 1444, 1445, 1446, 1447, 1448, 1449, 1450, 1451, 1452, 1453, 1454, 1455, 1456, 1457, 1458, 1459, 1460, 1461, 1462, 1463, 1464, 1465, 1466, 1467, 1468, 1469, 1470, 1471, 1472, 1473, 1474, 1475, 1476, 1477, 1478, 1479, 1480, 1481, 1482, 1483, 1484, 1485, 1486, 1487, 1488, 1489, 1490, 1491, 1492, 1493, 1494, 1495, 1496, 1497, 1498, 1499, 1500, 1501, 1502, 1503, 1504, 1505, 1506, 1507, 1508, 1509, 1510, 1511, 1512, 1513, 1514, 1515, 1516, 1517, 1518, 1519, 1520, 1521, 1522, 1523, 1524, 1525, 1526, 1527, 1528, 1529, 1530, 1531, 1532, 1533, 1534, 1535, 1536, 1537, 1538, 1539, 1540, 1541, 1542, 1543, 1544, 1545, 1546, 1547, 1548, 1549, 1550, 1551, 1552, 1553, 1554, 1555, 1556, 1557, 1558, 1559, 1560, 1561, 1562, 1563, 1564, 1565, 1566, 1567, 1568, 1569, 1570, 1571, 1572, 1573, 1574, 1575, 1576, 1577, 1578, 1579, 1580, 1581, 1582, 1583, 1584, 1585, 1586, 1587, 1588, 1589, 1590, 1591, 1592, 1593, 1594, 1595, 1596, 1597, 1598, 1599, 1600, 1601, 1602, 1603, 1604, 1605, 1606, 1607, 1608, 1609, 1610, 1611, 1612, 1613, 1614, 1615, 1616, 1617, 1618, 1619, 1620, 1621, 1622, 1623, 1624, 1625, 1626, 1627, 1628, 1629, 1630, 1631, 1632, 1633, 1634, 1635, 1636, 1637, 1638, 1639, 1640, 1641, 1642, 1643, 1644, 1645, 1646, 1647, 1648, 1649, 1650, 1651, 1652, 1653, 1654, 1655, 1656, 1657, 1658, 1659, 1660, 1661, 1662, 1663, 1664, 1665, 1666, 1667, 1668, 1669, 1670, 1671, 1672, 1673, 1674, 1675, 1676, 1677, 1678, 1679, 1680, 1681, 1682, 1683, 1684, 1685, 1686, 1687, 1688, 1689, 1690, 1691, 1692, 1693, 1694, 1695, 1696, 1697, 1698, 1699, 1700, 1701, 1702, 1703, 1704, 1705, 1706, 1707, 1708, 1709, 1710, 1711, 1712, 1713, 1714, 1715, 1716, 1717, 1718, 1719, 1720, 1721, 1722, 1723, 1724, 1725, 1726, 1727, 1728, 1729, 1730, 1731, 1732, 1733, 1734, 1735, 1736, 1737, 1738, 1739, 1740, 1741, 1742, 1743, 1744, 1745, 1746, 1747, 1748, 1749, 1750, 1751, 1752, 1753, 1754, 1755, 1756, 1757, 1758, 1759, 1760, 1761, 1762, 1763, 1764, 1765, 1766, 1767, 1768, 1769, 1770, 1771, 1772, 1773, 1774, 1775, 1776, 1777, 1778, 1779, 1780, 1781, 1782, 1783, 1784, 1785, 1786, 1787, 1788, 1789, 1790, 1791, 1792, 1793, 1794, 1795, 1796, 1797, 1798, 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, 1804, 1805, 1806, 1807, 1808, 1809, 1810, 1811, 1812, 1813, 1814, 1815, 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820, 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824, 1825, 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 212

Mee, Mā, Māre, amidat, whāt, tāll, father; wē, wēt, hāre, camel, hār, thāre; pīne, pīt, āre, cūr, marine; gē, gēt, ee, wāre, wēt, wōrk, whā, sōn; mātē, cāl, cure, unite, cūr, rāle, tāll; trī, Sīriah. *a*, *o* = *ā*; *ey* = *ē*; *gn* = *kw*.

ous = **nhũn**, **-ble**, **-dile**, **ác** = **bại**, **dại**.

-bā, -bāy = pā, pāy; cat, pall, chorua, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this, sin, as, expect, Xenophon, assist. -lāg.
 -ciā, -ciā = cān. -tiā, -ciā = shūn. -tiā, -ciā = shūn. -ciā, -ciā, -ciā = shūn. -biā, -diā, &c = bāi, dāi.

Zor A genus of Microlepidoptera, family

2. To root up with the nose

kie, sít, sure, amidas, whát, fáll, father : wá, wót, hore, campí, hár, there : pine, pít, sire, sir, marine : go, pót,
er, wúra, wéif, wórk, whó, sár : míte, oth, cure, unite, oúr, rála, fáll : trý, sýrian. so, o = é : ay - á : qu - kw.

[illegible]

* **Obit-u-ry-ist, s.** [Eng obituar(y); -ist.]
The recorder of a death. (Southey.)

The mist objected " *Pope Homer, Idyls vii. 84*

1. *trans.* The objective case, the case in

bell, bay; peck, law; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing.
-claw, -tion = shan, -tion, -sion = shün, -tion, -sion = shün, -claw, -tions, -sions = shü, -ble, -die, &c. = bel, del.

šite, šit, šire, amidst, what, still, father; wē, wūt, here, camel, hēr, there; pine, pīt, sire, sir, marine; gē, pēt, on, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, oūr, rāle, shūl: trȳ, Syrian. *ae.* *ce* = *ē*; *cy* = *ā*; *cu* = *kw*.

on which the faithful are bound to hear mass and abstain from servile works. The days of obligation in England are Christmas Day, the Circumcision (Jan. 1), the Epiphany (Jan. 6), Ascension Day, Corpus Christi, Feast of St. Peter and Paul (June 29), the Assumption (Aug. 25), and All Saints (Nov. 1).

ob-ll-ga-tō, *s.* [OBLIGATO]

ob-ll-gā-tōr-l-y, *s.* **ob-ll-ga-tor-l-lie**, *adv.* [Eng. *obligatory* (-y), *ly*] In an obligatory manner, by obligation.

"Being bound *obligatorie*, both for himself and his successor." — *Black. Marry's* p. 200

ob-ll-gā-tōr-l-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *obligatory*, -ness] The quality or state of being obligatory or binding.

ob-ll-ga-tōr-y, *a.* [Lat. *obligatorius*, from *obligatus*, *pa* [par, of *oblige* = to bind, *li* *obligator*] Imposing an obligation; binding or constraining legally or morally, requiring the performance of or forbearance from some act. (Followed by *on* or *upon* before the person bound, formerly by *to*)

"Either now unlawful or at least, neither *obligatory* nor convenient." — *Sp. Hall. Cases of Conscience*

ob-ll-ige, *a.* **o-blige**, *vt & t* [Fr. *obliger* = to oblige, *t* bind, from Lat. *oblige* = to bind down, to oblige; *ob* = to, down and *lige* = to bind, *Sp. oblique*, Ital. *obbligare*]

A. Transitive

1. To bind, to attach firmly

"He had obliged all the great men and magistrates firmly to himself." — *Baron*

2. To bind by agreement to do something, to bind down

"They obliged them to give Fort thousand pounds." — *Robert de la Roche* p. 24

3. To bind by treaty or compact, to ally to make

"I have obliged me to this." — *Not. of the University* p. 12

4. To constrain or compel by any force, legal, moral or physical to impose obligation upon, to compel to something

"A man is said to be *obliged* when he is urged by a violent or irresistible force to do a certain act." — *Black. Marry's* p. 200

5. To place under an obligation of gratitude by a favour or kindness, to bind by some favour done or kindness shown, to please, to gratify

6. (In the passive) To be indebted, to owe

"To the noble we are *obliged* for all our nation." — *Black. Marry's* p. 200

B. Intransitive

1. To impose obligations, to be binding, to bind

"No power can *oblige* any further than it can take cognizance of the duties and inflict penalties." — *Black. Marry's* p. 200

2. To gratify, to please, to be obliging

"Served by the law by the father's legacy." — *Black. Marry's* p. 200

3. The example shows that the pronunciation was formerly *obliged*.

ob-ll-gē, *s.* [Eng. *oblig(e)*, *er*]

"The person to whom another is bound, or to whom a bond is given"

"If the condition becomes impossible by the act of God, the act of law or the act of the *obligatus* himself, there the penalty of the obligation is saved." — *Black. Marry's* p. 200

ob-ll-igē, *s.* [Fr.]

"Obligation; binding or constraining power or quality."

"I will not resist, whatever it is either of divine or human obligation." — *Black. Marry's* p. 200

2. A favour or kindness done, an obligation

"Interest or obligation under the tie." — *Black. Marry's* p. 200

ob-ll-ig-ē, *s.* [Eng. *oblig(e)*, *er*]

1. *Ord. Lang.* One who obliges.

"It is the natural property of the human heart to be a gentle intercessor which is so able an obligator." — *Black. Marry's* p. 200

2. *Law.* The name as *OBLIGOR* (q. v.).

ob-ll-ig-ē, *pr. par. a. & s.* [OBLIGUE]

A. As pr. par. (See the verb)

B. As adjective

1. Binding; imposing obligation.

2. Willing to oblige others; ready to do favours; kind, complaisant.

"To all *obliging*, yet reserved to all."

3. Characterized or distinguished by readiness to oblige others.

"My father had a sweet and *obliging* temper." — *Black. Marry's* p. 200

ob-ll-ig-ē, *pr. par. a. & s.* [OBLIGUE]

A. As pr. par. (See the verb)

B. As adjective

1. Binding; imposing obligation.

2. Willing to oblige others; ready to do favours; kind, complaisant.

"To all *obliging*, yet reserved to all."

3. Characterized or distinguished by readiness to oblige others.

C. As subst. The act of doing kindness or favours to others

ob-ll-ig-ē, *pr. par. a. & s.* [Eng. *obliging*, *ly*] In an obliging manner, with civility, complaisance, or kindness, kindly.

"He then for some *obliging* taken." — *Black. Marry's* p. 200

ob-ll-ig-ē, *pr. par. a. & s.* [Eng. *obliging*, *ly*]

1. The quality or state of being binding or obligatory, binding power or force, obligation.

"(Hint coming) did consequently act a part to the *obligingness* of those institutions." — *Black. Marry's* p. 200

2. The quality or state of being obliging, complaisance, civility, readiness or willingness to do kindness or favours

"*Obligingness* and *obligingness* in men's generation." — *Black. Marry's* p. 200

ob-ll-ig-ē, *pr. par. a. & s.* [Eng. *obliging*, *ly*]

1. *Law.* One who binds him by a bond, or who gives a bond to another

ob-ll-ig-ē, *pr. par. a. & s.* [Eng. *obliging*, *ly*]

1. *Law.* One who binds him by a bond, or who gives a bond to another

2. *Fig.* Deviation from a straight line or course, the quality or state of being oblique, obliquity

3. *Fig.* Deviation from a straight line or course, the quality or state of being oblique, obliquity

4. *Fig.* Deviation from a straight line or course, the quality or state of being oblique, obliquity

5. *Fig.* Deviation from a straight line or course, the quality or state of being oblique, obliquity

6. *Fig.* Deviation from a straight line or course, the quality or state of being oblique, obliquity

7. *Fig.* Deviation from a straight line or course, the quality or state of being oblique, obliquity

8. *Fig.* Deviation from a straight line or course, the quality or state of being oblique, obliquity

9. *Fig.* Deviation from a straight line or course, the quality or state of being oblique, obliquity

10. *Fig.* Deviation from a straight line or course, the quality or state of being oblique, obliquity

11. *Fig.* Deviation from a straight line or course, the quality or state of being oblique, obliquity

12. *Fig.* Deviation from a straight line or course, the quality or state of being oblique, obliquity

13. *Fig.* Deviation from a straight line or course, the quality or state of being oblique, obliquity

14. *Fig.* Deviation from a straight line or course, the quality or state of being oblique, obliquity

15. *Fig.* Deviation from a straight line or course, the quality or state of being oblique, obliquity

16. *Fig.* Deviation from a straight line or course, the quality or state of being oblique, obliquity

17. *Fig.* Deviation from a straight line or course, the quality or state of being oblique, obliquity

18. *Fig.* Deviation from a straight line or course, the quality or state of being oblique, obliquity

19. *Fig.* Deviation from a straight line or course, the quality or state of being oblique, obliquity

20. *Fig.* Deviation from a straight line or course, the quality or state of being oblique, obliquity

21. *Fig.* Deviation from a straight line or course, the quality or state of being oblique, obliquity

22. *Fig.* Deviation from a straight line or course, the quality or state of being oblique, obliquity

23. *Fig.* Deviation from a straight line or course, the quality or state of being oblique, obliquity

24. *Fig.* Deviation from a straight line or course, the quality or state of being oblique, obliquity

25. *Fig.* Deviation from a straight line or course, the quality or state of being oblique, obliquity

26. *Fig.* Deviation from a straight line or course, the quality or state of being oblique, obliquity

27. *Fig.* Deviation from a straight line or course, the quality or state of being oblique, obliquity

28. *Fig.* Deviation from a straight line or course, the quality or state of being oblique, obliquity

29. *Fig.* Deviation from a straight line or course, the quality or state of being oblique, obliquity

30. *Fig.* Deviation from a straight line or course, the quality or state of being oblique, obliquity

31. *Fig.* Deviation from a straight line or course, the quality or state of being oblique, obliquity

32. *Fig.* Deviation from a straight line or course, the quality or state of being oblique, obliquity

33. *Fig.* Deviation from a straight line or course, the quality or state of being oblique, obliquity

34. *Fig.* Deviation from a straight line or course, the quality or state of being oblique, obliquity

35. *Fig.* Deviation from a straight line or course, the quality or state of being oblique, obliquity

36. *Fig.* Deviation from a straight line or course, the quality or state of being oblique, obliquity

37. *Fig.* Deviation from a straight line or course, the quality or state of being oblique, obliquity

38. *Fig.* Deviation from a straight line or course, the quality or state of being oblique, obliquity

39. *Fig.* Deviation from a straight line or course, the quality or state of being oblique, obliquity

40. *Fig.* Deviation from a straight line or course, the quality or state of being oblique, obliquity

41. *Fig.* Deviation from a straight line or course, the quality or state of being oblique, obliquity

42. *Fig.* Deviation from a straight line or course, the quality or state of being oblique, obliquity

43. *Fig.* Deviation from a straight line or course, the quality or state of being oblique, obliquity

44. *Fig.* Deviation from a straight line or course, the quality or state of being oblique, obliquity

45. *Fig.* Deviation from a straight line or course, the quality or state of being oblique, obliquity

46. *Fig.* Deviation from a straight line or course, the quality or state of being oblique, obliquity

47. *Fig.* Deviation from a straight line or course, the quality or state of being oblique, obliquity

48. *Fig.* Deviation from a straight line or course, the quality or state of being oblique, obliquity

49. *Fig.* Deviation from a straight line or course, the quality or state of being oblique, obliquity

oblique-circle, *s.*

Spher. projection. A circle whose plane is oblique to the axis of the primitive plane.

oblique-cone, *s.* A cone whose axis is oblique to the plane of its base.

oblique-crystal, *s.*

Min. A crystal with one axis perpendicular to each of the others.

oblique-cylinder, *s.* A cylinder whose axis is oblique to the plane of its base.

oblique-leaf, *s.* [Oblique, *ll*, 2] 1

oblique-motion, *s.*

Mus. [Motion, *ll*, 4]

oblique-muscle, *s.*

Anat. A muscle diagonal either as to the main axis of the body or to its transverse planes.

oblique-narration, *s.* [Oblique, *ll*, 4]

oblique-plane, *s.*

Math. A plane which is oblique to the horizon.

oblique-projection, *s.* A projection made by a line oblique to the plane of projection.

oblique-sailing, *s.*

Naut. The movement of a ship when being in some intermediate rhumb between the four cardinal points, it makes an oblique angle with the meridian, and continually changes both its latitude and longitude.

oblique-speech, *s.* [Oblique, *ll*, 4]

Phil. That which is quoted indirectly or in different person from that employed by the original speaker. Thus, the words, "I will come," when reported by another person, become "He said that he would come."

oblique-sphere, *s.*

Astr. A sphere whose axis is oblique to the plane of the plane which it is everywhere except to an observer on the equator or did any exist, the poles.

oblique-sphere, *s.*

Astr. A sphere whose axis is oblique to the plane of the plane which it is everywhere except to an observer on the equator or did any exist, the poles.

oblique-sphere, *s.*

Astr. A sphere whose axis is oblique to the plane of the plane which it is everywhere except to an observer on the equator or did any exist, the poles.

oblique-sphere, *s.*

Astr. A sphere whose axis is oblique to the plane of the plane which it is everywhere except to an observer on the equator or did any exist, the poles.

oblique-sphere, *s.*

Astr. A sphere whose axis is oblique to the plane of the plane which it is everywhere except to an observer on the equator or did any exist, the poles.

oblique-sphere, *s.*

Astr. A sphere whose axis is oblique to the plane of the plane which it is everywhere except to an observer on the equator or did any exist, the poles.

oblique-sphere, *s.*

Astr. A sphere whose axis is oblique to the plane of the plane which it is everywhere except to an observer on the equator or did any exist, the poles.

oblique-sphere, *s.*

Astr. A sphere whose axis is oblique to the plane of the plane which it is everywhere except to an observer on the equator or did any exist, the poles.

oblique-sphere, *s.*

Astr. A sphere whose axis is oblique to the plane of the plane which it is everywhere except to an observer on the equator or did any exist, the poles.

oblique-sphere, *s.*

Astr. A sphere whose axis is oblique to the plane of the plane which it is everywhere except to an observer on the equator or did any exist, the poles.

oblique-sphere, *s.*

Astr. A sphere whose axis is oblique to the plane of the plane which it is everywhere except to an observer on the equator or did any exist, the poles.

oblique-sphere, *s.*

Astr. A sphere whose axis is oblique to the plane of the plane which it is everywhere except to an observer on the equator or did any exist, the poles.

oblique-sphere, *s.*

Astr. A sphere whose axis is oblique to the plane of the plane which it is everywhere except to an observer on the equator or did any exist, the poles.

oblique-sphere, *s.*

Astr. A sphere whose axis is oblique to the plane of the plane which it is everywhere except to an observer on the equator or did any exist, the poles.

oblique-sphere, *s.*

Astr. A sphere whose axis is oblique to the plane of the plane which it is everywhere except to an observer on the equator or did any exist, the poles.

oblique-sphere, *s.*

Astr. A sphere whose axis is oblique to the plane of the plane which it is everywhere except to an observer on the equator or did any exist, the poles.

oblique-sphere, *s.*

Astr. A sphere whose axis is oblique to the plane of the plane which it is everywhere except to an observer on the equator or did any exist, the poles.

oblique-sphere, *s.*

Astr. A sphere whose axis is oblique to the plane of the plane which it is everywhere except to an observer on the equator or did any exist, the poles.

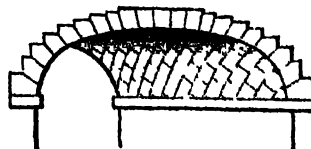
oblique-sphere, *s.*

Astr. A sphere whose axis is oblique to the plane of the plane which it is everywhere except to an observer on the equator or did any exist, the poles.

oblique-sphere, *s.*

Astr. A sphere whose axis is oblique to the plane of the plane which it is everywhere except to an observer on the equator or did any exist, the poles.

oblique-sphere, *s.*



OBLIQUE ARCH

across a river, canal, &c., in an oblique direction. They are also called skew-arches.

ob-ll-ig-ē, *pr. par. a. & s.* [OBLIGUE] **A. As pr. par.** (See the verb) **B. As adjective** 1. Binding; imposing obligation. 2. Willing to oblige others; ready to do favours; kind, complaisant. "To all *obliging*, yet reserved to all." 3. Characterized or distinguished by readiness to oblige others. "My father had a sweet and *obliging* temper." — *Black. Marry's* p. 200

ob-ll-ig-ē, *pr. par. a. & s.* [OBLIGUE] **A. As pr. par.** (See the verb) **B. As adjective** 1. Binding; imposing obligation. 2. Willing to oblige others; ready to do favours; kind, complaisant. "To all *obliging*, yet reserved to all." 3. Characterized or distinguished by readiness to oblige others. "My father had a sweet and *obliging* temper." — *Black. Marry's* p. 200

ob-ll-ig-ē, *pr. par. a. & s.* [OBLIGUE] **A. As pr. par.** (See the verb) **B. As adjective** 1. Binding; imposing obligation. 2. Willing to oblige others; ready to do favours; kind, complaisant. "To all *obliging*, yet reserved to all." 3. Characterized or distinguished by readiness to oblige others. "My father had a sweet and *obliging* temper." — *Black. Marry's* p. 200

ob-ll-ig-ē, *pr. par. a. & s.* [OBLIGUE] **A. As pr. par.** (See the verb) **B. As adjective** 1. Binding; imposing obligation. 2. Willing to oblige others; ready to do favours; kind, complaisant. "To all *obliging*, yet reserved to all." 3. Characterized or distinguished by readiness to oblige others. "My father had a sweet and *obliging* temper." — *Black. Marry's* p. 200

ob-ll-ig-ē, *pr. par. a. & s.* [OBLIGUE] **A. As pr. par.** (See the verb) **B. As adjective** 1. Binding; imposing obligation. 2. Willing to oblige others; ready to do favours; kind, complaisant.

(2) Irregularity; deviation from ordinary rules.

† *Oblivity of the ecliptic*:

Astron.: The inclination of the ecliptic to the celestial equator. It is about 23° 27'.

* **Ob-lite**, *a.* [Lat. *oblitus*, pa. par. of *oblino* = to smear over.] Smearred over, dim.
"Obscure and oblite mention."—*Fuller* *Pleas* 1894, II. v. 31.

* **Ob-lit-er-ate**, *v.t.* [Lat. *obliteratus*, pa. par. of *oblitero* = to efface, to smear out; *ob* = over, and *litem* = a letter; Fr. *oblitérer*; Sp. *obliterrar*; Ital. *oblitterare*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *lit.*: To efface, to rub out, to erase, to blot out; to render impossible to be deciphered: as, To obliterate writing or an inscription.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) To efface, to blot out, to erase from memory by time or other means; to cause to be forgotten.

"Discourse on other themes
Knowing me and to obliterate the past."
—*Compton* *Task* vi 240

(2) To wear out; to destroy by any means, to put an end to.

"As if their memory of and affection to it could never be obliterated."—*Dr. H. Kelly* *On the Fine Points*, dia. III. ch. III. § 1.

(3) To reduce to a very low or almost imperceptible state, as, To obliterate the pulse.

II. *Pathol.*: To cause to disappear. Used especially of any duct or passage, as a vein, an artery, when the two opposite sides have contracted adhesion and the cavity disappeared.

† For the distinction between *obliterate*, *expunge*, *blot out*, *erase* or *efface*, and *cancel*, see to blot.

* **Ob-lit-er-ate**, *a.* [OLITERATE.]

Entom.: A term applied to marks, impressions, or elevations nearly effaced or obliterated.

* **Ob-lit-er-ation**, *a.* [Lat. *obliteratio*, from *obliteratus*, pa. par. of *oblitero* = to obliterate (q.v.); Fr. *obliteration*; Sp. *obliteracion*, Ital. *oblitterazione*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *lit.*: The act of obliterating, erasing, or blotting out, the state of being obliterated or rendered undecipherable.

"There might probably be an obliteration of all three monuments of antiquity."—*Dr. H. Kelly* *On the Fine Points*, dia. III. ch. III. § 1.

2. *Fig.*: The act of effacing or erasing from memory; the state of being forgotten or blotted out from memory.

"The obliteration of that original significant, as—*Redden* *Nature of Mother & Son* v. 10 p. 120.

II. *Pathol.*: The closure of a duct or any cavity by the adhesion of its parietes.

* **Ob-lit-er-ative**, *a.* [Eng. *obliterative* (q.v.).] Tending to obliterate or efface; effacing, erasing.

* **Ob-lit-er-ous**, *a.* [Lat. *obliteros* = oblivion (q.v.). Eng. suff. *-ous*.] Oblivious, forgetful.

* **Ob-lit-er-ous-ly**, *adv.* [Fr. from Lat. *obliteros*, neuter of *oblino* = to forgetfulness, from *oblitero* = to forget, probably from *ob* and *litem* = to become blind or dark, Ital. *oblitterare*, *oblitterare*.]

1. Forgetfulness; the act of forgetting.

2. The state of being effaced from the memory; the being forgotten.

"This doctrine has sunk into complete oblivion."—*Stewart* *Philos. Essays*, vol. III.

3. An amnesty, a forgetting or blotting out of offences; a general pardon.

† Acts of oblivion were passed in England in 1600 and 1609.

"By the act of oblivion, all offences against the crown, and all particular transgressions between subject and subject, were pardoned, remitted, and utterly extinguished."—*Barrow* *State of Ireland*.

* **Ob-lit-er-ous-ness**, *a.* [Eng. *obliterousness* (q.v.).] To sink in oblivion.

* **Ob-lit-er-ous-ly**, *adv.* [Fr. from Lat. *obliteros*, neuter of *oblino* = to forgetfulness, from *oblitero* = to forget, probably from *ob* and *litem* = to become blind or dark, Ital. *oblitterare*, *oblitterare*.]

1. Causing forgetfulness.

"The associations and co-partners of our lives
Lie thus astonished on the oblivious pool."
—*Alfred* *Poems*, p. 120.

2. Forgetful; accompanied by forgetfulness.

"Through the long night she lay in deep, oblivious slumber."
—*Longfellow* *Seaside*, l. 1.

* **Ob-lit-er-ous-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *obliterously* (q.v.).] In an oblivion manner; forgetfully.

* **Ob-lit-er-ous-ness**, *a.* [Eng. *obliterousness* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being oblivion; oblivion.

"I dwell here now in a school of oblivionousness."—*For* *Morley*, p. 124.

* **Ob-lit-er-ous-ly**, *adv.* [Lat. from *ob* = against, and *litem* = to speak, from *locutus*, pa. par. of *loquor* = to speak.] A gainer.

There is no better oblivionousness which says that he would never have said such things as he promysed.—*Bala* *Prof. to Leland* *Stimulus*.

* **Ob-lit-er-ous-ly**, *adv.* [Fr. from Lat. *obliteros* = long, long across, from *ob* = over, across, and *longus* = long.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Finger thin broad; rectangular, but having the length greater than the breadth.

"Compared in shape to a long shield."—*Gordon* *Facinus*, *Life of Ishak*.

2. *Bot.*: Elliptical, with the two ends blunted.

B. *As verb*: A figure whose length is greater than its breadth; speed, in geometry, a name given to a rectangle whose adjacent sides are unequal. In common language, any figure approximating to this form is called an oblong; in fact, any body which is longer than it is wide is often called an oblong.

The best figure of a garden is still of a square or an oblong.—*Dr. H. Kelly* *On the Fine Points*, dia. III. ch. III. § 1.

oblong-choelodine, *a.*

Lat.: *choelodine*, *oblonga*, a river tortoise from West Australia.

oblong-obovate, *a.*

Bot.: Between oblong and obovate, but more nearly approaching the latter.

oblong ovate, *a.*

Bot.: Between oblong and ovate.

oblong sun fish, *a.*

Ichthy.: *Oxytrichus longatus*.

* **Ob-lóng**, *a.* [Eng. *oblong*, *-h*.] Same as what oblong in shape.

* **Ob-lóng-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *oblongly* (q.v.).] In an oblong form or manner.

Had the globe of our earth, or of the planets been either spherical or oblongly spheroidal, the job of the astronomer.

* **Ob-lóng-ness**, *a.* [Eng. *oblongness* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being oblong.

* **Ob-lóng-ous**, *a.* [Eng. *oblongous* (q.v.).] Containing or of the nature of oblongness, or protracted.

Emulations which are set to the and sent in oblongous manner.—*Dr. H. Kelly* *On the Fine Points*, dia. III. ch. III. § 1.

* **Ob-lóng-ous-ly**, *adv.* [Lat. *oblongus* = contrary to, from *ob* = against, and *longus* = to speak.]

1. Censorious speech, reproachful language, reproach, blame, slander, language which brings, or is intended to bring, much into odium or reproach.

"Even his own son looked oddly on him and so did his servants with a look."—*Macaulay* *History* *Eng. ch. II*.

2. A cause of reproach or disgrace, a reproach, a disgrace.

"My chastity is the jewel of my house
Which were the greatest oblongous in the world in me."
—*Shakespeare* *All's Well*, II. 2.

* **Ob-lóng-tion**, *a.* [Lat. *oblongatio*, from *oblongatus*, pa. par. of *oblongo* = to struggle against, *ob* = against, and *longo* = to struggle, to strive.] A striving or struggling against.

"He hath not the command of himself to use that artful oblongation."—*Petherick* *Alchemist*, p. 123.

* **Ob-mur-mur-ing**, *a.* [Prof. *ob* = against, and Eng. *murmur*.] Murmur, objection. (*II. Mori* *Immortal Soul*, II. II. 10.)

* **Ob-mur-tis-ence**, *a.* [Lat. *obmutescence*, pa. par. of *obmutesco* = to be silent; *mutis* = mute, dumb.] Loss of speech, dumbness.

"A robustus fear naturally produceth obmutescence."—*Brown* *Vulgar Errors*, bk. III, ch. VIII.

* **Ob-nix-ly**, *adv.* [Lat. *obnixus* = earnestly.] Earnestly.

"Most earnestly I would beseech both them and you."
—*A. Coddington* *To Mr. E. Dering*, May 21 1651.

* **Ob-nix-ous** (x as kah), *a.* [Lat. *obnoxius* = liable to hurt, hurtful *ob*, and *noxius* = hurtful, noxious (q.v.).]

1. Liable to punishment, harm, or injury, hence, exposed generally.

"Who aspires, must down as low
As high he soared; obnoxious first or last
To basest things."—*Alfred* *Poems*, p. 120.

2. Answerable, bound, subject, responsible.

"Examine thyself in the particulars of thy relations, especially where thou governest and takest account of others, and are not so obnoxious to them as they are to thee."—*J. Taylor* *Wordy Commentaries*, ch. VI, § 3.

3. Offensive, hateful, odious, unpopular.

"They envy Christ but they turn upon the man who was more obnoxious to them."—*Donne* *Sermons*, ser. 30.

4. Reprehensible, censurable; deserving censure or disapproval.

"The singular placidity with which Faddeev had listened during the latter part of this obnoxious story."
—*Moore* *Peter Morzhikov*.

* **Ob-nix-ous-ly** (x as kah), *adv.* [Eng. *obnoxiously* (q.v.).] In an obnoxious manner; reprehensibly, offensively, odiously, hatefully.

* **Ob-nix-ous-ness** (x as kah), *a.* [Eng. *obnoxiousness* (q.v.).]

1. The quality or state of being obnoxious or liable to punishment, harm, or injury liability.

"The obnoxiousness to the cause of the law for sin."
—*Quaker* *Harmonia*, vol. XI, p. 10.

2. Offensiveness, odiousness, hatefulness, reprehensibility.

* **Ob-nix-ous-ly** (x as kah), *adv.* [Lat. *obnoxiosus*, pa. par. of *obnoxio* = to make cloudy, from *ob* and *noxius* = cloudy, makes a cloud.]

"To make cloudy, to cloud, to obscure."
"Something yet so, to it as if it should be even the rightest of it."
—*Letitia* *Reveries*, p. 1, 10.

* **Ob-nix-ous-ly** (x as kah), *adv.* [Lat. *obnoxiosus*, pa. par. of *obnoxio* = to make cloudy, from *ob* and *noxius* = cloudy, makes a cloud.]

"To make cloudy, to cloud, to obscure."
"Something yet so, to it as if it should be even the rightest of it."
—*Letitia* *Reveries*, p. 1, 10.

* **Ob-nix-ous-ly** (x as kah), *adv.* [Lat. *obnoxiosus*, pa. par. of *obnoxio* = to make cloudy, from *ob* and *noxius* = cloudy, makes a cloud.]

"To make cloudy, to cloud, to obscure."
"Something yet so, to it as if it should be even the rightest of it."
—*Letitia* *Reveries*, p. 1, 10.

* **Ob-nix-ous-ly** (x as kah), *adv.* [Lat. *obnoxiosus*, pa. par. of *obnoxio* = to make cloudy, from *ob* and *noxius* = cloudy, makes a cloud.]

"To make cloudy, to cloud, to obscure."
"Something yet so, to it as if it should be even the rightest of it."
—*Letitia* *Reveries*, p. 1, 10.

* **Ob-nix-ous-ly** (x as kah), *adv.* [Lat. *obnoxiosus*, pa. par. of *obnoxio* = to make cloudy, from *ob* and *noxius* = cloudy, makes a cloud.]

"To make cloudy, to cloud, to obscure."
"Something yet so, to it as if it should be even the rightest of it."
—*Letitia* *Reveries*, p. 1, 10.

* **Ob-nix-ous-ly** (x as kah), *adv.* [Lat. *obnoxiosus*, pa. par. of *obnoxio* = to make cloudy, from *ob* and *noxius* = cloudy, makes a cloud.]

"To make cloudy, to cloud, to obscure."
"Something yet so, to it as if it should be even the rightest of it."
—*Letitia* *Reveries*, p. 1, 10.

* **Ob-nix-ous-ly** (x as kah), *adv.* [Lat. *obnoxiosus*, pa. par. of *obnoxio* = to make cloudy, from *ob* and *noxius* = cloudy, makes a cloud.]

"To make cloudy, to cloud, to obscure."
"Something yet so, to it as if it should be even the rightest of it."
—*Letitia* *Reveries*, p. 1, 10.

* **Ob-nix-ous-ly** (x as kah), *adv.* [Lat. *obnoxiosus*, pa. par. of *obnoxio* = to make cloudy, from *ob* and *noxius* = cloudy, makes a cloud.]

"To make cloudy, to cloud, to obscure."
"Something yet so, to it as if it should be even the rightest of it."
—*Letitia* *Reveries*, p. 1, 10.

* **Ob-nix-ous-ly** (x as kah), *adv.* [Lat. *obnoxiosus*, pa. par. of *obnoxio* = to make cloudy, from *ob* and *noxius* = cloudy, makes a cloud.]

"To make cloudy, to cloud, to obscure."
"Something yet so, to it as if it should be even the rightest of it."
—*Letitia* *Reveries*, p. 1, 10.

* **Ob-nix-ous-ly** (x as kah), *adv.* [Lat. *obnoxiosus*, pa. par. of *obnoxio* = to make cloudy, from *ob* and *noxius* = cloudy, makes a cloud.]

"To make cloudy, to cloud, to obscure."
"Something yet so, to it as if it should be even the rightest of it."
—*Letitia* *Reveries*, p. 1, 10.

* **Ob-nix-ous-ly** (x as kah), *adv.* [Lat. *obnoxiosus*, pa. par. of *obnoxio* = to make cloudy, from *ob* and *noxius* = cloudy, makes a cloud.]

"To make cloudy, to cloud, to obscure."
"Something yet so, to it as if it should be even the rightest of it."
—*Letitia* *Reveries*, p. 1, 10.

* **Ob-nix-ous-ly** (x as kah), *adv.* [Lat. *obnoxiosus*, pa. par. of *obnoxio* = to make cloudy, from *ob* and *noxius* = cloudy, makes a cloud.]

"To make cloudy, to cloud, to obscure."
"Something yet so, to it as if it should be even the rightest of it."
—*Letitia* *Reveries*, p. 1, 10.

* **Ob-nix-ous-ly** (x as kah), *adv.* [Lat. *obnoxiosus*, pa. par. of *obnoxio* = to make cloudy, from *ob* and *noxius* = cloudy, makes a cloud.]

"To make cloudy, to cloud, to obscure."
"Something yet so, to it as if it should be even the rightest of it."
—*Letitia* *Reveries*, p. 1, 10.

* **Ob-nix-ous-ly** (x as kah), *adv.* [Lat. *obnoxiosus*, pa. par. of *obnoxio* = to make cloudy, from *ob* and *noxius* = cloudy, makes a cloud.]

"To make cloudy, to cloud, to obscure."
"Something yet so, to it as if it should be even the rightest of it."
—*Letitia* *Reveries*, p. 1, 10.

* **Ob-nix-ous-ly** (x as kah), *adv.* [Lat. *obnoxiosus*, pa. par. of *obnoxio* = to make cloudy, from *ob* and *noxius* = cloudy, makes a cloud.]

"To make cloudy, to cloud, to obscure."
"Something yet so, to it as if it should be even the rightest of it."
—*Letitia* *Reveries*, p. 1, 10.

Ob-lit-er-ous-ly, *adv.* [Fr. from Lat. *obliteros*, neuter of *oblino* = to forgetfulness, from *oblitero* = to forget, probably from *ob* and *litem* = to become blind or dark, Ital. *oblitterare*, *oblitterare*.]

1. Causing forgetfulness.

"The associations and co-partners of our lives
Lie thus astonished on the oblivious pool."
—*Alfred* *Poems*, p. 120.

2. Forgetful; accompanied by forgetfulness.

"Through the long night she lay in deep, oblivious slumber."
—*Longfellow* *Seaside*, l. 1.

bell, bay; p^hea, j^haw; eat, gell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gum; thin, this; sin, a^h; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing.
-cian, -tian = shen -tion, -sion = shün -tion, -sion = shün. -ci^hous, -ti^hous -si^hous = shü^h. -ble, -die, &c. = bei, del.

* 2. To attend to; to follow, as a business, profession, or employment.

"Who occupy their business in deep waters — *Prophet* xviii 2. (*Prophet* Book.)

B. Intransitive

1. To hold anything in possession; to be an occupant.

* 2 To engage in trade or traffic, to traffic.

"We called his two servants, and delivered them to his parents, and sold into them. *Occupy* till I come — *John* xiv 12.

oc-curr, **oc-curr**, **oc-curre**, *v* [Fr *occure*, from Lat *occur* = to run to meet, to occur, *oc* = against and *curre* = to run, *Sp* *ocurrir*, Ital *occorrere*]

* 1. To meet, to come together, to strike to clash

"Bodies have a determinate motion according to the degrees of their external impulse their inward principle of gravitation and the resistance of the body they occur with. — *Bentley*. *Boyle* *Lectures*

2. To be presented or come to the mind, memory, or imagination, to meet the mind, to be suggested, to arise before the mind.

"There doth not occur to me any one of this experiment for profit. — *Locke* 2 *Vol. II* 181

3. To happen, to befall, to fall out to take place

"As soon as any opportunity shall occur for the same. — *Cromwell* 10 *Vol. 2* 1811 Feb 22 1855

4. To appear here and there, to be met with, to be found existing, to come under observation or notice, as *occur* occurs very rarely in Ireland

* 5. To oppose, to chafe, to meet (Ecl lower by to)

"Before I begin that I must occur to one special objection against this hypothesis. — *Bentley* *Dei* *mon* 181

oc-curr-ence, *s* [Fr from Lat *occur* *reus*, in par of *occur* = to occur (q v)]

1. The act or state of occurring or happening, accidental or incidental happening

2. That which happens incidentally, run unexpectedly, an accident, an accidental event, a casualty

"Fear does not, in sudden, & hazardous occurrences, discompose a mind. — *Locke* *Of* *Human* *Understanding*

* **oc-curr-ent**, *s* & *a* [Lat *occurrent*, in par of *occur* = to occur (q v)]

A. As substantive

1. One who meets or opposes, an adversary, an opponent (*Holland*)

2. An occurrence, an event

"My five years' absence hath kept me stranger to much that the world presents to a country. — *Locke* *Of* *Human* *Understanding* 181

B. As *adj*. Incidental, accidental, casual, in the way

* **oc-curr-ence**, *s* [Lat *occurrent*] A meeting or striking together, a clashing

"The wonderful result of this mutual occurrence. — *Bentley* *Dei* *mon* 181

* **oc-curr-ence**, *s* [Lat *occurrent* from *occur* *reus*, in par of *occur* = to meet, to occur (q v)]

A meeting, striking, or clashing together

"Ever and anon a just ed by the occurrence of their bodies. — *Locke* *Of* *Human* *Understanding* 181

* **oc-curr-ence**, *s* & *a* [Fr *occurrent*, from Lat *occurrent*, from *occur* *reus*, in par of *occur* = to meet, to occur (q v)]

A meeting, striking, or clashing together

"Ever and anon a just ed by the occurrence of their bodies. — *Locke* *Of* *Human* *Understanding* 181

A. As substantive

1. Lit & hence: The sea, using that term in its widest sense. Properly speaking there is but one ocean or sea, all the salt water in the globe, with a few trifling exceptions, like the Caspian, the Sea of Aral, and the Dead Sea, being more or less in complete communication with each other. Different portions of the ocean have received distinctive names: the Arctic, the Atlantic, the Indian, the Pacific, and the Antarctic oceans, five in all, or if the Atlantic and Pacific be separated into a northern and a southern portion by the Equator, then there are seven in all. The unequal heating of portions of the vast expanse of water on the globe, the rotation of the earth, and other causes tend to keep the water in constant circulation and preserve it from being stagnant and impure. (Cf *ocean*.) The winds also agitate the surface, producing waves. (WAVE.) The attractions of the moon and sun cause tides. (TIDE.) The area of the ocean is about 145,000,000 square miles, or nearly three-fourths of the whole surface of the earth. It largely modifies the temperature of

the adjacent lands, tempering the heat of summer and the cold of winter. As far as observation has yet extended, the average depth of the ocean is not more than 2,000 fathoms, i.e., somewhat above two miles. The Challenger expedition, which returned to Spithead on May 21 1876, after three and a half years' absence, took in all four hundred soundings. Seven soundings gave less than a thousand fathoms, whilst north of Papua, in lat 11 21 N, long 143 16 E, the depth was 4,753 fathoms or 27,450 feet. Subsequent soundings have established that it is a little deeper off the Kurile Islands, being 4,600 feet. Ordinarily the portion of the ocean fringed, the shores is but a few hundred feet deep, but a little further from the land the depth suddenly becomes 2,000 fathoms or more. At 62 fathoms the relative density of salt and fresh water is as 1.0275 to 1. The ocean has been salt through all known geological periods. The origin of this saltiness is a difficult geological problem. Whilst on land the temperature rises as mines or borings become deeper the opposite occurs with the ocean. As the surface water is the warmest, the cold water, as the absence of sunlight and winds has been proved enormous by the recent expeditions. Abundant life has been brought up from the ocean depth. The level of the ocean remains permanent from age to age. It is the level that is upheaved or subsides, not the ocean which has risen to a higher or sunk to a lower level. The colour of the ocean varies in different places, being a pale greenish blue on the shore and blue in the deeper parts. The saltiness of the ocean, the nature of the bottom which it is shallow, and the colour of the clouds overhead, all modify the colour.

2. Figurative

(1) Any amount, space or expanse

"I saw him in the middle of the first and last space. — *Locke*

(2) (1) An immense quantity, as the occurrence of money. (2) *Hydrograph*

B. As *adj*. Pertaining to the ocean, and in sea

"Levitation will be a fall in the water. — *Locke* *Of* *Human* *Understanding* 181

C. Occurring, as the ocean, and in sea

"I saw him in the middle of the first and last space. — *Locke*

"I saw him in the middle of the first and last space. — *Locke*

"I saw him in the middle of the first and last space. — *Locke*

"I saw him in the middle of the first and last space. — *Locke*

"I saw him in the middle of the first and last space. — *Locke*

"I saw him in the middle of the first and last space. — *Locke*

"I saw him in the middle of the first and last space. — *Locke*

"I saw him in the middle of the first and last space. — *Locke*

"I saw him in the middle of the first and last space. — *Locke*

"I saw him in the middle of the first and last space. — *Locke*

"I saw him in the middle of the first and last space. — *Locke*

"I saw him in the middle of the first and last space. — *Locke*

"I saw him in the middle of the first and last space. — *Locke*

"I saw him in the middle of the first and last space. — *Locke*

"I saw him in the middle of the first and last space. — *Locke*

"I saw him in the middle of the first and last space. — *Locke*

"I saw him in the middle of the first and last space. — *Locke*

"I saw him in the middle of the first and last space. — *Locke*

"I saw him in the middle of the first and last space. — *Locke*

"I saw him in the middle of the first and last space. — *Locke*

"I saw him in the middle of the first and last space. — *Locke*

"I saw him in the middle of the first and last space. — *Locke*

"I saw him in the middle of the first and last space. — *Locke*

"I saw him in the middle of the first and last space. — *Locke*

"I saw him in the middle of the first and last space. — *Locke*

"I saw him in the middle of the first and last space. — *Locke*

his sister Tethys, and their children were the rivers of the earth, and the three thousand Oceanides or Nymphs of Ocean.

o-cel-lar-y, *a* [Lat *ocellus* = a little eye; Eng *cell* suff *ary*] Of or pertaining to ocelli

o-cel-late, **o-cel-late**, *a* [Lat *ocellatus* = having little eyes] (*Ocellatus*)

1. *Bot* Having a spot of one colour surrounded by a spot of a different colour

2. *Zool* Marked with spots resembling eyes

ocellated hawk moth, *s*

Phalaena The Eyed Hawk moth (q v)

ocellated lizard, *s*

Lacerta *lacertoides*, common in the South of Europe

ocellated pond tortoise, *s*

Testudo *testudinaria* from Marquise and the Tennessee river. It approaches land tortoises in its habits. The shell is brownish, dotted with spots of chestnut brown, with lighter edges, under parts yellow

ocellated turkey, *s*

Ocellatus *Melampus* *ocellatus* a brilliantly coloured bird with metallic plumage, from Honduras and Yucatan

ocellated water lizard, *s*

Lacerta *lacertoides* (formerly *salicaria*) (*Mon* *lacertoides*) Habitat China and Japan, said to occur also in Ceylon. Some individuals attain a length of nearly seven feet. Their flesh is eaten by the lowest classes. Hindus

o-cel-lus (*pl* **o-cel-lus**), *s* [Lat, dim: *ocellus*, *ocellus*]

1. *Bot* A spot within a ring of anther, the colour like the pupil within the iris, except that the central spot is often surrounded by a white or concentric ring. Example, the ocelli on the tail covers of the peacock and the ocelli on the wings of the Peacock butterfly (q v) (*ocellus*)

2. *Zool* The simple eyes or stemmata of insects, generally situated on the crown of the head between the great compound eyes (*oculi*) Used also of the simple eyes of molluscs, crustaceans, annelids, &c

o-cel-lus, *s* [Eng, *ocellus* (*ocellus*)] Resembling an ocellus, having a spot of the character of the ocellus (q v)

oceloid leopard, *s* [*ocellus* (*ocellus*) (*ocellus*)]

o-cel-lus, *s* [Formed by Buffon from *ocellus* (*ocellus*)]

ocellus *ocellus* The fur has a tawny reddish ground marked with black spots, speckled in spots and blotches. It ranges

through the wooded parts of tropical America, from Arkansas to Paraguay. Length, about four feet; legs short. It is cowardly, but voracious, and destroys a vast number of animals for the sake of sucking the blood, which it pours into the flesh. In captivity it is playful and gentle

* **o-cel-lus**, *s* [*ocellus* (*ocellus*)]

* **o-cel-lus**, *s* [*ocellus* (*ocellus*)]

* **o-cel-lus**, *s* [*ocellus* (*ocellus*)]

* **o-cel-lus**, *s* [*ocellus* (*ocellus*)]

* **o-cel-lus**, *s* [*ocellus* (*ocellus*)]

* **o-cel-lus**, *s* [*ocellus* (*ocellus*)]

* **o-cel-lus**, *s* [*ocellus* (*ocellus*)]

* **o-cel-lus**, *s* [*ocellus* (*ocellus*)]

* **o-cel-lus**, *s* [*ocellus* (*ocellus*)]

* **o-cel-lus**, *s* [*ocellus* (*ocellus*)]

* **o-cel-lus**, *s* [*ocellus* (*ocellus*)]

* **o-cel-lus**, *s* [*ocellus* (*ocellus*)]

* **o-cel-lus**, *s* [*ocellus* (*ocellus*)]

* **o-cel-lus**, *s* [*ocellus* (*ocellus*)]

* **o-cel-lus**, *s* [*ocellus* (*ocellus*)]

* **o-cel-lus**, *s* [*ocellus* (*ocellus*)]

* **o-cel-lus**, *s* [*ocellus* (*ocellus*)]

* **o-cel-lus**, *s* [*ocellus* (*ocellus*)]

* **o-cel-lus**, *s* [*ocellus* (*ocellus*)]

* **o-cel-lus**, *s* [*ocellus* (*ocellus*)]

* **o-cel-lus**, *s* [*ocellus* (*ocellus*)]

* **o-cel-lus**, *s* [*ocellus* (*ocellus*)]

* **o-cel-lus**, *s* [*ocellus* (*ocellus*)]

* **o-cel-lus**, *s* [*ocellus* (*ocellus*)]

* **o-cel-lus**, *s* [*ocellus* (*ocellus*)]

* **o-cel-lus**, *s* [*ocellus* (*ocellus*)]

* **o-cel-lus**, *s* [*ocellus* (*ocellus*)]

o-cel-lus, *s* [*ocellus* (*ocellus*)]

o-cel-lus, *s* [*ocellus* (*ocellus*)]

o-cel-lus, *s* [*ocellus* (*ocellus*)]

o-cel-lus, *s* [*ocellus* (*ocellus*)]

o-cel-lus, *s* [*ocellus* (*ocellus*)]

big and the three sides of each plane are of different lengths. In the uniform set, however, the sum of the bases of the triangles is



not square, and the two planes are not all equal, but resemble each other two and two on opposite sides of the pyramid. (*Phelipps' Min* (1819), *Explication of Terms*)

* **ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm**, *a* [Pref. *ôc-*, and Gr *ταμας* (*ta-mas*) = a part.]

Bot One of the parts in eights

* **ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm**, *s* [Pref. *ôc-*, and Eng. *meter*] A verse of eight feet.

† **ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm**, *s* [OCTANDRIA]

Bot One of the Octandria (11)

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* pl [Pref. *ôc-*, and Gr *αὐτὸς* (*au-tos*), gent. *αὐτῶς* (*au-tōs*) = a man, as *p* posed to a woman or female.]

Bot 1. In many eighth class of plants. They have eight stamens in the same flower with the petals or petals. They are divided into four orders: Monogynia, Digynia, Trigynia, and Tetragynia, according to the number of petals.



OCTANDRIA
1. *Monogynia*
2. *Digynia*
3. *Trigynia*
4. *Tetragynia*

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [OCTANDRIA]

Bot Having eight stamens of different length to the class Octandria (11)

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [OCTANDRIA]

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [OCTANDRIA]

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [OCTANDRIA]

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [OCTANDRIA]

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [OCTANDRIA]

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [OCTANDRIA]

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [OCTANDRIA]

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [OCTANDRIA]

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [OCTANDRIA]

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [OCTANDRIA]

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [OCTANDRIA]

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [OCTANDRIA]

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [OCTANDRIA]

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [OCTANDRIA]

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [OCTANDRIA]

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [OCTANDRIA]

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [OCTANDRIA]

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [OCTANDRIA]

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [OCTANDRIA]

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [OCTANDRIA]

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [OCTANDRIA]

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [OCTANDRIA]

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [OCTANDRIA]

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [OCTANDRIA]

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [OCTANDRIA]

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [OCTANDRIA]

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [OCTANDRIA]

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [OCTANDRIA]

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [OCTANDRIA]

book, a composition. *Fl. octanteque* [Sp. *octanteque*] A collection of eight books, specif. the first eight books of the Old Testament.

* Not unlike unto that (style) of Theophrastus in his questions upon the octamer — *Il tamer* view of *Anty p*

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [Fl. from Lat. *octavus*, eighth from *octo* = eight, Sp. *octavo*, Ital. *ottavo*]

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [Fl. from Lat. *octavus*, eighth from *octo* = eight, Sp. *octavo*, Ital. *ottavo*]

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [Fl. from Lat. *octavus*, eighth from *octo* = eight, Sp. *octavo*, Ital. *ottavo*]

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [Fl. from Lat. *octavus*, eighth from *octo* = eight, Sp. *octavo*, Ital. *ottavo*]

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [Fl. from Lat. *octavus*, eighth from *octo* = eight, Sp. *octavo*, Ital. *ottavo*]

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [Fl. from Lat. *octavus*, eighth from *octo* = eight, Sp. *octavo*, Ital. *ottavo*]

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [Fl. from Lat. *octavus*, eighth from *octo* = eight, Sp. *octavo*, Ital. *ottavo*]

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [Fl. from Lat. *octavus*, eighth from *octo* = eight, Sp. *octavo*, Ital. *ottavo*]

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [Fl. from Lat. *octavus*, eighth from *octo* = eight, Sp. *octavo*, Ital. *ottavo*]

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [Fl. from Lat. *octavus*, eighth from *octo* = eight, Sp. *octavo*, Ital. *ottavo*]

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [Fl. from Lat. *octavus*, eighth from *octo* = eight, Sp. *octavo*, Ital. *ottavo*]

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [Fl. from Lat. *octavus*, eighth from *octo* = eight, Sp. *octavo*, Ital. *ottavo*]

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [Fl. from Lat. *octavus*, eighth from *octo* = eight, Sp. *octavo*, Ital. *ottavo*]

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [Fl. from Lat. *octavus*, eighth from *octo* = eight, Sp. *octavo*, Ital. *ottavo*]

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [Fl. from Lat. *octavus*, eighth from *octo* = eight, Sp. *octavo*, Ital. *ottavo*]

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [Fl. from Lat. *octavus*, eighth from *octo* = eight, Sp. *octavo*, Ital. *ottavo*]

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [Fl. from Lat. *octavus*, eighth from *octo* = eight, Sp. *octavo*, Ital. *ottavo*]

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [Fl. from Lat. *octavus*, eighth from *octo* = eight, Sp. *octavo*, Ital. *ottavo*]

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [Fl. from Lat. *octavus*, eighth from *octo* = eight, Sp. *octavo*, Ital. *ottavo*]

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [Fl. from Lat. *octavus*, eighth from *octo* = eight, Sp. *octavo*, Ital. *ottavo*]

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [Fl. from Lat. *octavus*, eighth from *octo* = eight, Sp. *octavo*, Ital. *ottavo*]

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [Fl. from Lat. *octavus*, eighth from *octo* = eight, Sp. *octavo*, Ital. *ottavo*]

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [Fl. from Lat. *octavus*, eighth from *octo* = eight, Sp. *octavo*, Ital. *ottavo*]

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [Fl. from Lat. *octavus*, eighth from *octo* = eight, Sp. *octavo*, Ital. *ottavo*]

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [Fl. from Lat. *octavus*, eighth from *octo* = eight, Sp. *octavo*, Ital. *ottavo*]

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [Fl. from Lat. *octavus*, eighth from *octo* = eight, Sp. *octavo*, Ital. *ottavo*]

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [Fl. from Lat. *octavus*, eighth from *octo* = eight, Sp. *octavo*, Ital. *ottavo*]

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [Fl. from Lat. *octavus*, eighth from *octo* = eight, Sp. *octavo*, Ital. *ottavo*]

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [Fl. from Lat. *octavus*, eighth from *octo* = eight, Sp. *octavo*, Ital. *ottavo*]

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [Fl. from Lat. *octavus*, eighth from *octo* = eight, Sp. *octavo*, Ital. *ottavo*]

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [Fl. from Lat. *octavus*, eighth from *octo* = eight, Sp. *octavo*, Ital. *ottavo*]

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [Fl. from Lat. *octavus*, eighth from *octo* = eight, Sp. *octavo*, Ital. *ottavo*]

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [Fl. from Lat. *octavus*, eighth from *octo* = eight, Sp. *octavo*, Ital. *ottavo*]

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [Fl. from Lat. *octavus*, eighth from *octo* = eight, Sp. *octavo*, Ital. *ottavo*]

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [Fl. from Lat. *octavus*, eighth from *octo* = eight, Sp. *octavo*, Ital. *ottavo*]

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [Fl. from Lat. *octavus*, eighth from *octo* = eight, Sp. *octavo*, Ital. *ottavo*]

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [Fl. from Lat. *octavus*, eighth from *octo* = eight, Sp. *octavo*, Ital. *ottavo*]

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [Fl. from Lat. *octavus*, eighth from *octo* = eight, Sp. *octavo*, Ital. *ottavo*]

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [Fl. from Lat. *octavus*, eighth from *octo* = eight, Sp. *octavo*, Ital. *ottavo*]

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [Fl. from Lat. *octavus*, eighth from *octo* = eight, Sp. *octavo*, Ital. *ottavo*]

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [Fl. from Lat. *octavus*, eighth from *octo* = eight, Sp. *octavo*, Ital. *ottavo*]

A. As substantive

1. The tenth month of the year, it contains thirty-one days.

Green eye in September when timely than past October for wheat is being sown as last.

2. Ale or eldes brewed in October, hence good ale.

B. As verb Made or produced in October

October-ale

October-bird, s

Ornith (See extract)

The most delicate bird in the West Indies is the *Ornith* or *October-bird*. It is the *Proserpinus* or *Ornith* of Linnaeus or *Rica* bird of South Carolina. - *N. Ed*

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [Pref. *ôc-*, and Eng. *thyl*]

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [Pref. *ôc-*, and Eng. *thyl*]

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [Pref. *ôc-*, and Eng. *thyl*]

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [Pref. *ôc-*, and Eng. *thyl*]

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [Pref. *ôc-*, and Eng. *thyl*]

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [Pref. *ôc-*, and Eng. *thyl*]

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [Pref. *ôc-*, and Eng. *thyl*]

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [Pref. *ôc-*, and Eng. *thyl*]

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [Pref. *ôc-*, and Eng. *thyl*]

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [Pref. *ôc-*, and Eng. *thyl*]

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [Pref. *ôc-*, and Eng. *thyl*]

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [Pref. *ôc-*, and Eng. *thyl*]

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [Pref. *ôc-*, and Eng. *thyl*]

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [Pref. *ôc-*, and Eng. *thyl*]

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [Pref. *ôc-*, and Eng. *thyl*]

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [Pref. *ôc-*, and Eng. *thyl*]

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [Pref. *ôc-*, and Eng. *thyl*]

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [Pref. *ôc-*, and Eng. *thyl*]

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [Pref. *ôc-*, and Eng. *thyl*]

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [Pref. *ôc-*, and Eng. *thyl*]

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [Pref. *ôc-*, and Eng. *thyl*]

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [Pref. *ôc-*, and Eng. *thyl*]

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [Pref. *ôc-*, and Eng. *thyl*]

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [Pref. *ôc-*, and Eng. *thyl*]

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [Pref. *ôc-*, and Eng. *thyl*]

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [Pref. *ôc-*, and Eng. *thyl*]

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [Pref. *ôc-*, and Eng. *thyl*]

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [Pref. *ôc-*, and Eng. *thyl*]

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [Pref. *ôc-*, and Eng. *thyl*]

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [Pref. *ôc-*, and Eng. *thyl*]

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [Pref. *ôc-*, and Eng. *thyl*]

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [Pref. *ôc-*, and Eng. *thyl*]

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [Pref. *ôc-*, and Eng. *thyl*]

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [Pref. *ôc-*, and Eng. *thyl*]

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [Pref. *ôc-*, and Eng. *thyl*]

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [Pref. *ôc-*, and Eng. *thyl*]

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [Pref. *ôc-*, and Eng. *thyl*]

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [Pref. *ôc-*, and Eng. *thyl*]

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [Pref. *ôc-*, and Eng. *thyl*]

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [Pref. *ôc-*, and Eng. *thyl*]

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [Pref. *ôc-*, and Eng. *thyl*]

ôc-tâm' -ôc-tâm, *s* [Pref. *ôc-*, and Eng. *thyl*]

~~-khi, -béy ; pán, jéwí ; est, gall, chorus, chin, bench ; go, gem ; thin, this ; sin, as ; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing.~~

oil-beetle, s.

Entom.: The genus *Meloe* (q.v.).

oil-bird, s.

Ornithology:

1. *Steatornis caripensis*, the Guacharo (q.v.).

2. *Batrachostomus monstiger*, discovered by Mr. Layard among the precipices of Adam's Peak range. (*Tenient*: *Ceylon* (ed. 5th), l. 180.)

oil-box, s. A box containing a supply of oil for a journal, and feeding it by means of a wick or other contrivance; an oil-cup.

oil-cake, s. The more or refuse after oil is pressed from flax, rape, mustard, cotton, or hempseed; or from cocoa-nut pulp. Used for cattle-feed or manure. Linseed-cake is principally used as a food for cattle in this country, and rape-cake for fattening sheep.

Oil-cake mill: A machine to crumble oil-cake as food for stock.

oil-can, s.

1. A can or vessel for storage of oil, from which it is withdrawn for sale or use, as the case may be.

2. A can for holding oil for supplying lamps, oil-cups, or journals.

3. An oiler for lubricated bearings.

oil-cellar, s. An oil reservoir in the bottom of a journal-box.

oil-cloth, s. A tarpaulin; painted canvas or floor-covering. The latter description is prepared from cloth especially woven for the purpose, frequently of great width, and covered on each side by a peculiar series of processes with paint. Figures or patterns in oil colours are afterwards printed on one side by means of wooden blocks. [*Flaour-cloth*.]

oil cook, s. A furnace heating oil from an oil cup to the journal.

oil colour, s. A colour or pigment made by grinding a colouring substance in oil.

oil cup, s. [*Oil-box*.]

oil-fuel, s. Refined or crude petroleum, asphaltine, shale oil, kerosene, grease, or kerosene tar, &c. (Used for the furnaces of engines.)

oil gas, s.

Chem.: A gas of high illuminating power, formed by dropping oil on iron plates heated redness and collecting the gaseous product.

oil gilding, s. A process of gilding in which the gold leaf is laid on a surface prepared by a priming of whiting and size, and coats of clear color or transparent size, plan upper surface of oil-gold size, made of oil linseed-oil and ochre, laid on by a brush.

oil gland, s.

Bot.: A gland producing oil, as in the case of *Hippocrepis repens*.

oil hole, s. A passage for a lubricant.

oil-leather, s.

Leather: Leather prepared by carrying hides in oil. The hides are somewhat moist, that the y matters may be gradually and thoroughly soaked.

oil-mill, s. A kind of mill for expressing edible oils.

oil mineral, s. [*Petroleum*.]

oil-nut, s.

Bot.: The genus *Hamillonia*. The best-known species is the Olive-bearing Oil nut, *millonella deflexa*, a native of North America.

oil of angels, s. A gift or bribe of key, in allusion to the coin angel.

"His stripes wash'd off
With oil of angels."

Masinger: *Duke of Milan*, iii. 2

oil of brick, s. An empyreumatic oil of by lapidaries as a vehicle for emery, by which precious stones are sawn or cut. The oil is soaked in oil and subjected to distillation at a high temperature.

oil of holly, s. A heating.

oil of male fern, s.

hem. & Pharm.: An oil of a dark green color, formed by dissolving the soluble part contained in the rhizomes of the male fern. It is used as an anthelmintic.

oil of tale, s. A cosmetic common in the seventeenth century, consisting of tale calcined.

"She never had or bath
Any belief in Madam Baubee's bath
Or Turner's oil of tale." *Don Jonson*: *Underwoods*.

oil of vitriol, s. [*SULPHURIC-ACID*.]

oil of wine, s. [*ETHERIN*.]

oil-painted, a. Painted in oil colours. (*Longfellow*: *Children of the Lord's Supper*.)

oil-painting, s.

1. The art of painting in oil-colours, the invention of which has been generally but erroneously attributed to Van Eyck, in the early part of the fifteenth century. The colours chiefly used are white lead, Gremetz white, chrome, king's yellow, Naples yellow, ochre, Dutch pink, Terra da Siena, yellow lake, vermillion, red lead, Indian red, Venetian red, lakes, browns, pinks, Vandyke brown, burnt and unburnt umber, Prussian blue, Antwerp blue, ivory black, blue black, asphaltum, ultramarine.

"The claim of Van Eyck to the invention of oil painting in the fifteenth century has been shown to be untenable." *Peacock*: *England*, i. 30.

2. A painting executed in oil colours. Such pictures are painted on wood or metal, but most commonly on canvas, stretched upon a frame, and primed with a kind of size mixed with paint of drab or white colour.

oil palm, s. [*OLEA PALM*.]

oil-passage, s.

Bot. (Pl.): Processes producing oil, as in Umbelliferae and Compositae.

oil plant, s.

Bot.: *Sesuvium portulacastrum*.

oil press, s. A press for extracting oil from the seeds of various plants.

oil pump, s. A pump to raise oil from a can or reservoir and discharge it on to a journal.

oil-safe, s. A storage vessel for oil, protected from access of fire, and made air-tight from the heat of the surrounding atmosphere.

oil sardine, s.

Ichthyol.: *Clupea sardina*. [*SARDINE*.]

oil seed, s.

Bot.: (1) *Fraxinus excelsior*; (2) *Castanea vesca*; (3) *Rubus fruticosus*. [*Castanet* or *almond*.]

oil shale, s. [*Oil coal*.]

oil shop, s. A shop where oils, colours, &c., are sold.

oil skin, s. Cloth treated with oil to make it water and perspiration proof, it is used for making water-proof clothing, &c.

oil spring, s. A spring which yields mineral oils, such as petroleum, naphtha, &c. [*Oil well*.]

oil still, s. A still for hydrocarbons, notably petroleum.

oil stone, s. A slab of fine grained stone, set in a wooden block and provided with a wooden cover, used for polishing a keen edge to tools; it is so called because oil is used in lubricating its rubbing surface.

oil test, s. A test or standard for ascertaining the degree of heat at which the hydrocarbon vapours of petroleum are liable to explode. That legally employed in Great Britain consists in heating the oil in a porcelain vessel surrounded by a hot water bath. A wire is placed $\frac{1}{4}$ inch above the rim of the vessel, and when a thermometer, whose bulb is submerged $\frac{1}{2}$ inches below the surface of the oil, indicates the desired heat, say, 100°, a small flame is passed quickly along the wire over the surface of the oil; if no flash is produced, the heat is continued and the test applied at every 2° above this until the flashing-point is reached.

oil-tree, s.

Bot.: *Bassia longifolia*. [*Bassia*.]

oil way, s. An oil hole.

oil well, s. A well sunk into an oil bearing mineral bed for the reception of the mineral oil or petroleum which filters or flows into it. Oil-wells vary in depth from 100 to 1,000 feet, but the mode of sinking them is substantially similar. [*Petroleum*.]

oil, oyl, s. [*Oil, s.*]

1. *Lit.*: To rub or smear over with oil; to lubricate with oil; to amount.

"Amber will attract stones thus oiled." *Isaacus Vulpes Errans*.

2. *Fig.*: To make smooth or pleasant; to smooth over.

"Error, oiled with obsequiousness . . . has often the advantage of truth." *Southey*: *Sermons*, vol. iv. p. 1.

oiled, oyled, p.p. pres. or a. [*Oil, v.*]

oiled leather, s. Leather dressed with oil, as Chamisso leather.

oiled-paper, s. [*TRACING PAPER*.]

oiled-silk, s.

Textile: Silk which has been treated with a loaded oil, so as to render it water and perspiration proof.

oil-er, s. [*Eng. oil; -er*.]

1. One who or that which oils.

2. A can for applying oil to a journal; an oil-can.

3. One who deals in oils; an oilman.

oil-er-y, s. [*Eng. oil; -er*.]

1. The articles sold or dealt in by an oilman.

2. An oil-shop.

oil-i-ness, oyl-i-nesse, s. [*Eng. oil; -ness*.] The quality or state of being oily; greasiness, uncleanliness.

"Basil both fat and succulent leaves; which oiliness, if drawn forth by the sun, will make a very great change." *Bacon*: *Natural History*, § 23.

oil-ing, pr. par. & s. [*Oil, v.*]

A. *As pr. par.* (See the verb).

B. *As substantive*:

1. *Oil. Lano.*: The act of smearing, covering, or lubricating with oil.

2. *Fig.*: A stage in the manufacture of wool to prevent the fibres from becoming felted in the subsequent scribbling and carding.

oiling-out, s.

Fig. &c.: The paying the surface of a picture which is to be retouched by spreading over it a very slight coating of oil, the better to receive the fresh pigment.

oil let, oil lötto, öyl-löt, s. [*Fr. & It. lottin*, dimin. of *lot* = an eye.]

Arch.: Opening or hole, especially in the battlements and walls of most castles, through which arrows were discharged at the besiegers.

oil man, s. [*Fr. & It. oil*, and *man*, who deals in oil, oil man, &c.]

oil-y, s. [*Eng. oil; -y*.]

I. *As adj.*:

1. Consisting of or containing oil; having the nature or qualities of oil.

"The medicines we have wherein crude and water substance combine, oil and water, and oil and water." *Isaacus Vulpes Errans*.

2. Covered or smeared with oil; greasy, unclean, fatty.

3. Resembling oil, as, an oily appearance.

II. *As noun*:

1. Fat, greasy.

"A little round fat, a little round fat." *Thomson*: *Castle of Indolence*, i. 1.

2. Untrue, smooth, glossy; smoothly same, deceptive, bland, wheedling.

"Fattery smiles in our words go down." *Shakespeare*: *Leviathan*, x.

oily grain, s.

Bot.: The genus *Sesuvium* (q.v.).

oily palm, s.

Bot.: The genus *Elaeis* (q.v.).

-oin, suff. [*Eng. suff. -oid*, and *-ion* (*them*).]

Chem.: Bearing a slight resemblance to; distantly connected with.

oine-ment, oyne-ment, oigne-ment, s. [*O. Fr. oignement*: an anointing, an ointment; *super* (*Fr. oindre*) = to anoint; *Lat. ungere*.] [*ointment*.]

boy, boat, bowl, cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench, go, gom; thin, this; sin, ap; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing. in, -tion = shen, -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = shün. -cious, -tious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -die, &c. = bel, del.

***oint**, **oynt**, *v.t.* [Fr. *oint*, *pa. par.* of *oindre*; to anoint (q.v.).] To anoint; to smear or rub over with any unctuous substance; to grease. (*Druiden: Virgil: Aeneid* x. 208.)

oint-mént, **oynt-mént**, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *ointment*, the *t* being inserted from a confusion with the verb to anoint (q.v.).] A soft unctuous substance or compound used for anointing or anointing, especially the body or a diseased part; an ointment.

"The spirit of illumination should be like Aaron's perfume ointment." — *Book of Solomon*, vol. ix. par. 12.
 ¶ The composition of the ointments used in medicine is very various. Thus there are compound spermaceti, croton oil and lead, compound sulphur, tar and stramonium, and belladonna ointments, &c.

ois-an-ite (**ois an wng**). *s.* [From *Ois-an* (*ois*, France, where found; suff. *-ite* (q.v.)).] *Mia.*: (1) The same as *Ois-an-ite* (q.v.). (2) The same as *Erpoid* (q.v.).

O. K., *abbr.* [See *def.*] A slang abbreviation of "Oh Korrek" = All Correct. (*Amer.*)

***oko** (1), *s.* [Osk.]

oke (2), *s.* [Turk.]

1. A Turkish and Egyptian weng, equal to about 24 lbs.
 2. A Hungarian and Wallachian measure of capacity, equal to about 2 pints.

ō-kēn-ite, *s.* [After *Oken*, the German naturalist, suff. *-ite* (q.v.).]

Mia.: A mineral consisting of closely aggregated minute acicular crystals, sometimes fibrous, diverging, also compact. Crystal structure orthorhombic. (H. *Minerals*, p. 125, fig. 26, 228 to 237; *Isotropy*, somewhat partial, sometimes absent; color, white when pure; tough. Comp. $\text{SiO}_2 \cdot \text{CaO} \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$; *Sp. Gr.* 2.64; *Water*, 17.0 = *H₂O*. Found in old dolerite ("traps").

***o-kēr**, *s.* [Osk.]

ōk-rq, **ōk-rō**, *s.* [Osk.]

ōk-tib-bē-hite, *s.* [After *Oktibbe* (river), *Missouri*; suff. *-ite* (q.v.).]

Mia.: A name given by Shepard to a group of meteoric iron, in which the proportions of iron and nickel would correspond to the meteoric iron.

-ol, *aff.* [Eng. *alcohol*.]

Chem.: A suffix terminating compounds which are true alcohols. Thus, *pyruvylalcohol*.

ōl-a cā cē sē, *pl.* [Lat. *olus*, gent. *olus* (q.v.); *olus*, pl. *oli*; suff. *-a* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Onions; an order of Hypogaeae. *Exogon*, alliance *Barbados*. It consists of three or shrubs, often spiny, with simple, rarely compound, alternate, entire, exserted leaves; the ovary small, but very slightly lobed, often becoming at last enlarged petals distinct, separate, or cohering in pairs by the intervention of stamens. Three to five of the stamens fertile; ovary one-celled, or occasionally imperfectly three or four-celled; ovules simple. Fruit drooping, one-celled, one-seeded. Mostly from the warmer parts of the Eastern Hemisphere. Known genera, twenty-three; species uncertain. (*Linnaeus*.)

ōl-a cād, *s.* [Lat. *olus*, gent. *olus* (q.v.); *olus*, pl. *oli*; suff. *-a* (q.v.).]

Bot. (Pl.): Lindley's name for the *Oleaceae*.

ōl-a-fite, *s.* [Elym. *olus* (q.v.).]

Mia.: A name apparently given by Brachmann to the "oligochaetae" of Schöcher, a fungus included by Dana under *albita*. It contains an excess of protobionts.

ōl-āx, *s.* [Lat. = odoratus; *oleo* = to smell.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order *Oleaceae* (q.v.). The species, of which about twenty-four are known, are shrubs or small trees, often thorny, chiefly from Asia and Australia. The wood of *Oleis* *reginae*, a small Ceylonese tree, is fetid and tasteless. It is given in putrid fevers, and the leaves are eaten as a salad. The fruit of *O. australis*, a sub-Himalayan species, is used for making alcohol.

***old**, *s.* [Word.]

old, **alde**, **a. & o.** [A.S. *old*; (1) Northumb. *old*; orig. with *Dut. oud*; Goth. *althels*; Ger. *alt*. From the same root as Lat. *aleo* = to nourish; Goth. *aleon*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Far advanced in years or life; having lived a long time; having passed a prolonged existence; aged. Applied to animals or plants.

"Isen, which is his father's old," — *Shakespeare*, *Tit. And.* v. 1. 1.

2. Past the middle period of life or existence.

"Mistaken blessing which old age has cast," — *Shakespeare*, *Tit. And.* v. 1. 1.

3. Not new; not fresh or recent; having existed for a long time.

"Would he should all his dearest friends be old," — *Shakespeare*, *Tit. And.* v. 1. 1.

4. Made or produced long before; ancient, antiquated.

"Were they not of the same stream, as old old monuments do express," — *Shakespeare*, *Tit. And.* v. 1. 1.

5. Decayed by process of time; worn.

"No man put in a piece of new cloth into an old garment," — *Shakespeare*, *Tit. And.* v. 1. 1.

6. Having passed in existence of any specified duration, as, five years old, a month old.

7. Formerly existing; ancient.

"It was much to do, then, that shall not be," — *Shakespeare*, *Tit. And.* v. 1. 1.

8. Existing or subsisting before something else, former, previous, as, To build a house on the site of an old one.

9. Long past, as, old times.

10. Long practiced, experienced.

"I am and I have been that way in industry, who they have counted upon long with her," — *Shakespeare*, *Tit. And.* v. 1. 1.

11. Long cultivated or worked, as, old land.

12. Having the thoughts, feelings, or experience of an old person; sagacious, sensible, thoughtful, as, old sharp, as, To have an old man on your shoulder.

13. Customary, common.

"It is old as a familiar friend of olden times," — *Shakespeare*, *Tit. And.* v. 1. 1.

14. As a noun, old, old times; formerly.

"As a noun, old, old times; formerly," — *Shakespeare*, *Tit. And.* v. 1. 1.

15. Plenty, copious, abundant, as, old times.

16. Antiquated, worn out; wanting in vigor, sense, or intellect.

17. Customary, common.

"As a noun, old, old times; formerly," — *Shakespeare*, *Tit. And.* v. 1. 1.

18. As a noun, old, old times; formerly.

"As a noun, old, old times; formerly," — *Shakespeare*, *Tit. And.* v. 1. 1.

19. As a noun, old, old times; formerly.

20. As a noun, old, old times; formerly.

21. As a noun, old, old times; formerly.

22. As a noun, old, old times; formerly.

23. As a noun, old, old times; formerly.

24. As a noun, old, old times; formerly.

25. As a noun, old, old times; formerly.

26. As a noun, old, old times; formerly.

27. As a noun, old, old times; formerly.

28. As a noun, old, old times; formerly.

29. As a noun, old, old times; formerly.

30. As a noun, old, old times; formerly.

historical student, and a citizen." Dollinger and Friedrich were immediately excommunicated. In the September following a Congress was held at Munich, when it was resolved to seek reunion with the Greeks. In 1872 a second congress was held at Cologne, at which Dean Stanley was present, and sent an account to the *Times*, which aroused much interest in England. On Aug. 11, 1873, Dr. Reinkens was consecrated at Rotterdam by Dr. Hay de Knap, Jansenist Bishop of Deventer, and, in 1878, Dr. Reinkens consecrated Dr. Herzog. The first synod (1874) made confession and fasting voluntary; the second (1875) reduced the number of feasts, and admitted only such impediments to marriage as were recognized by the State; the third (1876) permitted priests to marry, but forbade them to officiate after marriage. This prohibition was annulled by the fifth synod (1878), and, in consequence, Friedrich, Reusch, and some others withdrew. Congregations of Old Catholics exist in Austria, Italy, Spain, Switzerland, France, and Mexico, but their numbers are small. In Germany they seem to be dwindling away, but the protest of Dollinger and his fellows will remain an important landmark in religious history.

old clothesman, *s.* One who deals in old or cast-off clothes.

Old Continent, *s.*

1. The continent of Europe.
 2. The Eastern Hemisphere, as distinguished from the New Continent of North and South America.

Old Country, *s.* A name given in the United States and the Colonies to Great Britain and Ireland, and generally by a colony to its mother country.

old faced, *a.*

1. *Old*, *face*: Looking old and venerable.

2. *Old*, *face*: Applied to type with a face, something of the type used by the printers who employed a certain character.

3. *Old*, *face*: Applied to type with a face, something of the type used by the printers who employed a certain character.

4. *Old*, *face*: Applied to type with a face, something of the type used by the printers who employed a certain character.

5. *Old*, *face*: Applied to type with a face, something of the type used by the printers who employed a certain character.

6. *Old*, *face*: Applied to type with a face, something of the type used by the printers who employed a certain character.

7. *Old*, *face*: Applied to type with a face, something of the type used by the printers who employed a certain character.

8. *Old*, *face*: Applied to type with a face, something of the type used by the printers who employed a certain character.

9. *Old*, *face*: Applied to type with a face, something of the type used by the printers who employed a certain character.

10. *Old*, *face*: Applied to type with a face, something of the type used by the printers who employed a certain character.

11. *Old*, *face*: Applied to type with a face, something of the type used by the printers who employed a certain character.

12. *Old*, *face*: Applied to type with a face, something of the type used by the printers who employed a certain character.

13. *Old*, *face*: Applied to type with a face, something of the type used by the printers who employed a certain character.

14. *Old*, *face*: Applied to type with a face, something of the type used by the printers who employed a certain character.

15. *Old*, *face*: Applied to type with a face, something of the type used by the printers who employed a certain character.

16. *Old*, *face*: Applied to type with a face, something of the type used by the printers who employed a certain character.

17. *Old*, *face*: Applied to type with a face, something of the type used by the printers who employed a certain character.

18. *Old*, *face*: Applied to type with a face, something of the type used by the printers who employed a certain character.

19. *Old*, *face*: Applied to type with a face, something of the type used by the printers who employed a certain character.

20. *Old*, *face*: Applied to type with a face, something of the type used by the printers who employed a certain character.

21. *Old*, *face*: Applied to type with a face, something of the type used by the printers who employed a certain character.

22. *Old*, *face*: Applied to type with a face, something of the type used by the printers who employed a certain character.

23. *Old*, *face*: Applied to type with a face, something of the type used by the printers who employed a certain character.

24. *Old*, *face*: Applied to type with a face, something of the type used by the printers who employed a certain character.

25. *Old*, *face*: Applied to type with a face, something of the type used by the printers who employed a certain character.

26. *Old*, *face*: Applied to type with a face, something of the type used by the printers who employed a certain character.

27. *Old*, *face*: Applied to type with a face, something of the type used by the printers who employed a certain character.

ōto, **fit**, **fāre**, **amidst**, **whāt**, **fāll**, **fāther**; **wō**, **wēt**, **hēre**, **cāmp**, **hār**, **thēre**; **pīn**, **pīt**, **āir**, **āir**, **mārin**; **gā**, **pēt**, **er**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūt**, **cūre**, **quite**, **cūr**, **rāle**, **rāll**; **trī**, **Syrian**. **as**, **os** = **ā**; **ey** = **ē**; **qu** = **kw**.

ô-lê-fineq. *s. pl.* [OLEFIANT.]

Chem.: Hydrocarbons of the general formula C_nH_{2n} , and capable of forming oily liquids by combination with chlorine and bromine, as in Dutch liquid, $C_2H_4Cl_2$ = ethylene dichloride.

ô-lê-fo. *a.* [Lat. *oleum*] = oil; Eng. adj. suff. -*ole*.] Pertaining to or derived from oil.**oleo-acid.** *s.*

Chem.: $C_{18}H_{34}O_2$. Obtained by the saponification of olive oil. The acid is separated by forming a lead soap, which is dissolved in ether, and afterwards decomposed by addition of hydrochloric acid. The oleo-acid dissolves in the ether, from which it is obtained by evaporation. It forms dazzling white needles, which melt at 14°, and volatilize without decomposition. Sp. gr. = .898 at 19°. It is tasteless, inodorous, and insoluble in water, but very soluble in alcohol and ether.

oleo-ether. *s.*

Chem.: $C_{18}H_{34}(C_2H_5O)_2$. Obtained by passing dry hydrochloric acid gas into a solution of oleic acid in alcohol. It separates as a colourless liquid. Sp. gr. .87 at 18°; soluble in alcohol.

ô-lê-fo-ô-s. *a.* [Lat. *oleum* = oil, *fero* = to bear, to produce, and Eng. adj. suff. -*ous*.] Producing or bearing oil.**ô-lê-in.** *s.* [Lat. *oleum* = oil; -*in* (chem.).]

Chem.: Oleic acid forms three glycerides, monolein, $(C_{18}H_{33})(OH)(C_{18}H_{33})_2$, diolein, $(C_{18}H_{33})(OH)(C_{18}H_{33})_2$, and triolein, $(C_{18}H_{33})_3$. These compounds can be produced by heating oleic acid and glycerol in suitable proportions, in sealed tubes. They are all liquid, and solidify about 15°.

ô-lê-i-nô-s. *s. pl.* [OLEFACT.]**ô-lênq.** *s. pl.* [OLEFINI.]**ô-lên-i-das.** *s. pl.* [Med. Lat. *oleum* (oil); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idas*.]

Paracet.: [PARADOXID.]

ô-lên-t. *a.* [Lat. *oleum*, pr. par. of *oleum* = to smell.] Smelling, scented.

"Lay with oleum's sweet
"Lay with oleum's sweet"

ô-lên-ûs. *a.* [Gr. *oleum* (oil) = the arm from the elbow downwards.]

Paracet.: A genus of Trilobites, akin to *Paradoxides* (q.v.). The glabella is conical there are only fourteen body rings, and the pygidium is well-developed. Commenced in the Upper Cambrian, and survives till the Upper Silurian. [PARADOXID.]

ô-lê-o. *pref.* [Lat. *oleum* = oil.] Having oil in its composition; oily.**oleo-phosphoric.** *a.*

Chem.: Containing oleic and phosphoric acids.

oleo-phosphoric acid.

Chem.: A phosphoretted fatty acid contained in the brain. It contains about 2 per cent. of phosphorus. Boiled for some time with water it is converted into oleic acid and phosphoric acid.

ô-lê-ô-graph. *s.* [Pref. *oleo-*, and Gr. *graphein* (to write, to draw).] A picture in oil colours, produced by a process similar to that of lithographic printing.**ô-lê-o-mar-gar-ine.** *s.* [Pref. *oleo-*, and Eng. *margarine*.]

Chem.: The more oily part of leaf fat, prepared extensively in America by allowing the melted fat to cool slowly to 30°, when most of the stearin crystallizes out and is removed by pressure. An oleomargarine is prepared in England by adding hot oil to sweet fat in such proportion as to reduce the melting point to that of butter-fat. Both kinds are largely used in making up artificial butter and cheese. [BUTTERINE.]

ô-lê-ôm-ô-tér. *s.* [Pref. *oleo-*, and Eng. *meter*.] A species of hydrometer adapted for determining the relative densities of oils.**ô-lê-ô-ne.** *s.* [Eng. *oleic*, and (necl)one.]

Chem.: A term applied to the oily liquid obtained by the dry distillation of oleic acid with quicklime. It is supposed to be the acetone of oleic acid, but has not been obtained pure.

ô-lê-ôp-tène. *s.* [OLÉOPTENE.]

***ô-lê-ô-ne.** ***ô-lê-ô-ne.** *a.* [Lat. *oleum*, from *oleum* = oil.] Having the nature or qualities of oil; oily, oleaginous.

"Rain water may be combined with some vegetable or prolific virtue, derived from some saline or oleous particles it contains."—*Ray. On the Creation*, pt. 1.

ô-lê-ô-s-i-tý. *s.* [Eng. *oleous* (oil); -*ity*.] The quality or state of being oily; oiliness, greasiness.**ô-lê-ô-ô-s.** *s. pl.* [HOLURACE.]

ô-lê-ô-ô-s. *a.* [Lat. *oleum*, from *oleum*, gent. *oleis* = potherbs.]

Bot.: Edible, entailed, esculent.

"From an herb and a few drops of oil, it becomes a kind of tree."—*Pliny. Medicines*, tract 1.

ô-lê-ô-s. *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: An island off the west coast of France, at the mouth of the river Charente, formerly in the possession of England.

ô-lê-ô-s. *s.* [See def.]

Law.: A celebrated code of maritime law compiled in France under the reign of Louis IX., about A.D. 1266. They derive their name from an unfounded notion that they were compiled by Richard I. of England while at anchor off Oléron. They were the foundation of most of the European maritime codes.

ô-lê-ô-s. *s. pl.* [Lat. *oleum*, from *oleum* = to smell, and *oleum* = to make.] To smell.

"There is much to be said
"There is much to be said"

ô-lê-ô-s. *s. pl.* [Lat. *oleum*, from *oleum* = to smell, and *oleum* = to make.] To smell.**ô-lê-ô-s.** *s. pl.* [Lat. *oleum*, from *oleum* = to smell, and *oleum* = to make.] To smell.**ô-lê-ô-s.** *s. pl.* [Lat. *oleum*, from *oleum* = to smell, and *oleum* = to make.] To smell.**ô-lê-ô-s.** *s. pl.* [Lat. *oleum*, from *oleum* = to smell, and *oleum* = to make.] To smell.**ô-lê-ô-s.** *s. pl.* [Lat. *oleum*, from *oleum* = to smell, and *oleum* = to make.] To smell.**ô-lê-ô-s.** *s. pl.* [Lat. *oleum*, from *oleum* = to smell, and *oleum* = to make.] To smell.**ô-lê-ô-s.** *s. pl.* [Lat. *oleum*, from *oleum* = to smell, and *oleum* = to make.] To smell.**ô-lê-ô-s.** *s. pl.* [Lat. *oleum*, from *oleum* = to smell, and *oleum* = to make.] To smell.**ô-lê-ô-s.** *s. pl.* [Lat. *oleum*, from *oleum* = to smell, and *oleum* = to make.] To smell.**ô-lê-ô-s.** *s. pl.* [Lat. *oleum*, from *oleum* = to smell, and *oleum* = to make.] To smell.**ô-lê-ô-s.** *s. pl.* [Lat. *oleum*, from *oleum* = to smell, and *oleum* = to make.] To smell.**ô-lê-ô-s.** *s. pl.* [Lat. *oleum*, from *oleum* = to smell, and *oleum* = to make.] To smell.**ô-lê-ô-s.** *s. pl.* [Lat. *oleum*, from *oleum* = to smell, and *oleum* = to make.] To smell.**ô-lê-ô-s.** *s. pl.* [Lat. *oleum*, from *oleum* = to smell, and *oleum* = to make.] To smell.**ô-lê-ô-s.** *s. pl.* [Lat. *oleum*, from *oleum* = to smell, and *oleum* = to make.] To smell.**ô-lê-ô-s.** *s. pl.* [Lat. *oleum*, from *oleum* = to smell, and *oleum* = to make.] To smell.**ô-lê-ô-s.** *s. pl.* [Lat. *oleum*, from *oleum* = to smell, and *oleum* = to make.] To smell.**ô-lê-ô-s.** *s. pl.* [Lat. *oleum*, from *oleum* = to smell, and *oleum* = to make.] To smell.**ô-lê-ô-s.** *s. pl.* [Lat. *oleum*, from *oleum* = to smell, and *oleum* = to make.] To smell.**ô-lê-ô-s.** *s. pl.* [Lat. *oleum*, from *oleum* = to smell, and *oleum* = to make.] To smell.**ô-lê-ô-s.** *s. pl.* [Lat. *oleum*, from *oleum* = to smell, and *oleum* = to make.] To smell.**ô-lê-ô-s.** *s. pl.* [Lat. *oleum*, from *oleum* = to smell, and *oleum* = to make.] To smell.**ô-lê-ô-s.** *s. pl.* [Lat. *oleum*, from *oleum* = to smell, and *oleum* = to make.] To smell.**ô-lê-ô-s.** *s. pl.* [Lat. *oleum*, from *oleum* = to smell, and *oleum* = to make.] To smell.**ô-lê-ô-s.** *s. pl.* [Lat. *oleum*, from *oleum* = to smell, and *oleum* = to make.] To smell.**ô-lê-ô-s.** *s. pl.* [Lat. *oleum*, from *oleum* = to smell, and *oleum* = to make.] To smell.**ô-lê-ô-s.** *s. pl.* [Lat. *oleum*, from *oleum* = to smell, and *oleum* = to make.] To smell.**ô-lê-ô-s.** *s. pl.* [Lat. *oleum*, from *oleum* = to smell, and *oleum* = to make.] To smell.**ô-lê-ô-s.** *s. pl.* [Lat. *oleum*, from *oleum* = to smell, and *oleum* = to make.] To smell.**ô-lê-ô-s.** *s. pl.* [Lat. *oleum*, from *oleum* = to smell, and *oleum* = to make.] To smell.**ô-lê-ô-s.** *s. pl.* [Lat. *oleum*, from *oleum* = to smell, and *oleum* = to make.] To smell.**ô-lê-ô-s.** *s. pl.* [Lat. *oleum*, from *oleum* = to smell, and *oleum* = to make.] To smell.**ô-lê-ô-s.** *s. pl.* [Lat. *oleum*, from *oleum* = to smell, and *oleum* = to make.] To smell.**ô-lê-ô-s.** *s. pl.* [Lat. *oleum*, from *oleum* = to smell, and *oleum* = to make.] To smell.**ô-lê-ô-s.** *s. pl.* [Lat. *oleum*, from *oleum* = to smell, and *oleum* = to make.] To smell.**ô-lê-ô-s.** *s. pl.* [Lat. *oleum*, from *oleum* = to smell, and *oleum* = to make.] To smell.**ô-lê-ô-s.** *s. pl.* [Lat. *oleum*, from *oleum* = to smell, and *oleum* = to make.] To smell.**ô-lê-ô-s.** *s. pl.* [Lat. *oleum*, from *oleum* = to smell, and *oleum* = to make.] To smell.**ô-lê-ô-s.** *s. pl.* [Lat. *oleum*, from *oleum* = to smell, and *oleum* = to make.] To smell.**ô-lê-ô-s.** *s. pl.* [Lat. *oleum*, from *oleum* = to smell, and *oleum* = to make.] To smell.**ô-lê-ô-s.** *s. pl.* [Lat. *oleum*, from *oleum* = to smell, and *oleum* = to make.] To smell.**ô-lê-ô-s.** *s. pl.* [Lat. *oleum*, from *oleum* = to smell, and *oleum* = to make.] To smell.**ô-lê-ô-s.** *s. pl.* [Lat. *oleum*, from *oleum* = to smell, and *oleum* = to make.] To smell.**ô-lê-ô-s.** *s. pl.* [Lat. *oleum*, from *oleum* = to smell, and *oleum* = to make.] To smell.**ô-lê-ô-s.** *s. pl.* [Lat. *oleum*, from *oleum* = to smell, and *oleum* = to make.] To smell.**ô-lê-ô-s.** *s. pl.* [Lat. *oleum*, from *oleum* = to smell, and *oleum* = to make.] To smell.**ô-lê-ô-s.** *s. pl.* [Lat. *oleum*, from *oleum* = to smell, and *oleum* = to make.] To smell.**ô-lê-ô-s.** *s. pl.* [Lat. *oleum*, from *oleum* = to smell, and *oleum* = to make.] To smell.**ô-lê-ô-s.** *s. pl.* [Lat. *oleum*, from *oleum* = to smell, and *oleum* = to make.] To smell.

ô-lê-ô-s. *s. pl.* [Lat. *oleum*, from *oleum* = to smell, and *oleum* = to make.] To smell.

sil, bō; pōst, jōw; oot, gell, ohorns, ghin, bench: go, gem, thin, this; sin, aq; expect, Xenophon, exist. ing
 cian, -tian = shan, -tion, -tion = shün; -tion, -tion = shün, -cioun, -tions, -cioun = shün, -bie, dic, bel del.

* 3. To neglect; to fail to profit by; to let slip. (*Shaksp.*: *Julius Caesar*, iv. 3.)

* 4. To neglect; not to attend to or care for.

"Therefore omit him not; hunt not his love."
Shaksp.: *Henry IV.*, iv. 4.

5. To leave out; not to mention or insert: as, To omit a word in a sentence.

om-ittance, *s.* [Eng. *omit*; -*ance*.] The act of omitting; omission, forbearance, neglect.

"But that's all one; omission is no quitance."
Shaksp.: *As You Like It*, iii. 5.

om-ittor, *s.* [Eng. *omit*; -*er*.] One who omits, neglects, or disregards.

m ma-strôph' ôs, *s.* [Gr. *ômma* (*omma*) = the eye, and *strôphô* (*strôphô*) = to twist.]

1. Zool.: Suggestifid Calamary; a genus of Tentaculid (q.v.). Body cylindrical, terminal fins large and rhombic; arms with two rows of suckers, sometimes an internal membranous fringe, tentacles short and strong, with four rows of cups. Pen, a shaft, with three diverging ribs, and a hollow conical appendix; length from one inch to nearly four feet. Fourteen recent species, from open seas of all climates.

2. Palaeont.: Singular pens of four species from the Oxford Clay, Solenhofen; one species from the Tertiary.

a ma tô phô' ôs, *s.* [Gr. *ômma* (*omma*), *ômbros* (*ommâros*) = an eye, and *phô* (*phô*) = a seal.]

Zool.: A genus of Phocidae, subfamily Stenonhynchinae, between which and Cystoderinae (*Amphipha* or *Rossia*), the sole species, possibly a connecting link. It was discovered during an expedition to the South Pole (1899) for a fact, which its specific name commemorates.

m nê i tÿ, * **om-ni' ô tÿ**, *s.* [Lat. *omnis* = all.] That which is essentially all; that which comprehends all; the Deity.

i ni' pÿ, *pref.* [Lat. *omnis* = all.] A prefix giving the widest possible extension to the word element of the word of which it is a component part.

m ni' ac-tive, *a.* [Pref. *omni*, and Eng. *active*.] Working in all places, universally active.

"He is everlastingly within creation's influence, all-comprehending and all-creating." — *Contemporary Review*, xiii. 37.

n-ni' bô nêv' ô lônco, *s.* [Pref. *omni*, and Eng. *benevolence*.] Benevolence or goodwill towards all.

"*Omnibenevolent* is a paradox."
Brooklyn Daily Book, xl. 3002.

nî bûs, *s.* [Lat. *nî* = for all, Lat. dat. pl. of *omnis* = all.]

I. Ordinary language:

1. In the same sense as II. 2.

2. The same as OMNIBUS-BOX (q.v.).

II. Technically:

1. *Glass-making*: A sheet-iron cover for tubes in a lehr or annealing-trunk, in order to prevent them from drafts of air.

2. *Vehicles*: A long four-wheeled vehicle to carry passengers; the seats being arranged on one side, the passengers facing, and the door at the rear. Commonly abbreviated to *bus*, established in Paris by a decree of Louis XIV. in 1662, and made to hold eight persons. Re-established, 1810. Introduced in London in 1829.

* **omnibus-box**, *s.* A large box in a theatre, being on the same level as, and having communication with, the stage.

i ni' cor-pôr' ô al, *a.* [Pref. *omni*, and *g. corporeus* (q.v.).] (See extract.)

"He is both incorporeal and omniscient, for there is nothing of anything which he is not." — *Chadworth's Intel. System*, p. 147.

i-ni' ôr-u-dite, *a.* [Pref. *omni*, and *g. eruditus*.] Learned in everything.

"That omniscient man." — *Southey The Doctor*, i. 107.

i-ni' ôr-i-ôis, *a.* [Lat. *omniformis* = all-sided, everywhere.] Of all kinds, various, or modes.

"Brought the confused shape of omniform atoms to that orderly symmetry of the world that now is." — *Chadworth's Intel. System*, p. 147.

* **om-ni' ôr-ôis**, *a.* [Lat. *omnis*, from *omnis* = all; *ôrô* = to bear, and Eng. adj. suff. -*ôis*.] Bearing or producing all kinds; all-producing.

* **om-ni' ôr-ôis**, * **om-ni' ôr-ôis**, *a.* [Lat. *omnis* = all, and *ôrô* = to make.] All-creating, all-forming.

"Silence, ye troubled waves, and thou deep, peace! said then th' omnific word; your discord hid."
Milton: *P. L.*, vi. 417.

* **om-ni' ôr-ôis**, *s.* [Lat. *omnis* = all, and *ôrô*, *pr. par. of ôrô* = to do.] Omnipotence; doing of all or any things.

"Mostly dextrous omnificence." — *Literary World*, Feb. 13, 1862.

* **om-ni' ôr-ôis**, *a.* [Lat. *omniformis*; *omnis* = all, and *ôrô* = form, shape.] Of all forms or shapes; having every shape.

"The living omniform sentry of the world." — *Berkley*, *Ser.*, § 241.

* **om-ni' ôr-ôis**, *i-tÿ*, *s.* [Eng. *omniform*; -*ity*.] The quality or state of being omniform. "Her self-essential omniformity."
Milton: *Song of the Saut*, vi.

* **om-ni' ôr-ôis**, *v.t.* [Lat. *omnis* = all, and *ôrô* (pass. *fic*) = to make.] To render universal; to make everything of.

"To magnify, or render omni-ly, his Lord and Master." — *Wood's Sermon*, iv.

* **om-ni' ôr-ôis**, *a.* [Lat. *omnis* = all, and *ôrô* = to make.] Of all kinds; containing all kinds.

* **om-ni' ôr-ôis**, *s.* [Lat. *omnis* = all; suff. -*graph* (q.v.).] The same as PANTOGRAPH (q.v.).

om-ni' ôr-ôis, *s.* [Pref. *omni*, and Gr. *ôrô* (*ôrô*) = a measure.] A surveying apparatus made public in September, 1864, by Eckhold, a German, to supersede chain-measuring. It consisted of a theodolite and a level, a telescope and a microscope. (*Hayden*.)

* **om-ni' ôr-ôis**, *s.* [Pref. *omni*, and Eng. *parent*.] Parent of all. (*Chadworth's Intel. System*, p. 12.)

* **om-ni' ôr-ôis**, *a.* [Lat. *omnis*, from *omnis* = all, and *ôrô* = to bring forth, to produce.] Bearing, producing or bringing forth all things; all-producing.

* **om-ni' ôr-ôis**, *s.* [Pref. *omni*, and Eng. *parity* (q.v.).] General equality; equality in every point or way.

* **om-ni' ôr-ôis**, *a.* [OMNIPARENT.] Producing all things; omniparent.

* **om-ni' ôr-ôis**, *a.* [Pref. *omni*, and Lat. *patiens*, capable.] Bearing or enduring everything, having power of unlimited endurance.

* **om-ni' ôr-ôis**, * **om-ni' ôr-ôis**, *a.* [Pref. *omni*, and Eng. *perception* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being omnipotent, unlimited perception.

"This omnipotent or omnipotent perception." — *Milton*: *Antioch*, l. 107.

* **om-ni' ôr-ôis**, *a.* [Pref. *omni*, and Eng. *perception* (q.v.).] Perceiving or able to perceive all things, having unlimited perception.

"An omnipotent omniscient, which it is to hear and see what we are able to." — *Milton*: *Antioch*, l. 107.

om-ni' ôr-ôis, * **om-ni' ôr-ôis**, *a.* [Pref. *omni*, and Lat. *potens* = power; Sp. & Port. *omnipotente*; Ital. *omnipotente*.]

1. The quality or state of being omnipotent, unlimited, infinite, and almighty power. (An attribute of God.)

"God uses not to proceed according to the rule of an absolute omnipotence." — *Sp. Hall*: *Sermon*, April 1, 1821.

2. Unlimited power over a particular thing.

"To vex by his own omnipotence supplies."
Ben Jonson: *Sophy*.

om-ni' ôr-ôis, *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *omnipotens*; *omnis* = all, and *potens* = powerful; Sp., Port., & Ital. *omnipotente*.]

A. As a collective:

1. Almighty; having unlimited or infinite power; all-powerful.

"He must needs have the power of all finite being; which is to be omnipotent." — *Wood*: *Cosmos*, *Sermon*, bk. i. ch. 1.

2. Having unlimited power over a particular thing.

"Oh, omnipotent love! how near the god drew to the completion of a poem!" — *Shaksp.*: *Merry Wives of Windsor*, v. 5.

* 3. Arrant, desperate.

"The most omnipotent villain that ever cried aloud to his fellow-men." — *Shaksp.*: *Henry IV.*, i. 2.

B. As a substantive (with the definite article): The Almighty, the Supreme Being.

"Boasting I could subdue Milton." — *P. L.*, iv. 86.

om-ni' ôr-ôis, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *omnipotens*; *omnis* = all, and *potens* = powerful.] In an omnipotent manner, with infinity or unlimited power.

"The Lord, omnipotently great."
Milton: *Samson Agonistes*, l. 107.

om-ni' ôr-ôis, * **om-ni' ôr-ôis**, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *omnis* = all, and *présent* = present.] Present in every place at the same time; universal presence, ubiquity. (An attribute of God.)

"He shall wait." — *Isaiah*: *Isaiah*, l. 40.

om-ni' ôr-ôis, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *omnis* = all, and *présent* = present.] Present in every place at the same time; universally present, ubiquitous.

"Each he omnipresent to perceive." — *Wood*: *Cosmos*, *Sermon*, bk. i. ch. 1.

* **om-ni' ôr-ôis**, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *omnis* = all, and *présent* = present.] Present in every place at the same time; universally present, ubiquitous.

"His omnipresent filling all things being an inseparable property of his divine nature." — *Wood*: *Cosmos*, *Sermon*, bk. i. ch. 1.

* **om-ni' ôr-ôis**, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *omnis* = all, and *présent* = present.] Present in every place at the same time; universally present, ubiquitous.

"The Lord of the universe, omnipresent with King of kings." — *Wood*: *Cosmos*, *Sermon*, bk. i. ch. 1.

* **om-ni' ôr-ôis**, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *omnis* = all, and *présent* = present.] Present in every place at the same time; universally present, ubiquitous.

om-ni' ôr-ôis, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *omnis* = all, and *présent* = present.] Present in every place at the same time; universally present, ubiquitous.

* **om-ni' ôr-ôis**, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *omnis* = all, and *présent* = present.] Present in every place at the same time; universally present, ubiquitous.

* **om-ni' ôr-ôis**, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *omnis* = all, and *présent* = present.] Present in every place at the same time; universally present, ubiquitous.

* **om-ni' ôr-ôis**, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *omnis* = all, and *présent* = present.] Present in every place at the same time; universally present, ubiquitous.

* **om-ni' ôr-ôis**, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *omnis* = all, and *présent* = present.] Present in every place at the same time; universally present, ubiquitous.

* **om-ni' ôr-ôis**, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *omnis* = all, and *présent* = present.] Present in every place at the same time; universally present, ubiquitous.

* **om-ni' ôr-ôis**, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *omnis* = all, and *présent* = present.] Present in every place at the same time; universally present, ubiquitous.

* **om-ni' ôr-ôis**, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *omnis* = all, and *présent* = present.] Present in every place at the same time; universally present, ubiquitous.

* **om-ni' ôr-ôis**, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *omnis* = all, and *présent* = present.] Present in every place at the same time; universally present, ubiquitous.

* **om-ni' ôr-ôis**, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *omnis* = all, and *présent* = present.] Present in every place at the same time; universally present, ubiquitous.

* **om-ni' ôr-ôis**, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *omnis* = all, and *présent* = present.] Present in every place at the same time; universally present, ubiquitous.

* **om-ni' ôr-ôis**, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *omnis* = all, and *présent* = present.] Present in every place at the same time; universally present, ubiquitous.

* **om-ni' ôr-ôis**, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *omnis* = all, and *présent* = present.] Present in every place at the same time; universally present, ubiquitous.

* **om-ni' ôr-ôis**, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *omnis* = all, and *présent* = present.] Present in every place at the same time; universally present, ubiquitous.

* **om-ni' ôr-ôis**, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *omnis* = all, and *présent* = present.] Present in every place at the same time; universally present, ubiquitous.

* **om-ni' ôr-ôis**, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *omnis* = all, and *présent* = present.] Present in every place at the same time; universally present, ubiquitous.

l. bô; pôt, jôw; cat, çall, çhorus, çhin, bonçh; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ap; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f an, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = shün. -ciou, -tion, -sion = shün. -hie, -die, &c. = bôl, döl.

(2) *All one*: Just the same; a matter of no consequence; as, it is *all one* to me what you do or say.

(3) *One day*:

(4) On a certain or particular day already past.

(5) On some future day; some day; at some future indefinite time.

"You shall one day find it."
Shakespeare: *Merry Wives of Windsor*, III, 2.

¶ *One* is largely used in composition, the meanings of the compounds being generally sufficiently obvious, as *one-arched*, *one-armed*, *one-eyed*, *one-handed*, *one-masted*, &c.

one-berry, s.

Bot.: *Puris quadrifida*.

one-blade, s.

Bot.: *Cuscutaria bryonia*.

one-horse, a.

1. *Lit.*: Drawn by a single horse.

"Severely disabled to her one-horse chair."
Jenny Lind: *Under the Pine Lady*.

2. *Fig.*: Insufficient, poor, mean, small, petty. (*Amer. Slang*)

one-ribbed, a.

Bot.: Having but one rib as in most leaves. [*Mikris*.]

one-sided, a.

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: Having only one side.

2. *Fig.*: Supporting or in favour of one side or party; partial, biased, unfair. As, a *one-sided* speech, a *one-sided* view, &c.

II. *Bot.*: Having all the parts turned one way, the stalk being twisted; unilateral, scind. Example: the flowers of *Antirrhinum*.

one-sidedly, adv. In a one-sided manner; unfairly, without regard to the rights or claims of both sides.

one-sidedness, s. The quality or state of being one-sided; partiality, bias.

one (as wūn), v. [*One*, *a.*] To make one; to cause to be one; to unite.

"To make one thing that is used in law."

"To make strong then when it is weak."

(*Chung*, I, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000, 1001, 1002, 1003, 1004, 1005, 1006, 1007, 1008, 1009, 1010, 1011, 1012, 1013, 1014, 1015, 1016, 1017, 1018, 1019, 1020, 1021, 1022, 1023, 1024, 1025, 1026, 1027, 1028, 1029, 1030, 1031, 1032, 1033, 1034, 1035, 1036, 1037, 1038, 1039, 1040, 1041, 1042, 1043, 1044, 1045, 1046, 1047, 1048, 1049, 1050, 1051, 1052, 1053, 1054, 1055, 1056, 1057, 1058, 1059, 1060, 1061, 1062, 1063, 1064, 1065, 1066, 1067, 1068, 1069, 1070, 1071, 1072, 1073, 1074, 1075, 1076, 1077, 1078, 1079, 1080, 1081, 1082, 1083, 1084, 1085, 1086, 1087, 1088, 1089, 1090, 1091, 1092, 1093, 1094, 1095, 1096, 1097, 1098, 1099, 1100, 1101, 1102, 1103, 1104, 1105, 1106, 1107, 1108, 1109, 1110, 1111, 1112, 1113, 1114, 1115, 1116, 1117, 1118, 1119, 1120, 1121, 1122, 1123, 1124, 1125, 1126, 1127, 1128, 1129, 1130, 1131, 1132, 1133, 1134, 1135, 1136, 1137, 1138, 1139, 1140, 1141, 1142, 1143, 1144, 1145, 1146, 1147, 1148, 1149, 1150, 1151, 1152, 1153, 1154, 1155, 1156, 1157, 1158, 1159, 1160, 1161, 1162, 1163, 1164, 1165, 1166, 1167, 1168, 1169, 1170, 1171, 1172, 1173, 1174, 1175, 1176, 1177, 1178, 1179, 1180, 1181, 1182, 1183, 1184, 1185, 1186, 1187, 1188, 1189, 1190, 1191, 1192, 1193, 1194, 1195, 1196, 1197, 1198, 1199, 1200, 1201, 1202, 1203, 1204, 1205, 1206, 1207, 1208, 1209, 1210, 1211, 1212, 1213, 1214, 1215, 1216, 1217, 1218, 1219, 1220, 1221, 1222, 1223, 1224, 1225, 1226, 1227, 1228, 1229, 1230, 1231, 1232, 1233, 1234, 1235, 1236, 1237, 1238, 1239, 1240, 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1246, 1247, 1248, 1249, 1250, 1251, 1252, 1253, 1254, 1255, 1256, 1257, 1258, 1259, 1260, 1261, 1262, 1263, 1264, 1265, 1266, 1267, 1268, 1269, 1270, 1271, 1272, 1273, 1274, 1275, 1276, 1277, 1278, 1279, 1280, 1281, 1282, 1283, 1284, 1285, 1286, 1287, 1288, 1289, 1290, 1291, 1292, 1293, 1294, 1295, 1296, 1297, 1298, 1299, 1300, 1301, 1302, 1303, 1304, 1305, 1306, 1307, 1308, 1309, 1310, 1311, 1312, 1313, 1314, 1315, 1316, 1317, 1318, 1319, 1320, 1321, 1322, 1323, 1324, 1325, 1326, 1327, 1328, 1329, 1330, 1331, 1332, 1333, 1334, 1335, 1336, 1337, 1338, 1339, 1340, 1341, 1342, 1343, 1344, 1345, 1346, 1347, 1348, 1349, 1350, 1351, 1352, 1353, 1354, 1355, 1356, 1357, 1358, 1359, 1360, 1361, 1362, 1363, 1364, 1365, 1366, 1367, 1368, 1369, 1370, 1371, 1372, 1373, 1374, 1375, 1376, 1377, 1378, 1379, 1380, 1381, 1382, 1383, 1384, 1385, 1386, 1387, 1388, 1389, 1390, 1391, 1392, 1393, 1394, 1395, 1396, 1397, 1398, 1399, 1400, 1401, 1402, 1403, 1404, 1405, 1406, 1407, 1408, 1409, 1410, 1411, 1412, 1413, 1414, 1415, 1416, 1417, 1418, 1419, 1420, 1421, 1422, 1423, 1424, 1425, 1426, 1427, 1428, 1429, 1430, 1431, 1432, 1433, 1434, 1435, 1436, 1437, 1438, 1439, 1440, 1441, 1442, 1443, 1444, 1445, 1446, 1447, 1448, 1449, 1450, 1451, 1452, 1453, 1454, 1455, 1456, 1457, 1458, 1459, 1460, 1461, 1462, 1463, 1464, 1465, 1466, 1467, 1468, 1469, 1470, 1471, 1472, 1473, 1474, 1475, 1476, 1477, 1478, 1479, 1480, 1481, 1482, 1483, 1484, 1485, 1486, 1487, 1488, 1489, 1490, 1491, 1492, 1493, 1494, 1495, 1496, 1497, 1498, 1499, 1500, 1501, 1502, 1503, 1504, 1505, 1506, 1507, 1508, 1509, 1510, 1511, 1512, 1513, 1514, 1515, 1516, 1517, 1518, 1519, 1520, 1521, 1522, 1523, 1524, 1525, 1526, 1527, 1528, 1529, 1530, 1531, 1532, 1533, 1534, 1535, 1536, 1537, 1538, 1539, 1540, 1541, 1542, 1543, 1544, 1545, 1546, 1547, 1548, 1549, 1550, 1551, 1552, 1553, 1554, 1555, 1556, 1557, 1558, 1559, 1560, 1561, 1562, 1563, 1564, 1565, 1566, 1567, 1568, 1569, 1570, 1571, 1572, 1573, 1574, 1575, 1576, 1577, 1578, 1579, 1580, 1581, 1582, 1583, 1584, 1585, 1586, 1587, 1588, 1589, 1590, 1591, 1592, 1593, 1594, 1595, 1596, 1597, 1598, 1599, 1600, 1601, 1602, 1603, 1604, 1605, 1606, 1607, 1608, 1609, 1610, 1611, 1612, 1613, 1614, 1615, 1616, 1617, 1618, 1619, 1620, 1621, 1622, 1623, 1624, 1625, 1626, 1627, 1628, 1629, 1630, 1631, 1632, 1633, 1634, 1635, 1636, 1637, 1638, 1639, 1640, 1641, 1642, 1643, 1644, 1645, 1646, 1647, 1648, 1649, 1650, 1651, 1652, 1653, 1654, 1655, 1656, 1657, 1658, 1659, 1660, 1661, 1662, 1663, 1664, 1665, 1666, 1667, 1668, 1669, 1670, 1671, 1672, 1673, 1674, 1675, 1676, 1677, 1678, 1679, 1680, 1681, 1682, 1683, 1684, 1685, 1686, 1687, 1688, 1689, 1690, 1691, 1692, 1693, 1694, 1695, 1696, 1697, 1698, 1699, 1700, 1701, 1702, 1703, 1704, 1705, 1706, 1707, 1708, 1709, 1710, 1711, 1712, 1713, 1714, 1715, 1716, 1717, 1718, 1719, 1720, 1721, 1722, 1723, 1724, 1725, 1726, 1727, 1728, 1729, 1730, 1731, 1732, 1733, 1734, 1735, 1736, 1737, 1738, 1739, 1740, 1741, 1742, 1743, 1744, 1745, 1746, 1747, 1748, 1749, 1750, 1751, 1752, 1753, 1754, 1755, 1756, 1757, 1758, 1759, 1760, 1761, 1762, 1763, 1764, 1765, 1766, 1767, 1768, 1769, 1770, 1771, 1772, 1773, 1774, 1775, 1776, 1777, 1778, 1779, 1780, 1781, 1782, 1783, 1784, 1785, 1786, 1787, 1788, 1789, 1790, 1791, 1792, 1793, 1794, 1795, 1796, 1797, 1798, 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, 1804, 1805, 1806, 1807, 1808, 1809, 1810, 1811, 1812, 1813, 1814, 1815, 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820, 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824, 1825, 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977,

A. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To act; to perform work; to exercise power or strength, physical or mechanical.

* Nature and grace must operate uniformly; even as excitation operates uniformly upon matter. — *Forbes, Biol.*

2. To have or produce a desired result or effect; to act. [II. 1.]

* The plain convincing reason operates on the mind both of a learned and ignorant as long as they live. — *Sage.*

II. Technically:

1. Med.: To act or produce a certain effect on the human system.

2. Surg.: To perform an operation upon a human body.

* B. Transitive:

1. To effect; to produce or accomplish as an agent; to cause.

2. To work; to set or keep in operation or activity.

ôp-êr-ât-îc, *ôp-êr-ât-îc-â-l, a. [Eng. *operat.*, *i* connect, and suff. *-ic*, *-al*.] Pertaining to opera; designed for or appropriate to opera; resembling opera.

ôp-êr-â-tion, *ô-per-a-ci-on, s. [Fr. *opération*, from Lat. *operari* (genit. *operantis*) = work, from *operari*, pa. par. of *operor* = to work, to operate (q.v.); Sp. *operación*; Ital. *operazione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act or process of operating; the exertion of power or strength, physical, mechanical, or mental, as power, action.

* This is the way, as in all other operative arts, the end must direct the conduct. — *Dr. James Watson, Med.*

2. Action; power or quality of producing a desired effect or result; mode or power of acting; active qualities; as, the *operation* of a machine.

3. An effect or result produced; influence.

* That false fruit
Far other operation first displays it.
— *Milton, P. L., l. 102.*

4. A series of acts or processes in experiments, process, manipulation, as, *operation* in chemistry.

II. Technically:

1. Math.: Something to be done, generally some transformation to be made upon quantities, which transformation is indicated either by rules or by symbols.

* The very quantities which we should otherwise have to calculate by long and tedious operations. — *Wallis, Algebra, ch. 1, § 2.*

2. Mil. & Naval: The carrying out of preconcerted plans by regular movements; a series of military or naval movements.

* In war every operation is from the greatest to the smallest, ought to be under the absolute direction of the mind. — *Dr. James Watson, Med.*

3. Surg.: An act performed by a properly qualified person upon a human body, either with the hand or by means of an instrument, for the purpose of healing the part operated on, or of restoring it to its normal condition.

* Charles II. had so much kindness for him, as to send for a surgeon in Paris to perform the operation. — *Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, vol. III, ch. 1.*

ôp-êr-â-tivo, a. & s. [Fr. *operatif*; Sp. & Ital. *perativo*.]

A. As an adjective:

1. Having the power of acting or of exerting force, physical, mechanical, or moral; having forcible agency; active in producing results or effects.

* The operative strength of a thing may continue the same. — *Smith, Harmony, vol. VI, ser. 1.*

2. Efficient, effective; producing effects; having influence.

* Your little man promises now efficient and operative your looking about dealing with your Majesty. — *Bacon, To the Lord Keeper, Sept. 2, 1551.*

* 3. Practical; worked or earned on by mechanical or manual power, as opposed to mental or intellectual work, an *operative* art. (See example under *ôp-êr-â-tion*, I. 1.)

B. As a noun:

A skilled workman; an artisan, a mechanic.

* **ôp-êr-â-tivo-ly, adv.** [Eng. *operative*, *-ly*.] In an operative manner.

* If... the art of the shipwright were in the timber itself, *operatively* and *effectually*, it would there act just as nature doth. — *Cudworth, Intel. System, p. 155.*

ôp-êr-â-tôr, s. [Lat., from *operatus*, pa. par. of *operor* = to work, from *opus* (genit. *operis*)

= work; Fr. *opérateur*; Sp. *operador*; Ital. *operatore*.]

1. Ord. Lang.: One who or that which operates or produces an effect.

* Chemical and other accidental discoveries have been made, besides and beyond and without the intention of the operator. — *Hall, Orig. of Mankind, p. 10.*

2. Surg.: One who performs an operation upon the human body, either with the hand or by means of instruments.

* **ôp-êr-â-tôr-y, s.** [Eng. *operat(-ory)*.] A laboratory. (Concog.)

ôp-êr-ou-lar, a. [Lat. *operosus* (genit. *operosi*); Eng. suff. *-ous*.] Pertaining to or having an operation; operant.

ôp-êr-ou-lâr-î-a, s. [Lat. *operosella* = a cover, a lid, so named from the operculate calyx.]

* Bot.: The typical genus of the family Opercularidae (q.v.). They are pretty plants, several of which are cultivated in Britain.

ôp-êr-ou-lâr-î-dœ, s. pl. [Lat. *opercularia* (genit. *opercularium*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idœ*.]

* Bot.: A family of Onchomaceae, tribe Coffree.

ôp-êr-ou-lâ-ta, s. pl. [Neut. pl. of Lat. *operosus*, pa. par. of *operor* = to furnish with a cover, *operosus* = a cover.]

* Zool. & Paleont.: A section of Palaeontiferous Gastropoda; the shell is closed by an operculum. There are two families, Cyclophoridae and Atrypidae. Early fossil species from the Eocene of France.

ôp-êr-ou-lâ-tœ, ôp-êr-ou-lâ-tœ-dœ, a. [Lat. *operosulus*, from *operor* = to furnish with a cover. The same as *ôp-êr-ou-lâr-î-a*.] Specific, in botany, used to describe a calyx which is united into a kind of cap or lid, which falls off entire. Example, Eucalyptus.

ôp-êr-ou-lî-form, a. [Lat. *operosum* = a lid, and *forma*.] Lid-shaped. Having the form of a lid or cover.

ôp-êr-ou-lî-nœ, s. [Lat. *operositas* (genit. *operositatis*); fem. sing. adj. suff. *-nœ*.]

* Paleont.: A genus of Echinoderm family Nematostele. The spind operculations are all visible. It occurs in the Upper Cretaceous, but abounds in the Eocene of Southern Europe and of Africa.

ôp-êr-ou-lûm, s. [Lat., from *operor* = to shut, to close.]

1. Arch.: The piece of construction in the vaulting between the two divisions of the base of a column.

2. Botany:

(1) Gen.: A lid, as of the petal in Nepenthes.

(2) Spec.: The lid closing the jaws, the jaw, or stomodaeum in insects.

3. Zool.: One of a chain of broad flat bones forming the gill cover in osseous fishes.

4. Zool.: In many of the Gastropoda, a cartilage, horny, or fibrous plate, secreted by the metapleural and serving to close the aperture of the shell when the animal is retracted. The Portuguese sea-turtle stampes. The term is also applied to a lid which closes the shell of the water centropods of Echinus and Vertebra, and of the lid of certain eggs.

ôp-êr-ê-tâ, s. [Ital., dimin. of *opera*.]

* Music: A short opera, or musical drama of a light character.

ôp-êr-ôse, *ôp-êr-ôse, a. [Lat. *operosa*, from *operor* (genit. *operantis*) = work; Ital. & Sp. *operoso*.] Laborious; full of or afflicted with labour, trouble, and tediousness.

* All these *operose* proceedings were adopted by one of the most celebrated French in the field of history. — *Hurley, French Revolution.*

ôp-êr-ôse-ly, adv. [Eng. *operose*; *-ly*.] In an operose manner.

ôp-êr-ôse-nœs, s. [Eng. *operose*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being operose; laboriousness.

* God and nature do things every where in the most frugal and convenient way, and with the least operosities. — *Cudworth, Intel. System, p. 672.*

* **ôp-êr-ôse-ly-ty, s.** [Lat. *operositas*, from *operosus* = operose (q.v.).] Laboriousness; great labour or trouble; operosiveness.

* There is a kind of *operosity* in sin. — *Sp. Ball, Select Thoughts, 66.*

* **ôp-êr-ôse, a.** [Lat. *operosus*.] Laborious, operose.

* Written language, as it is more operose, so it is more digested and is permanent. — *Balden, On Speech.*

* **ôp-êr-tâ-nœ-ôse, a.** [Lat. *operatus*, from *operio* = to shut, to close.] Secret, hidden, private.

* **ôp-ê-tide, *ope-tyde, s.** [Eng. *ope*, and *tide*.] Early spring; open tide.

* God guides and our moderate and reasonable politics, there is an *operida* by his allowance as well as a lent. — *Sp. Ball, Sermon in Lent, 1611.*

ôph-i-, pref. [Ophi-].

ôph-i-a-sis, s. [Gr. *ôphis* (genit. *ôphidos*) = a hill, place on the head of serpentine or wind-egg form. (Galen).]

* Pathol.: (See etym.).

ôph-i-b-ô-lûs, s. [Pref. *ophi-* and Gr. *βόλος* (bolos) = a throw with a casting net.]

* Zool.: A genus of snakes, family Colubridae. Comes (U.S. *Geog. Survey* (1876), vol. V) enumerates three species. *Ophibolus getuli* is the King snake of America, a deadly foe of the rattlesnake, which it overcomes and devours. An equal antipathy exists between it and the Moccasin snake, on which account the King snake is protected in the Southern States.

ôph-i-çeph-â-lûs, s. [Ophioccephalus.]

ôph-i-clædo, s. [Fr. *ophi-clide* (lit. = key serpent), pref. *ophi-*, and Gr. *κλεις* (klaus, genit. *κλειδος*) = a key.]

* Music: A wind instrument of metal, invented to supersede the serpent in the military bands. It consists of a wide coiled tube, resembling in a bell like that of a horn, having ten centres with keys, and a mouthpiece like that of the serpent. There are two

sorts of ophi-clædes, alto and bass. The bass ophi-clæde is written on the F-clef, and its compass is three octaves, and extends from B₁ on the third space below the bass staff, to E₅ on the third space of the treble staff. They are in two keys, C and B₁. The alto ophi-clæde has a compass similar in extent to that of the bass instrument, but starting from a whole one octave higher. The instrument is made of brass, as its name implies, and is therefore but rarely heard. The double-bass ophi-clædes are in C and F, a fifth below the common bass ophi-clædes in C and B₁. The amount of breath required to play double-bass ophi-clæde will probably prove a general adoption.

ôph-id-êr-pê-tôn, s. [Gr. *ôphion* = a little snake, and *êrpeton* (genit. *êrpetos*) = reptile.]

* Paleont.: A genus of Labyrinthodont from the Coal Measures. Prof. Muller placed them in his group Anisoptera.

ôph-id-î-a, s. pl. [Gr. *ôphis* (genit. *ôphidos*) = a little snake.]

1. Zool. Snakes; an order of the class Reptilia, which is placed by Prof. Huxley in the division Sauripectora (q.v.). The body is always cylindrical and veriform, covered with horny scales, but without a bony skeleton. Vertebrae procoelous, with rudimentary transverse processes. They have no sternum, pectoral arch, forelimbs, or scapula; nor, as a rule, are traces of hinder limbs present, though they occasionally occur, as in Python (q.v.). Hooked conical teeth are always present, anchored with the jaw. [Peters, 1845.] The order is preeminently tropical, the species rapidly diminishing as the distance from the Equator increases, and which ceasing before the Arctic or Antarctic Circle is reached. The classification is not fixed. According to Wallace, the order contains twenty-five families. There is another and natural division into three sub-orders: (1) Thanatophidia (Venomous Snakes), with two groups, Proteroglyphi and Solenoglyphi, (2) Colubiformes (Innocuous Colubiform Snakes), and (3) Typhlopidae (Blind Snakes).

2. Paleont.: First found in the Eocene of Sheppey, others from Miocene of Germany.



ôte, ôit, ôire, amidst, what, ôall, ôather: wô, wôt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre: pine, pît, ôire, ôir, marine; gô, pôl, or, wêre, wôlf, wôrks, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, ôur, ôâle, ôûll; trý, ôyrian. æ, œ = ô; ey = â; qu = kw.

sil, boy; pou, jow; cat, yell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gom; thin, this; sin, ap; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing.
-cian, -tian = -shan. -tion, -sion = -shün. -ciens, -tions, -sions = -shüs. -bie, -die, &c. = bel, del.

ôph-thal-môt-ô-mỹ, *s.* [Prof. *ophthalmo-*, and (*tr. rous*) (*tomé*) = a cutting.]

1. *Anat.*: The dissection of the eye.

2. *Surg., &c.*: The extirpation of the eye.

ôph-thal-mỹ, *s.* [OPHTHALMIA.]

ô-pl-âm-mô-nô, *s.* [Eng. *opiate*, and *ammonia* (*in*).]

Chem.: $(C_{10}H_7O)_2N$. Diopiamylamide.

An amide of opianic acid, obtained by gently heating opianic acid with ammonia. It forms a pale yellow crystalline powder, insoluble in cold water, unaltered by dilute acids, but slowly decomposed by potash into potassium opianate and ammonia.

ô-pi-an-ô, *s.* [Eng. *opiate* (*tr.*) -*ô*.]

Chem.: A salt of opianic acid.

ô-pi-âne, *s.* Eng. & *s.* *opium* (*tr.*); suff. -*ane*.]

Chem.: The same as NAPIOPING (*q.v.*)

ô-pi-an-ô, *s.* [Eng. & *s.* *opium* (*tr.*); suff. -*ô*.]

Derived from nareotine.

opianic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{10}H_7O_4$. Produced by the oxidation of nareotine by the action of sulphuric acid and binoxide of manganese. It crystallizes in thin colourless prisms, having a bitter taste and slight acid reaction. It dissolves easily in boiling water, alcohol, and ether, melts at 140° , and by oxidation is converted into hemipanic acid. It forms crystallizable salts. The lead salt, $(C_{10}H_7O_4)_2PbO_2$, forms shining transparent crystals, which melt at 150° , and begin to decompose at 180° .

opianic ether, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{10}H_7O_3$. Obtained by heating opianic acid with absolute alcohol, and distilling it off in a sealed tube. It crystallizes from alcohol in lustrous, brilliant white needles, with a bitter taste, easily soluble in alcohol and ether, and melts at 92° .

ô-pi-an-ô, *s.* [Eng. *opium* (*tr.*); suff. -*ô*.]

Chem.: A base resinous narcotic, found by Hanbury in Egyptian opium. Its existence, distinct from nareotine, is doubtful.

ô-pi-an-ô, *pref.* [OPIANIC.] (See compound.)

opiano sulphurous acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{10}H_7SO_4$. A transparent crystalline mass, possessing acid properties, obtained by evaporating a solution of opianic acid in sulphurous acid. It forms crystalline salts with the carbonates of barium and lead.

ô-pi-an-ô, *s.* [Eng. *opium* (*tr.*); suff. -*ô*.]

Chem.: $(C_{10}H_7O)_2$. The hypothetical radical of opianic acid.

ô-pi-âne, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *opiate* (*tr.*); suff. -*âne*.]

Entered in the Glossary to Holland's translation of Pliny (1616), as if then of recent introduction into English.]

A. As substantive:

I. Literally:

1. A medicine, compounded with opium, and of a thicker consistence than syrup, a soft electuary.

2. A medicine compounded with opium, and having the quality of inducing sleep or rest; a narcotic.

"A pillow, which, like opiate, is prepared, to induce sleep." *Young, Night Thoughts*, v. 6.

II. *Fig.*: Anything which has the power or quality of inducing rest or inactivity; anything which dulls sensation, whether mental or physical, or which relieves uneasiness or irritation.

"The whole with kindly opiate measure."

Brooke, Jerusalem Delivered, II.

B. As adjective:

1. *Lit.*: Causing or inducing sleep; soporific, narcotic, somniferous.

"An anodyne or opiate quality resultant of the *lith*." *Abraham, On Heat*.

2. *Fig.*: Causing rest or inactivity; soothing.

"Hercules, or his opiate rod." *Milton, P. L.*, XI, 133.

ô-pi-âne, *s.* [OPIMATE, *s.*]

1. *Lit.*: To mix with opium.

2. *Fig.*: To lull to sleep.

"Opia all her active powers to rest."

Pope, Epist. to T. Levenard.

ô-pi-âne, *s.* [O. Fr.] Opium.

"With narcotics and opic of Thebes fine."

Chaucer, O. T., I, 171.

ô-pi-ân-ô, *a.* [Lat. *opifer*, from *ops*, gent. *opis* = help, aid, and *fero* = to bring.]

Bringing help or aid.

ô-pi-ân-ô, *s.* [Lat. *opifera*, from *ops* = work, and *fero* = to do.] Workmanship, handiwork. (*Butley*.)

ô-pi-ân-ô, *s.* [Lat. *opifex*, gent. *opifeis*, from *ops* = work, and *fero* = to do.] One who executes any work; a workman, an artificer.

"There is an infinite distance between the poor mortal artist and the almighty *opifex*." *Bentley*.

ô-pi-ân-ô, *a.* [Lat. *opimus*.] Plentiful, rich, excellent.

"Great and *opime* profusions and dignities." *H. More, Antiquities*, II, c. 1, § 4.

ô-pi-ân-ô, *a.* [Lat. *opaculus*, from *opaculo* = to opine, to think; Sp. *opaculo*, Ital. *opaculo*.]

1. That may or can be opined or thought.

"That which is soundly and *opaculo*." *P. Holland, Plutarch*, p. 26.

2. Open to question or doubt; doubtful.

"The matter is doubtful and *opaculo*."

Chaucer, Romance of the Rose.

ô-pi-ân-ô, *s.* [Eng. *opaculo* (*tr.*); suff. -*ô*.]

One who forms an opinion.

"The opinions of the party were according to the nature of the *opaculo*." *Fluckiger, Remains of Paganism*, p. 26.

ô-pi-ân-ô, *s.* [Lat. *opaculo*, from *opaculo* = to opine, to think; Sp. *opaculo*, Ital. *opaculo*.]

Obstinate or still in opinion; opinionated.

"Be not *opaculo*, must men be factious." *Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra*, p. 102.

ô-pi-ân-ô, *s.* [Eng. *opaculo* (*tr.*); suff. -*ô*.]

One who holds an opinion.

"Which commonly carries these *opaculo*." *Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra*, p. 102.

ô-pi-ân-ô, *s.* [Eng. *opaculo* (*tr.*); suff. -*ô*.]

One who holds an opinion.

"Which commonly carries these *opaculo*." *Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra*, p. 102.

ô-pi-ân-ô, *s.* [Eng. *opaculo* (*tr.*); suff. -*ô*.]

One who holds an opinion.

"Which commonly carries these *opaculo*." *Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra*, p. 102.

ô-pi-ân-ô, *s.* [Eng. *opaculo* (*tr.*); suff. -*ô*.]

One who holds an opinion.

"Which commonly carries these *opaculo*." *Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra*, p. 102.

ô-pi-ân-ô, *s.* [Eng. *opaculo* (*tr.*); suff. -*ô*.]

One who holds an opinion.

"Which commonly carries these *opaculo*." *Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra*, p. 102.

ô-pi-ân-ô, *s.* [Eng. *opaculo* (*tr.*); suff. -*ô*.]

One who holds an opinion.

"Which commonly carries these *opaculo*." *Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra*, p. 102.

ô-pi-ân-ô, *s.* [Eng. *opaculo* (*tr.*); suff. -*ô*.]

One who holds an opinion.

"Which commonly carries these *opaculo*." *Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra*, p. 102.

ô-pi-ân-ô, *s.* [Eng. *opaculo* (*tr.*); suff. -*ô*.]

One who holds an opinion.

"Which commonly carries these *opaculo*." *Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra*, p. 102.

1. Obstinate or still in adhering to one's opinion; opinionated.

2. Imagined; not proved.

"In a mass of *opaculo* an artist test; take the silver in *opaculo* crown of gold." *Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra*, p. 102.

ô-pi-ân-ô, *s.* [Eng. *opaculo* (*tr.*); suff. -*ô*.]

Obstinate or still in adhering to one's opinion.

"The first obstacle to good counsel is pertinacity or *opaculo*." *Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra*, p. 102.

ô-pi-ân-ô, *s.* [Eng. *opaculo* (*tr.*); suff. -*ô*.]

One who adheres obstinately or dogmatically to his opinion.

"I tried to end his days in a mean condition, as it is pity but all such *opaculo* should." *Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra*, p. 102.

ô-pi-ân-ô, *s.* [Eng. *opaculo* (*tr.*); suff. -*ô*.]

Obstinate or still in adhering to one's opinion.

"The party still *opaculo* the election for very many days." *Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra*, p. 102.

ô-pi-ân-ô, *s.* [Eng. *opaculo* (*tr.*); suff. -*ô*.]

Obstinate or still in adhering to one's opinion.

"The party still *opaculo* the election for very many days." *Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra*, p. 102.

ô-pi-ân-ô, *s.* [Eng. *opaculo* (*tr.*); suff. -*ô*.]

Obstinate or still in adhering to one's opinion.

"The party still *opaculo* the election for very many days." *Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra*, p. 102.

ô-pi-ân-ô, *s.* [Eng. *opaculo* (*tr.*); suff. -*ô*.]

Obstinate or still in adhering to one's opinion.

"The party still *opaculo* the election for very many days." *Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra*, p. 102.

ô-pi-ân-ô, *s.* [Eng. *opaculo* (*tr.*); suff. -*ô*.]

Obstinate or still in adhering to one's opinion.

"The party still *opaculo* the election for very many days." *Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra*, p. 102.

ô-pi-ân-ô, *s.* [Eng. *opaculo* (*tr.*); suff. -*ô*.]

Obstinate or still in adhering to one's opinion.

"The party still *opaculo* the election for very many days." *Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra*, p. 102.

ô-pi-ân-ô, *s.* [Eng. *opaculo* (*tr.*); suff. -*ô*.]

Obstinate or still in adhering to one's opinion.

"The party still *opaculo* the election for very many days." *Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra*, p. 102.

ô-pi-ân-ô, *s.* [Eng. *opaculo* (*tr.*); suff. -*ô*.]

Obstinate or still in adhering to one's opinion.

"The party still *opaculo* the election for very many days." *Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra*, p. 102.

ô-pi-ân-ô, *s.* [Eng. *opaculo* (*tr.*); suff. -*ô*.]

Obstinate or still in adhering to one's opinion.

"The party still *opaculo* the election for very many days." *Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra*, p. 102.

ô-pi-ân-ô, *s.* [Eng. *opaculo* (*tr.*); suff. -*ô*.]

Obstinate or still in adhering to one's opinion.

"The party still *opaculo* the election for very many days." *Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra*, p. 102.

ô-pi-ân-ô, *s.* [Eng. *opaculo* (*tr.*); suff. -*ô*.]

Obstinate or still in adhering to one's opinion.

"The party still *opaculo* the election for very many days." *Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra*, p. 102.

bên, bô; pôt, jôw; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist, ph = f. -cian, -tian = shên. -tion, -sion = shùn; -tion, -sion = shùn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shùn. -ble, -dile, &c. = bôl, döl.

ball, boy, pout, fort; eat, fall, elbow, chin, bench; go, gum; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist, ph - f.
-cian, -tian = -shien. -tien, -stien = -shün; -tlen, -stien = -shün. -cleus, -tious, -stous = -shü. -bia, dia, &c. = bpl, de'

šite, šit, šire, amidst, whāt, šāll, father; wē, wēt, hōre, camel, hār, thäre: pine, pīt, širā, šir, marine; gō, pōt, ex, wōre, wēt, wōrk, whā, sōn; mūte, wūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūā, šāll: trī, Syrian. a. e. = ā: ay = ā: qu = kw.

- ô rân-y lous neus**, s. [*Fr. oratione, -arum.*] The quality or state of being oracular or oracular; oracularness.
ôr-ân-gô (a as I), s. [*Fr.*] A storm; a tempest.
 "From them that rage of lack-lust -- South, *Reason*,
 p. 62.
o rân-gloûs, a. [*Fr. oratoire.*] *Stately.*
 "Whose early life may have been rather *oratoire*.
 -- *The Idler*. *Admirer*, ch. 1, 1831.
ôr-âl-sôn, s. [*Fr. from Lat. oratione*, s. w. of, of *oratio* = a prayer, from *or* = to speak, to pray.] A prayer; a verbal supplication; oral worship. (Now written *orison* (l.v.))
 "At dead of night said to oration."
 Love. *Reverie*, p. 109.
ôr-âl, a. [*Fr., from Lat. or (genit. oris) = the mouth.*]
 1. *Oral*, *lingual*: Uttered or delivered by the mouth; verbal; spoken, not written.
 "Oral recitals and the silent heart."
 Deputy, ch. 11, 1841.
 Whisper, ch. *Excursion*, bk. 1.
 2. *Local*: Connected with the mouth; situated near the mouth.
 "*Then* *thrust* *usually* *into* *the* *local* *mouth*."
 Harley and Frost. *A Tale*, p. 194.
oral-pleading, s.
 Law: Pleading by word of mouth in presence of the judges. This practice was superseded by written pleading in the reign of Edward III.
ôr-âl-lý, *adv.* [*Eng. word: ly*].
 1. In an oral manner; by word of mouth; in words, not by written communication; verbally.
 "*The faith of the Jews was not delivered to them orally*."
 Fitzroy. *Rules of Faith*, ch. 13, p. 4.
 2. With us, or through the mouth; by means of the mouth.
 "*Not readily tradable to so great a distance*."
 Agnes. *Bible*. *Orig. of Ireland*.
ô-rang, s. [*ORANG-UTAN*.]
orang-utan, orang-utan, orang-outang, s.
 Zool. *A non-volant*, the *Mias* of the Dyaks. The name by which it is known in England is Malay, and signifies "the wild man of the wood." It is a dumb, stolid animal, but possessed of great strength. Wallace (*Malay Archipelago*, ch. 19) says it at he was told by a Dyak chief that "the animal dare attack it, but the chief fib and the problem. He was a knave, the *orangoût* by many strength, standing up, it, pulling up its jaws and tearing up its throat. If a python attacks a mias, he seizes it with his hands, and then bites it, and soon kills it. The mias is very strong, there is no other animal in the jungle so strong as he." These animals are now confined to the swampy forests of Sumatra and Borneo. Their height has been variously stated, but, according to Wallace (loc. cit.), "we have not the most reliable evidence of the existence of Orang in Borneo more than four feet two inches high." The legs are very short, the arms as long as forearm, reaching to the ankle when the animal is placed in an erect position. The hair is long, rusty brown, with a decidedly red tinge, the face dark grey, and with small, pale, pug-nativeness, the hair falling over the forehead and backward over the neck; it is long on the limbs, with a downward direction on the upper, and an upward on the lower arm. There are neither cheek pouches nor a tail, and the eyes are covered with hair. The males have a long beard, and the semimales develop warty protuberances on each side of the face. Hence some authorities have discriminated two species, but Dr. Silliman considers these to be merely varieties. (Silliman.) The resemblance to man in appearance is greatest in the females and in young animals. The head of a baby Orang is not very different from that of an average European child; but in the adult the muzzle is as well-marked a feature as in the canine. The Orang is arboreal, and forms a sort of nest or shelter among the trees. It never walks erect unless when using its hands to support itself by branches overhead or when attacked. Representations of its walking with a stick are entirely imaginary.

bôl, bôy; pôt, jôz; oot, ôll, chorus, chin, bench; go, gam; tîin, thî; sin, sê; expect, Xenophon, exist. -tân, -tân = shên. -tiou, -tiou = shîn. -tiou, -tiou = shûn. -elous, -tiens, -siens = shün. -bie, -die, &c. = bei dei.

* **or-a-tor-i-an, a. & s.** [Eng. *oratory*; *an-*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Rhetorical; like an orator.

"In an oratorian way."—*North Examen*, p. 100.

2. Belonging to the Congregation of the Oratory of St. Philip Neri, to the French Oratory, or to any Congregation of a similar name.

B. As substant. A member of any of the Congregations mentioned under A. 2, especially of the Oratory of St. Philip Neri. [ORATORY, ¶.]

"The great Oratorian has feelings as quick as his intellect is deep."—*Dublin Review*, July, 1876, p. 202.

or-a-tor-i-o-al, a. [Eng. *oratory*; *o* connect., and suff. *-al*.] Pertaining to an orator or oratory; befitting or necessary for an orator; rhetorical.

or-a-tor-i-o-al-ly, adv. [Eng. *oratorially*; *-ly*.] In an oratorical manner; like an orator.

* **or-a-tor-io, s.** [ORATORY.]

or-a-tor-i-ō, s. [Ital. an oratory, an oratorio, from Lat. *oratorius* = belonging to prayer; *oratorius*.]

1. *Ord. Long.*: An oratory, a place of worship, a chapel.

2. *Musical*: A composition for voices and instruments illustrating some subject taken directly from scripture or paraphrased upon some theme in sacred history. The music consists of symphonies or overtures, airs, recitatives, duets, trios, choruses, &c., with accompaniments for orchestra or organ.

or-a-tor-i-ō-s, a. [Lat. *oratorius*, from *orator*.] Oratorical, rhetorical.

or-a-tor-i-ō-s-ly, adv. [Eng. *oratoriously*; *-ly*.] In an oratorical manner; rhetorically.

"Nor do they oppose things of this nature argumentatively, or launch out in 'oratorical'—*Sp. Wall Contemp.*—*Artistic and Rhetoric*, vol. 1, p. 100.

or-a-tor-ize, v. t. [Eng. *oratorize*; *-ize*.] To act the orator, to harangue.

"Mr. Pickwick oratorized, and the crowd shouting."—*Dickens*, *Pickwick*, ch. xxi.

or-a-tor-y, or a tor io, s. [Fr. *oratoire*, from Lat. *oratorius*, neut. sing. of *oratorius* = belonging to prayer, i. e. the 2nd and 3rd senses from Lat. *orator* (see *orator*); (the art) of speaking; Sp. & Ital. *oratorio*, *oratorio*.]

1. A place for prayer or worship; a chapel, esp. one for private devotion.

"Don make an orator and an oratory."—*Chaucer*, *P. 7*, l. 1507.

2. The art of speaking in public in an eloquent and effective manner; the art of an orator; the art of speaking according to the rules of rhetoric.

"The former... laid the greatest weight of his oratory upon the strength of his arguments; the latter, to their understanding and reason."—*Swift*, *Letter to a Young Clergyman*.

3. The exercise of eloquence in oral discourse; speech; oration; eloquence; eloquent language.

"This enabled the promoters to declare that the oratory excited enthusiasm, and that the resolutions were passed by acclamation."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 12, 1872.

4. Orators collectively.

"Men divinely taught, and better teaching Than all the orators of Greece and Rome."—*Milton*, *P. L.*, l. 200.

¶ (1) *Oratory of St. Philip Neri*:

Church Hist.: A congregation of priests, without vows, but agreeing to a rule of life founded by St. Philip Neri, about the middle of the sixteenth century, and approved by Gregory XIII. in 1575. The objects of the institute are mission work and education. St. Philip took a deep interest in England, but his first house in this country was founded by Cardinal (then Dr.) Newman at Mary Vale Old (Scott), in 1847, and he still (1887) retains its position as superior of the Oratory at Birmingham. The evening exercises of the oratory consist of plain earnest sermons, with vernal hymns. Many of the Oxford men who "went over" became members of this congregation.

(2) *Oratory of the Immaculate Conception*:

Church Hist.: A congregation founded at Paris in 1832 by M. Pétetot, cure of St. Roch, and M. Grétry. The members have the same rule as the defunct French Oratory, whose rule they follow. [¶ (8).]

(3) *The French Oratory*:

Church Hist.: A congregation of priests

founded at Paris in 1611 by Cardinal de Béaulieu. Their aims were to deepen devotion, to promote professional studies, and to spread an ecclesiastical spirit among the clergy. (Addis & Arnold.)

* **or-a-trōss, or-a-trix, s.** [Lat. *oratrix*, fem. of *orator*.]

1. *Ord. Long.*: A female orator.

"I saw Louis's oratrix plead boldly to thee."—*Warner*, *Albion England*, bk. ii, ch. ix.

2. *Law*: A female plaintiff or complainant in a bill in chancery.

or-a-vitz-ite, s. [From Oravitz(a), Hungary, where found; suff. *-ite* (from *it*).]

Min.: An amorphous mineral occurring in nodules. Hardness, 2 to 2.5; sp. gr. 2.61; lustre, wax-like, unctuous. Compos.: a hydrated silicate of aluminum, with some zinc. Found with calamine (q.v.).

orb (1), s. [Fr. *orbe*, from Lat. *orbem*, accus. of *orbis* = a circle, an orb; Ital. & Sp. *orbe*.]

I. Ordinary Language

1. A circle, a sphere, a globe, a ball, a spherical body.

"A mighty caisson of water enclosed in the bowels of the earth, conceals an orb of light in the interior or central pole."—*Woodward*, *Atl. Atl.*

2. The eye-ball; the eye.

"A drop seems both queen and the orb."—*Orlando*, act i, sc. i.

3. A circular body, as a wheel.

"Of his new chariot roll as with the wind."—*Milton*, *P. L.*, vi, 500.

4. A circle, a circuit, a ring; the sphere in which a star moves; the orbit described by a heavenly body.

"Astronomy... framed to their earth's green tracks and rays, and a warbling engine of orbs though no such things were."—*Milton*.

5. A celestial body.

"By all the operation of the orb."—*Shakespeare*, *Learn*, I, i.

6. The earth.

"The orb below as hush'd as death."—*Shakespeare*, *Titus*, I, i.

7. A sphere of action; a region.

"He gazed upon that orbity."—*Johnson*, *Warwick*, I, i.

8. A period or revolution of time.

"He circled by full orb."—*Milton*, *P. L.*, v, 500.

II. Technical:

1. *Astron.*: One of the hollow and transparent globes or spheres, enclosed one within another and concentric, which were conceived by ancient astronomers to carry with them the planets in their revolutions. That in which the sun was placed was called the *orbis in ceteris*, or *orbis orbis*.

2. *Arch.*: A boss or knob of stone, flowers, or other ornaments in cornices.

3. *Her.*: A globe encircled bearing a cross, a mound (q.v.).

"Presented with the Bore, the eye and the orb."—*Woodward*, *Atl. Atl.*, ch. x.

orb fish, s. [ORBIS.]

orb (2), s. [Fr. *orb*, from Lat. *orbis* = bent, curved, deformed.]

Arch.: A medieval term for a blank or blank with lower round.

orb, v. t. & i. [ORB (1), s.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To form into a circle; to roll.

"That our longness... a thousand eyes... of glory and delight."—*Milton*, *Paradise Lost*, bk. i, l. 1.

2. To encircle, to surround, to enclose.

"Orbit in a circle."—*Milton*, *Antony*, I, i.

B. Transitive: To be formed into an orb; to assume the appearance of an orb.

"Orb into the perfect star."—*Longfellow*, *St. Nicholas*, l. 15.

* **orb' ate, a.** [Lat. *orbatus*, pa. par. of *orbare* = to bereave.] Bereaved, childless, fatherless.

* **or-ba-tion, s.** [Lat. *orbatio*, from *orbatus*, pa. par. of *orbare*.] Privation of children or parents; privation generally.

"How did the distressed women wring their hands for this woe!"—*Sp. Wall Contemp.*; *Elphinstone*, *India*, bk. i.

orb'd, a. [Eng. orb (1); *-d*.]

1. Having the form of an orb; circular, round, spherical.

"Fit well his helm, grips fast his orb'd shield."—*Milton*, *P. L.*, vi, 500.

¶ Still used as the second element in the compound full-orbed, applied to the moon.

2. Encircled, surrounded.

"Gold was the beam the wheels were orb'd with gold."—*Addis*, *And.*, *M. M. M. M. M.*

* **orb' ic, orb' ic al, orb' ick, a.** [Eng. orb (1), s.; *-ic, -al, -ick*.] Spherical, circular.

"How the body of the orb' ick frame."—*From tender lady's eye's long beam*.

Bacon, *Pan of Nature*.

* **orb' i-ole, s.** [Lat. *orbiculus*, dimin. of *orbis* = an orb.] A little orb, globe, sphere, or ball.

"Such watery orb' icles young boys do blow."—*O. Fletcher*, *Christ's Triumph on Earth*.

or-bio-y-lā, s. [A fem. form of *orbiculus* (q.v.).]

Zool. & Palæont.: The name given by Sowerby to the minute graptolite called by Lamarck *Dicella* (q.v.).

or-bio-y-lar, a. [Lat. *orbicularis*, from *orbiculus*, dimin. of *orbis* = an orb; *Fr. orbiculaire*.] Having the form of an orb; spherical, circular.

"Parted by the emerald beads."—*His quadrature, from the orb' ular world*.

Milton, *P. L.*, x, 500.

* **orbicular-bone, s.**

Anat.: A name formerly given to the orbicular process (q.v.) which in man is really a separate bone.

orbicular-leaf, s.

Bot.: A leaf perfectly circular, as the leaf of *Calyculia orbicularis*.

orbicular-ligament, s.

Anat.: A ligament connecting the head of the radius with the small sigmoid cavity of the ulna. Called also the annular ligament.

orbicular-muscles, s. pl.

Anat.: Two muscles: (1) *orbicularis oris*, an orbicular muscle with concentric fibres around the orifice of the mouth; called also *pharyngeal*; (2) *orbicularis palpebrarum*, a thin circular muscle surrounding the fissure between the eyelids, closing their surface, and spreading when they are closed.

orbicular-process, s.

Anat.: The epiglottic bone of childhood, which in the adult becomes flattened and flattened at the end of the long process of the incus, and articulates with the stapes.

or-bio-y-lar-ly, adv. [Eng. *orbicularly*; *-ly*.] From an orb; spherical, or circular in form; spherically, circularly.

* **or-bio-y-lar-ness, s.** [Eng. *orbicularity*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being orbicular, spherical, circularity.

* **or-bio-y-lā-tz, s. pl.** [Neut. pl. of Lat. *orbicularis*, = orbicular, circular.]

Zool.: A section of Brachyurous Crustaceans having the carapace globular, orbicular, or oval, and always very small.

or-bio-y-lā-to, a. & s. [Lat. *orbicularis*, from *orbiculus*, dimin. of *orbis* = an orb (q.v.); *Fr. orbiculaire*, Ital. *orbicolare*.]

A. As adj.: Made into or having the form of an orb; spherical, or circular.

B. As subst.: That which is orbicular; specif. a thing having a figure, the vertical section of which is oval, and the horizontal section circular.

or-bio-y-lā-tēd, a. [Lat. *orbiculatus*.] The same as *orbicular*. [A. (q.v.).]

or-bio-y-lā-tē-ly, adv. [Eng. *orbicularly*; *-ly*.] In an orbicular manner.

Bot.: So as to be nearly orbicular.

orbiculate-depressed, a.

Bot.: Spherical, except that it is depressed at the top.

* **or-bio-y-lā-tion, s.** [Lat. *orbiculatio* = orbiculation (q.v.).] The quality or state of being orbiculate.

"It might have been more significantly called orbiculation, seeing this construction makes it a circle, but this a sphere."—*Milton*, *Paradise Lost*, bk. i.

or-bio-y-lā-nā, s. [Lat. *orbicularia*, fem. sing. adj. suff. *-ia*.] From the circular form of the shell.

Zool.: A genus of Foraminifera. *Orbicularia* is found in sea sand.

1, boy; pōt, 1671; cat, poll; chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. lan, -lan = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = shūn. -ous, -tious, -sious = shūn. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

or-bis-q-lia, *s.* [Lat., dimin. from *orbis*.]

Botany:

1. An appendage of a flower, forming a thick solid mass, covering over the ovarium, and adhering to the stamens, as in *Stapechia*.
2. (Pl.): The circular bodies found in the cup of a *Nidulata*.

*** or-bis, a.** [ORBIT.]

or-bit-la, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from *orbis*.] [ORBIT.]

Bot.: The scutellum of the lichenaceous genus *Canor*.

*** or-bis, s.** [Lat. = a circle.]

Ichthy.: *Chirocentrus orbis*, a fish without scales, but with a prickly skin. It inhabits the Indian seas, and is unfit for food.

or-bit, s. [Lat. *orbis* = a track, a course, from *orbis* = an orb (q.v.); Fr. *orbite*; Ital. & Sp. *orbita*.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II. 2.

"In such a manner that the planets revolve in orbits almost circular." -- *Newton's Phil. Nat. Phil.*, bk. 1, ch. 1.

2. A small orb.

"It is the inside orbit of an eye." -- *Young's Satires*, v.

II. Technically:

1. Anat.: The bony cavity in which the eye is situated.

2. Astron.: The path of a primary planet in its revolution round the sun, or of a secondary one in its revolution round the primary.

3. Oculist.: The skin which surrounds the eye of a bird.

orbit-sweeper, s.

Astron.: An instrument invented by Airy, to follow the inclined path of a comet or planet. It resembles a German quadrant, the polar axis of which is of greater length than usual, and which works for some distance at its upper end in a tubular bearing.

or-bit-al, * or-bit-q-al, a. [Eng. *orbit*; *-al, -al*.] Pertaining to an orbit.

There are orbital bones and foramina, also an orbital arch, nerve, plate of ethmoid bone, and process of palate bone.

*** or-bit-ar, a.** [Eng. *orbit*; *-ar*.] The same as ORBITAL (q.v.).

or-bit-ar-y, a. [Eng. *orbit*; *-ary*.] Connected with or surrounding the orbit.

or-bi-tō-lia, s. pl. [Lat. *orbis* = a circle, and *telos*, pl. of *telos* = a web.]

Zool.: In the arrangement of Walckenaer a section of *Artemia* (true *Nauplius*), spreading webs of a regular and open texture, either orbicular, or spiral, and remaining in the middle or on one side to catch their prey. Type, *Epeira* (q.v.).

or-bi-tōid-ia, s. [Lat. *orbis* = a wheel-track, an orbit, and *-ia*, *-oides* (cf. *orbis*) = form, from the irregularity of the shell.]

Palaeont.: A genus of Nautilitidae, found in the Nummulitic Limestone. The shell is of a conical type. It commences in the upper conical neck, and becomes very abundant in the Eocene of the United States, the West Indies, &c.

or-bi-tō-lī-tēs, s. [Lat. *orbis* = an orbit, and Gr. *lithos* (*lithos*) = stone.]

Zool. & Palaeont.: A genus of Foraminifera akin to *Orbitulus*, but with larger chambers.

or-bit-ō-sphen-oid, a. [Eng. *orbit*; *-o* connect., and *sphen-oid*.]

Compar. Anat.: A term applied to the lower wings of the sphenoid bone; part of the third cranial segment, corresponding with the *ala minor* or process of Ingrassias in man, &c., always forming the back of the orbit. (*Huxley*.)

*** or-bit-q-al, a.** [ORBITAL.]

*** or-bit-q-ar-y, a.** [Eng. *orbit*; *-ary*.] Of or pertaining to an orbit; orbital.

*** or-bi-tū-da, s.** [Lat. *orbis*, from *orbis* = bereaved.] Privation of children or parents; oration, orbiy.

or-bit-q-lid-ō-g, s. pl. [Dimin. of Lat. *orbis* = an orbit, and Gr. *alidos* (*alidos*) = form.]

Zool.: A family of Non perforated Foraminifera, with compact, porcellaneous, calcareous tests.

*** or-bi-tū, * or-bi-tū, s.** [Fr. *orbite*, from Lat. *orbis*, accus. of *orbis*, from *orbis* = bereaved.] The same as ORBITAL (q.v.).

"Old age and infirmity, as *orbis* is bereaved, were those two things that outdid him." -- *Sp. Hall's* *History of England*, i.

orb-like, a. [Eng. *orb* (1), *s.*, and *-like*.] Resembling an orb.

or-by-lī-nq, s. [Dimin. of Lat. *orbis* = a ring, a circle, from the globular test or shell.]

Zool.: A genus of Foraminifera, like a small perforated sphere. Found abundantly in the Globigerina ooze off the coast of Portugal, &c. Best known species, *Orbitina moneta*.

*** orb-y, * orb-lā, a.** [Eng. *orb* (1), *s.*; *-y*.] 1. Resembling an orb; orblike, circular, round.

"It smote Atrides orbly target." -- *Chapman's Homer*, *Ulysses*.

2. Revolving.

"Orbs hoarse." -- *Chapman's Homer*, *Ulysses*.

*** oro, * orb, s.** [Lat. *oro*, a marine animal, perhaps the grampus.] A marine animal, not clearly identified. It may be the grampus, or, as suggested by Naies, the narwhal. "The haunts of seas and ore." -- *Milton's P. L.*, bk. 3, l. 538.

or-og, s. [Lat. [ORC].]

Zool.: Grampus, Killer-whale; a genus of Delphinidae, with nine species, from the northern and southern oceans. The face is short and rounded, the dorsal long and fat, pectorals very large, nearly as broad as long.

Or-ō-dī-an, a. & s. [From a promontory in Citharus, called by Ptolemy *Orōdē*.]

A. As a q. Pertaining or relating to the Oracles of Orishy Islands.

B. As a s. A native or inhabitant of the Orishy Islands.

or-ca-nōto, s. [ORCHASTR.]

or-gē-in, s. [Altered from *orchis*.]

Chem.: $C_2H_4NO_2$. Lichen red. Present in the orchid of composites, and prepared from them by the action of oxygen and vapour of ammonia. Hydrochloric acid precipitates it from red flocks. It dissolves in alcohol to a deep scarlet solution gives a violet-red colour with fixed alkalis, and is decomposed by the action of zinc and hydrochloric acid.

or-cē-lā, s. [Mod. Lat., dimin. Lat. from *orchis* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A genus of Delphinidae, with two species, from the Ganges and the Irrawaddy. The head resembles that of the East Whale (*Delphinus orca*) and porpoise-like fins are present.

or-cha-nōt, or ca-nōto, s. [Fr. *orchanette*.] Bot.: The same as ALKANET (q.v.).

or-cha-ard, * or-cha-ard, * ort-cha-ard, s.

[A *s.* = orchard, *orchard*, *orchard*, *orchard* = a walled yard, or yard of vegetables; cogn. with *hort*, *horticulture* = a garden of herbs, from *hort* (Latin *hortus*) = herb, and *orchard* = a yard or garden; Dan. *orchard* = a garden of herbs, from *ort* = herbs, and *gard* = yard of garden, Sw. *orchard*, from *ort*, and *gård*, Goth. *orchard*.] [GARDEN, WORK, YARD.]

1. A garden of any kind, especially one for vegetables or herbs.

"Neither is fast orchard fruitful, which under shade of wooden walls, hath methinks plagues for an inheritance." -- *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night*, Act 1, sc. 2.

2. An enclosed plantation of fruit trees, especially of apples, pears, plums, and cherries; a garden for the cultivation of fruit-trees; a collection of fruit-trees.

"Planting of orchards is very profitable, as well as pleasurable." -- *Barrow's Addition to Villagers*.

orchard-grass, s.

Bot.: *Thurleya glomerata*.

orchard-house, s. A glass-roofed house, with sloping roof, in which fruit-trees, too delicate to be exposed to the open air, are cultivated by means of artificial heat.

orchard-oriole, s.

Ornith.: *Emberiza opulenta*, the Boho'-link. [ORIOLE.]

or'-chard-ing, s. [Eng. *orchard*; *-ing*.] The cultivation of orchards. (*Encyclop. Sylva*.)

*** or'-chard-ist, s.** [Eng. *orchard*; *-ist*.] A cultivator of orchards; a grower of fruit-trees. "However expert the orchardist may be, much will depend on soil." -- *Frank's Adelphi Society*, vol. 10.

or'-chard-man, s. [Eng. *orchard*, and *man*.] One who owns or rents orchards for the purpose of fruit-growing. (*Athenaeum*, Oct. 21, 1885, p. 542.)

*** or'-chat, s.** [ORCHASTR.]

or-phē-lā, s. [ARPHIL.] (See compound.)

orchella-wood, s.

Bot.: Various species of *Rocella* used in dyeing. [ROCELLA.]

*** or-chō-sōg-rā-phū, s.** [Gr. *ὄρχος* (*orchos*) = dancing, and *γραφία* (*graphia*) = writing, to describe; Fr. *orchestre graphique*.] A treatise upon dances or dancing.

*** or-ches-ter, s.** [ORCHESTRA.]

or-chōs-tōg, s. [Gr. *ὄρχος* (*orchos*) = a dancer.]

Bot.: A genus of Curculionidae, founded by Illiger. Hind femora increase in salient, anterior eleven jointed. They are leaf-miners, and the larva of *Orchostoma* is said to eat the leaves of *Chlorophytum*.

or-chōs-trā, * or-ches-ter, * or-ches-

trō, s. [Lat. *orchestra*, from Gr. *ὄρχησθαι* (*orchesthai*) = to dance; Fr. *orchestre*; Ital. *orchestra*; Sp. *orquesta*.]

1. In Greek and Roman times, the circular area, marked by the *orchestra*, which bounded the stage in front of the first row of the ascending seats. In Greek theatre this space was always occupied by the chorus. In Roman comedy there was a chorus; and in Roman tragedies, the chorus and the *orchestra* were part of the stage itself, the whole of the *orchestra* being reserved for the spectators.

2. In modern theatres, &c. (1) The whole of the raised or level area, placed in modern theatres in front of the stage, the collection of instruments, the compass, and quality of tone which it takes a full band. Their position is determined from the latter part of the French century, so that it is now a distinct instrumental body, before the stage, and wholly separated.

or-chēs-tral, a. [Eng. *orchestra*; *-al*.] Of or pertaining to an orchestra; orchestral.

It is to be performed by an orchestra.

or-chēs-trā-tion, s. [Eng. *orchestra*.] The arrangement of an orchestra; orchestration.

"The orchestration of *orchestration*" -- *Encyclop. Brit.*, Jan. 15, 1885.

*** or-ches-tre, s.** [ORCHESTRA.]

or-chēs-tris, s. [Eng. *orchestra*; *-is*.] Pertaining to an orchestra; orchestral.

*** or-chēs-trī-nō, s.** [Ital.]

Mus.: A mechanical musical instrument, shaped like a piano-forte, and with a keyboard. The notes were produced by friction of a circular bow upon the strings.

*** or-chēs-trī-ōn, s.** [ORCHESTRA.]

Mus.: An obsolete musical instrument resembling a portable organ. It was used by the Abbe Vogler about 1780.

or-chid, s. sēn. [From Lat. *orchis*, dim. of *orchis*.]

A. As a substantive:

1. *Sing.:* A plant of the genus *Orchis*, the order Orchidaceae, or the alliance Orchidales.

2. *Pl.:* Lindley's name for the Orchidaceae (q.v.).

B. As a q. Of or pertaining to an orchid, or orchid flowers. (*Lindley's Veg. Kingd.* (ed. 3rd), p. 884.)

or-chi-dā-q-s, or-chid-ō-s, s. pl. [Lat. *orchis*, genit. *orchidis*; fem. pl. with suff. *-aceae*, *-oideae*.]

Bot.: Orchids; the typical order of the alliance Orchidales. It consists of perennial herbs or shrubs, with fibrous, fasciculated

ōte, ōt, ōre, amidst, whāt, ōll, father: wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thērē: pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whā, sēn; mūtē, ōūh, cūrē, quātē, cūr, rālē, fālī: trī, sīrian. *s.*, *ce* = *ē*; *ey* = *ē*; *qn* = *kw*.

II. MIL. On duty; as, an *orderly* sergeant.

B. As adv. According to due order or method; duly, regularly.

"But, *orderly* to end where I began."

Shakspeare, Hamlet, III. 2.

C. As substantive:

1. A private soldier or non-commissioned officer who attends upon a superior officer to carry orders, messages, etc.

"Two *orderlies* were appointed to watch the palace."

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., ch. xxi.

*2. A man employed to keep the public streets clean by sweeping.

"The *orderlies* keep the streets free from mud in winter and dust in summer." *Mayhew, London Labour & London Poor, I. 204.*

orderly book, s.

MIL. A book in which the orderly sergeants enter general and regimental orders. There is one for each company.

orderly officer, s.

MIL. The officer on duty for the day; the officer of a corps whose turn of duty it is to superintend its internal economy, cleanliness, food, etc.

orderly room, s.

MIL. A room set aside in a barracks in which the administrative work is carried on. It usually communicates with the adjutant's office, and in it the prisoners are settled with by the commanding officer, the regimental orders are issued to the sergeants, and other official business is conducted.

orderly system, s. The system of keeping the streets of a town clean by means of *orderlies*; strict orderly system.

or-din-a-bil-i-ty, s. [Eng. *ordinaire*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being *ordinaire*; capability of being used or appointed.

"An *ordinaire* is a great doctor of our church excepted it that he, a machine, fitness, and due disposition toward the obtaining it." *Sp. Bull. North, 90.*

or-din-a-ble, a. [As if from a Lat. *ordinabile*, from *ordinare* = to ordain (q.v.).] Capable of being ordained or appointed.

"Yet it is not *ordinabile* or applicable to the use or benefit of the man that knows them." *Hale, Orig. Juris, p. 5.*

or-din-al, *or-din-all, a. & s. [Fr. *ordinal*, from Lat. *ordinarius*, from *ordo*, genit. *ordinis* = order; Sp. *ordinal*, It. *ordinale*.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Long.* Denoting order or succession, as, first, second, third, &c.

"Using the ordinal number, as such, and not for the ordinal *order*." *Chambers, Gram., ch. iii.*

2. *Ord. Science.* Of or pertaining to an order; comprehending families and, usually, genera; though sometimes a genus is so abundant that it constitutes a family, and even an order, of itself.

B. As substantive:

1. A number denoting order or succession.

2. A book containing the forms for making, naming, and consecrating bishops, priests, & deacons; an order, a ritual.

*3. A book containing forms, rubrics, or offices of any kind.

"He hath, after close of hand,

Assigned out in special

Donner, C. 4. vii.

or-din-al-ism, s. [Eng. *ordinal*, *-ism*.] The quality or state of being ordinal.

din-an-ge, *or-dyn-an-ge, s. [O. Fr. *denance* (Fr. *ordination*), from *ordner* (Fr. *ordonner*) = to ordain; Sp. *ordenanza*; Ital. *ordinanza*. Originally *ordenance* and *ordenance* but different ways of spelling the same word.]

*1. Order, orderly disposition or arrangement. (*Synonym:* F. Q., IV. III. 8.)

*2. Order, rank, degree.

"When one but of my *ordenance* stood up."

Shakspeare, Coriolanus, III. 3.

*3. Ordinance, canon.

"Lave and womey vailliance of France,

shall chide your lawless and return your woe."

In second accent to his *ordenance*.

Shakspeare, Henry IV., II. 4.

4. An established rule, custom, rite, or

enjoy; an observance commanded.

"By custom and the *ordenance* of times"

Shakspeare, Henry IV., II. 4.

5. Often used among Presbyterians for the

ordinals; as, To administer the *ordenance*

baptism.

6. A rule established or ordered by authority; a law, edict, or statute; a decree or dispensation of the Divine Being or of fate.

"The total *ordenance* and will of God."

Compter, Task, 1. 742.

*6. The act of establishing, forming, or setting in order; foundation.

"The works were made perfect at the *ordenance* [a foundation] of the world." *Hebrews, I. 10.*

*7 (1) *Ordinance of the Forest:* A statute, 32 and 34 Edward I., in relation to matters and causes of the forest.

(2) *Ordinance of Parliament:* A temporary Act of Parliament.

(3) *Self-denying Ordinance:* [SELF-DENYING.]

or-din-and, s. [Lat. *ordinandus*, fut. pass. part. of *ordinare* = to ordain (q.v.).] A candidate for ordination; one who is about to be ordained or admitted to holy orders.

***or-din-ant, a. & s.** [Lat. *ordinans*, pres. part. of *ordinare* = to ordain (q.v.).]

A. As adv. Ordaining, appointing, regulating (*Shakspeare, Hamlet, V. 2.*)

B. As subst. One who ordains, a bishop

who confers orders.

***or-din-ar, a.** [Fr. *ordinaire*.] Ordinary.

or-din-ar-i-ty, *or-din-ar-i-ly, a. [Eng. *ordinaire*, *-ly*.]

1. In an ordinary manner; according to

established or settled rules or method.

2. Usually, generally, commonly; in most

cases.

"A form and person more than *ordinarily* comely."

Overton, N. 8.

or-din-ar-y, *or-din-ar-ly, *or-din-ar-ye, a. & s. [Fr. *ordinaire*, from Lat. *ordinarius*, from *ordo*, genit. *ordinis* = order; Sp. & Ital. *ordinario*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Established, settled, regular, customary, according to established rule or order.

2. Usual, common, frequent, habitual.

"Those fits

Are with his highness very *ordinaire*."

Shakspeare, Henry IV., IV. 4.

3. Such as may be found or met with at any time; not distinguishable from others by any special mark or feature; not out of the common; hence, often applied to something rather inferior or mediocre; commonplace.

"The most *ordinaire* machine [clock or watch] should be full of the hours, but the most elaborate should not point out the minutes and seconds and all the small, intricate differences of time." *Home, House, p. 1. 183.*

4. Plain, not handsome.

B. As substantive:

1. *Ordinary Language:*

*1. The mass, the general body, the generality.

"I see no more in you

Than in the *ordinaire* nature of a man."

Shakspeare, As You Like It, II. 5.

2. Something *ordinarily* used; something

in ordinary or common use.

3. A meal prepared for all comers, as distinguished from one especially ordered for a particular person or persons; a repast.

"[He] for his *ordinaire* gave us leave,

For what his eyes could see."

Shakspeare, As You Like It, II. 5.

4. An eating house where meals are served to all comers; a place where there is a fixed price for each meal.

"On the market-day we dined at an *ordinaire*."

Arnold, A Year of It, ch. xiii. (1838).

*5. A settled place or use for public worship

"Common" = a used that ordinary or form of

service. *Palmer, Church History, III. 1. 24.*

II. Technically:

1. *Her.* An heraldic term indicating an addition to a coat of arms. The ordinaries proper are nine in number, viz., the chief, pale, bend, bend sinister, fess, bar, chevron, cross, and saltire. The name is also applied to the lesser ordinaries or sub-ordinaries, such as the gyron, pile, orle, tressure, &c.

2. *Law:*

(1) *Civil Law:* A judge who has authority to take cognizance of causes in his own right, and not by deputation.

(2) *Common or Canon Law:* An ecclesiastical judge; one who has ordinary and immediate jurisdiction in ecclesiastical matters. In the Anglican Church the bishop is the ordinary of his own diocese, and the two

archbishops are the ordinaries of their respective provinces.

"He had, as supreme *ordinaire*, put forth directions, charging the clergy of the establishment to abstain from touching in their discourse on controverted points of doctrine." *Macaulay, Hist. Eng., ch. vi.*

3. *Navy:*

* (1) The establishment of persons employed to take charge of government ships when laid up in harbor.

(2) The state of a ship, out of commission, and laid up in charge of officers. A ship in ordinary is one laid up under the charge of the master attendant.

* (1) *In ordinary:* In constant and actual service, as, a chaplain or physician in *ordinary* to the Queen.

(2) *Judge ordinary:*

Sets Law: The sheriff of a county.

(3) *Lord ordinary:*

Sets Law: In the Court of Session the title given to the judge before whom a cause depends in the outer house.

(4) *Lord ordinary on the bills:*

Sets Law: The judge who officiates weekly in the bill-chamber of the Court of Session.

* (5) *Ordinary of assizes and sessions:* A deputy of the bishop appointed to give criminals their neck-verse (q.v.).

(6) *Ordinary of Newgate:* The chaplain of the prison of Newgate, who attends on condemned prisoners to prepare them for death.

(7) *Ordinary of the Mass:*

Roman Liturgy: The part of the mass which precedes and that which follows the Canon.

ordinary conveyances, s. pl.

Law: Those kinds of transfer which are entered in to between two or more persons without an assurance in a superior court of justice.

ordinary seaman, s.

Naut. A sailor competent to perform the ordinary or common duties, but who has not been sufficiently long at sea to be qualified to be rated as an able seaman.

***or-din-ar-y ship, s.** [Eccles. *ordinaire*, *-ship*.] The state, position, or office of an ordinary.

***or-din-at, a.** [ORDINATE, a.]

***or-din-ate, s.** [ORDINATION, s.] To appoint, to ordain, to designate.

The *ordinate* was originally, all that they gave of gifts to be used in holy purposes. *Sp. Bull. North, ch. viii. 30.*

or-din-ate, *or-din-at, *or-dyn-ate, a. & s. [Lat. *ordinatus*, pres. part. of *ordinare* = to ordain (q.v.).]

A. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Temp.* Regular, well regulated, temperate. (*Chambers, C. T., p. 169.*)

2. *Geom.* (See extract.)

"Ordinate figures are such as have all their sides and all their angles equal." *Ray, in the circle.*

B. As substantive:

Geomet. (geom.): The ordinate of a point is one of the elements of a figure, by means of which the position of a point is determined with respect to fixed straight lines, taken as co-ordinate axes. The ordinate of a point is a diameter of a circle section is the distance of the point from that diameter, measured on a line parallel to a tangent drawn at the vertex of the diameter. The ordinate to a diameter is equal to half the chord through the point which is bisected by the diameter. [CO-ORDINATE, s.]

***or-din-ate-ly, *or-dyn-ate-ly, a.** [Eng. *ordinate*, *-ly*.]

1. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In a regular or methodical manner; in due order.

"I will *ordinately* treat of the two species of a publick war." *See F. B. G. The Government, bk. ch. ii.*

2. Temperately, properly, duly. (*Chambers, The Poetical Works.*)

II. *Geom.* In the manner of an ordinate.

or-din-a-tion, s. [Lat. *ordinatio*, from *ordinare*, pres. part. of *ordinare* = to ordain (q.v.).] Fr. *ordination*; Sp. *ordinacion*; Ital. *ordinazione*.]

1. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of disposing or arranging in

boy; pént, jént; ent, gell, oherna, phin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ap; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
in, -tian = shén, -tion, -sion = shún, -tion, -sion = zhún. -ious, -tious, -sious = shiú, -ble, -dile, &c = bel, del.

regular order; the state of being disposed in regular order; order, arrangement.

"Cyrene disposed his troops like his armies in regular ordination."—*Armenia: Guardian of Cyrus.*

2. In the same sense as II.

"The French refused from preaching you restrain, because you judge their ordination vain."—*Arden: Hunt & Panther, 1, 107.*

3. The state of being ordained or appointed; settled or established order or tendency.

II. Ritual:

1. *Roman*: The act of conferring the sacrament of order. Women are incapable of being validly ordained (1 Cor. xiv. 34; 1 Tim. ii. 11, 12). Ordination is, in the normal course of things, conferred by bishops, but abbots may confer minor orders on their subjects. Temporary letters are necessary if a man is to be ordained for a diocese other than that in which he was born, and he must have legitimate and sufficient title (q.v.). Ordination to sacred orders, according to the general law of the Church, can only take place on the Saturdays in the four Ember weeks, on the fifth Saturday in Lent, or on Holy Saturday, and always during mass. Minor orders (q.v.) can be conferred at general ordinations, and also on any Sunday or holiday, not necessarily during mass. The Council of Trent (sess. xxiii., can. 8, *de Ref.*) enjoins that sacred orders should be publicly conferred in the cathedral or in one of the principal churches of the diocese, in the presence of the canon, but canon law sanctioned a departure from the practice when a reasonable cause exists. Regulars are usually ordained in their monasteries. [ORDERS, s. II.]

2. *Anglican*: Strictly speaking, the term ordination is used only of priests, deacons being "made," and no lower order being recognised. Order is not a sacrament in the Anglican Church, though there is more than a tendency on the part of High Churchmen to recognise it as such, and the Rev. Orly Shipley (*Gloss. Eccles. Terms*, s. v. *Ordination*) says, "The ordination of priests has generally been counted among the five lesser sacraments of the Church." [ORDERS, s. II. (2).] Ordinations are held on the Sundays following the four Ember seasons, and the canonical interstices are observed. [INTERSTICES, s. 5.]

3. *Presbyterian*: Ordination by laying on the hands of the Presbytery is required before a probationer obtains the full status of a minister. It is not conferred unless he have received a call as pastor or an appointment as a missionary. Elders are ordained by the Session.

**or-din-a-tive*, *a.* [Lat. *ordinativus* from *ordinatus*, pa. par. of *ordino* = to ordain (q.v.). O. Fr. *ordinaif*; Ital. & Sp. *ordinativo*.] Tending to ordain; directing.

"In that ordination and generative eminency."—*Golden: To rule of the Church, 1, 22.*

**or-din-a-tor*, *s.* [Lat. from *ordinatus*, pa. par. of *ordino*, Ital. *ordinatore*; Fr. *ordonateur*.] One who ordains, appoints, or establishes; a director; a ruler. (*Ordas: Works*, i. 421.)

ord nance, **or-den-ance*, **or din-ance*, **or-don-ance*, *s.* [The same word as *ordnance* (q.v.).] The original meaning was the bore or size of the gun, and thence the word came to be applied to the gun itself, exactly as in the case of *Caliver* (Sv. 4). [ORDNANCE, s. 1.] Cannon, great guns, howitzers; the arms too large and heavy to be fired from the person; artillery.

**Board of Ordnance*: The name given to a Board now dissolved, consisting of a master-general, surveyor-general, clerk, and storekeeper, to which was entrusted the duty of providing guns, ammunition, and arms of every kind for the army and navy, of erecting fortifications, and of providing forage for the troops at home.

ordnance datum, *s.*

Surr.: A fixed level to which all the levels taken in the ordnance survey are referred. It is a point or level twelve feet six inches below Trinity High-water mark, or four feet six inches above Trinity Low-water mark.

ordnance-survey, *s.* The official survey of Great Britain and Ireland, carried out at the expense of the country by the Royal Engineers, assisted by civilians. This survey originated in the mutual desire on the part of English and French scientific men to determine the precise difference of longitude

between the meridians of the Greenwich and Paris observatories. The maps or plans are plotted to various scales. The scale adopted in the case of towns of 4,000 or more inhabitants is $\frac{1}{250,000}$ of the linear measurement, or 12672 inches to a mile, or one inch to 41; feet; that for parishes is $\frac{1}{25,000}$ of the linear measurement, which is equivalent to 25344 inches to a mile, or one square inch to an acre; that for counties 6 inches to a mile, and that for the general map of the kingdom one inch to a mile. The maps exhibit in exact proportions property divisions, rivers, roads, houses, &c., and give at frequent intervals the heights above ordnance datum (q.v.).

or-don-nance, *s.* [Fr.] [ORDNANCE.]

**I. Ord. Lang.*: The act of disposing or arranging in proper order; the proper arrangement or disposition of the parts of a building or work of art, or of the figures in a picture, &c.

"The general design, the ordonnance or disposition of it."—*English: Life of Plutarch.*

II. French History:

1. The name given to a decree of the king or regent before the revolution of 1789.

2. The decision of a criminal court upon the motion of the prosecutor-general.

**or-don-nant*, *a.* [Fr., pa. par. of *ordonner* = to ordain.] Pertaining to or implying ordnance.

or-dure, *s.* [Fr., from O. Fr. *ordure* filthy, from Lat. *ordidus* = horrid (q.v.); Ital. *ordure*, from *ordire* = dirty, foul.]

1. Dung, excrement, feces, filth.

"discovered with ordure the lower parts."—*French: Henry V. 1, 4.*

2. Defect, imperfection.

3. Crime, fault.

"These let me curse, what vengeance will they urge Whose ordure is not at pleasure to be purged."—*English: The Merchant.*

**or-du-rois*, *a.* [Fr. *du* = of, *roy* = king.] Pertaining to, consisting of, or of the nature of ordure; filthy. (*Drage: Patience*, b. l. 11.)

**or-dyn-ance*, *s.* [ORDNANCE.]

ore (1), **or*, *s.* [A.S. *ore* ore, *or* = brass; cogn. with Lat. *aurum* = brass, O. H. Ger. *or*, Ger. *ore*; Goth. *aur*, Lat. *aurum* = gold, bronze, Sansc. *ayana* = iron.]

Met. (Fr.): Substances found in the earth from which metals are obtained by various processes, but chiefly by heating and smelting. Ore consists of metals mineralized by chemical combination with one or more of the non-metallic elements. The principal ores are combinations of metals with sulphur, forming sulphides; with carbon, forming carbides; with oxygen, forming oxides; and with carbonic, silicic, sulphuric, arsenic, and phosphoric acids, forming carbonates, silicates, sulphates, arsenates, and phosphates. Generally speaking, however, all mineral substances containing metals, combined or free, are called ores. They are found in veins or lodes, in bedded masses, and also disseminated in rocks of all ages, both igneous and stratified sedimentary. In the latter, the ores of iron and manganese are the most abundant, and often occur in beds of large extent. Some ores, as well as native metals, are also found in alluvial deposits, gold, platinum, &c. In those known as placers; and the oxide of tin is those known as stream works, from which much ore has been obtained in Cornwall and the Malay Peninsula, and of late years in New South Wales. These have been derived from the degraded and wearing away of older rocks, the minerals having been washed out and redeposited by the agency of water.

ore concentrator, ore separator, s. *Mining*: A contrivance to sort ores according to richness, or to separate the metallic portions of powdered ores from the gangue.

ore crusher, s.

Mining: A mill for breaking ores into small pieces for further treatment.

ore furnace, s.

Metall.: A furnace for operating upon ores. The term is general, but the actual furnaces have specific names and various constructions, according to the metal, its gangue, the condition, &c.

ore-separator, s. [ORE-CONCENTRATOR.]

ore-stamp, s. [STAMP-MILL.]

ore-washer, s.

Metall.: A means of separating metal from ore after the latter has been reduced to powder.

**ore-weed, ore wood, s.* Sea-weed. (*Carex*.)

**ore* (2), *s.* [A.S. *dr.*] Grace, favour, help, protection. (*Sword of Babylon*, 2, 512.)

Or-é-é-dé, *s.* [Lat. *oreus* (genit. *oreus*), from Gr. *Opēas* (*Opēas*), genit. *Opēas* (*Opēas*), from *Opē* (*Opē*) = a mountain; Fr. *Oréide*.]

Class. Mythol.: One of the nymphs of the mountains, who generally attended upon Diana, and accompanied her in hunting.

Or-é-é-dé, *s.* [OREAN.]

Bot.: *Agave oreanica*.

Or-é-é-dé, *s.* [OREAN.]

Zool.: The more usual name for the genus *Boselaphus* (q.v.). [PALEOMELAS.]

Or-é-é-dé, *s.* [Pref. *ore-*, and Gr. *é-é-dé* (*é-é-dé*) = a star.]

Zool. & Paleontol.: The typical genus of the family *Oreodonta* (q.v.). Found in the upper part of the Chalk, in the Tertiary, &c. recent.

Or-é-é-dé, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *oreodonta*, genit. *oreodontis*, Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-onta*.] A family of Starfishes, order *Actinoptera*. There are two species of *oreodonta*, the skin is granular, pierced by minute pores.

Or-é-é-gón, *s.* [Sp. *Oreogon* = great mountain (q.v.) = Great mountain.]

Geog.: One of the United States, forming a westernmost portion of the Union.

Oregon molo, s.

Zool.: *Scorpaenopsis townsendi*. It is found in the Columbia River (Washington), &c. It is found on the coast of the Pacific, from 41° to 47° N.

Or-e-ido, *s.* [OREID.]

**oreillet* (as *o-rá-yét*), *s.* [Fr. *oreille* = ear.]



HEMISPHERE WITH OR-EILLET.

Or-é-i-nus, *s.* [A.S. *ore* = brass, *inus* = a mountain.]

Fig.: A genus of *Cephalopoda*, great nautilus. The ventral and lateral surfaces are covered with enlarged tubular structures, which are from the mountain streams of the Himalayas.

Or-é-i-nus, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *orelinus* = the ore-cille name of the Amstel tree; Gr. *ore* = brass, *linus* = a tree.]

Chem.: A yellow coloring matter, occurring together with resin, in amaranth. It is soluble in water and alcohol and dyestuffs of gentle yellow.

Or-é-i-nus, *pref.* [Gr. *ore* (ore) = a mountain.] Pertaining to or connected with mountains.

Or-é-i-nus, *s.* [Pref. *ore-*, and Gr. *é-i-nus* (*é-i-nus*) = a laurel.]

1. *Bot.*: A genus of *Lauraceae*, chiefly from tropical America. It consists of large trees with alternate leaves and panicles or racemes of umbel-like heads of flowers, with large leaves. *Oreodaphne* is a large tree found in the forest between the Orinoco and the Parana. When incision is made in the bark, there gushes out a volatile oil, which is a pungent. The fruit, when distilled, yields a yellow wine-colored and acrid volatile oil, used in Brazil in contractions of the joints in the limbs, &c. *O. forest* furnishes the oil of the Canaries, a kind of wood with a bad odour; *O. exaltata*, the Sweet Wood of Jamaica; and *O. cupularis*, the cinnamon of the Isle of France.

Ste, St, fars, amidst, what, fall, father; wá, wét, háre, camél, hár, théré; pine, pít, síre, sír, maríne; gó, pót, or, wóre, weíf, wórk, whó, sém; míte, oth, cüre, únite, cür, ráio, ráil; trý, sýrian. m, os = s; ey = á; qu = kw.

ous - shūa. -ble, -ble, &c - bēl, dēl.

life and structure: as, organic bodies, organic remains.

*3. Forming a whole composed of a systematic arrangement of parts; organized.

*4. Instrumental; acting as instruments of nature or art to a certain end.

*5. Organic description of curves:

Geom.: The description of curves on a plane by means of instruments.

organic-acids, a. pl.

Chem.: Carbon acids. Derived from hydrocarbons by the substitution of one or more of the univalent group (COOH), called carboxyl, or oxy, for an equal number of hydrogen atoms in the hydrocarbon, the number of atoms replaced determining whether the acid is mono-, di-, or tri-basic. Most of these acids are formed by the oxidation of alcohols, by replacing H_2 in the oxylic portion by O, e.g., $\{CH_2\} \cdot CH_2OH + O_2 = \{CH_2\} \cdot COOH$ (acetic acid) + H_2O ; but there are several which cannot be regarded as derivatives of alcohols of any known series.

organic-analysis, a.

Chem.: The application of such processes as shall determine the relative proportion of the elements of which a compound is composed, and the number of atoms of the component elements contained in the molecule.

organic-bases, a. pl.

Chem.: The alkaloids of vegetable and animal origin, and the derivatives of ammonia produced by the destructive distillation of complex organic matter, and those formed chemically by substituting the hydrogen of ammonia by organic radicals. They have a strongly alkaline reaction, saturate acids like ammonia, and form with them, in many instances, well-defined crystalline salts.

organic-chemistry, a.

Chem.: The chemistry of the carbon compounds in which the hydrogen or nitrogen of the substance is directly united with carbon. No distinction is drawn between compounds which are the products of animal and vegetable life and those obtained by direct combination of the elements. It is owing to the number and great complexity of the carbon compounds that they are dealt with under a separate division.

organic-disease, a.

Pathol.: The morbid state of an organ itself, as distinguished from a functional disease, i.e., one affecting functions.

organic-laws, a. pl. Laws directly affecting the fundamental parts of the constitution of a state.

organic-matter, a. (See extract.)

"There is no elementary or self-subsistent organic matter, as Buffon thought. The organic elements into which the particles of organic matter pass by their final decomposition, are organically prepared, and fitted for the maintenance of animals through the operations of the vegetable kingdom. No animal can subsist on inorganic matter."—*Chem. Anal. Insects*, Brewster, 1828, p. 2.

organic-radical, a.

Chem.: A group of atoms containing one or more atoms of carbon, of which one or two bonds are unsatisfied. It may be a monad, dyad, or triad radical, according to the number of unbound atoms required to complete its active stericity.

organic-remains, a. pl.

Palæont.: The remains of organized bodies (animals and plants) found in a fossil state (Fossil, II. I. 1, 2).

organic-substance, organic body, a.

A substance or body having organic life, action and consequently life. The category includes animals and plants.

or-gân-lô-ai-lý, adv. [Eng. *organically*; *ly*.]

1. In an organic manner; with or by means of organs.

"All stones, metals, and minerals are real vegetables, that is, grow organically from seeds as well as plants."—*Löcher: Nat. Philosophy*, co. viii.

2. With reference to organic structure or disposition of parts.

3. With reference to the essential working parts or system.

"Having a voice in what organically concerns the affairs of Egypt."—*W. E. Gladstone, in Times*, Feb. 8, 1882.

or-gân-lô-ai-nềs, a. [Eng. *organical*; *nềs*.] The quality or state of being organic.

or-gân-i-qlâm, a. [Eng. *organise*; *-am*; Fr. *organisme*.]

Pathol.: The hypothesis that every disease springs from the lesion of some particular organ.

***or-gân-lô, a.** [ORGANV.]

***or-gân-lô, a.** [Lat. *organum* = an organ, and *facere* = to make.] Forming organs or organisms; producing an organized structure; acting through or resulting from organs.

or-gân-lô, v. t. [ORGANIZE.]

or-gân-lô, v. t. [ORGANIZE.]

1. Organic structure or disposition of parts; organization.

"The advantageous organization of the eye."—*Green: Gleanings of Europe*, ch. viii.

2. An organized body; a body exhibiting organization and organic life; a member of the animal or vegetable kingdom.

"A bucket dropped overhead contained only the water that is free of phlogistic organisms."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 12, 1882.

or-gân-lô, v. t. [Eng. *organize*; *-ist*; Fr. *organiste*.]

1. One who plays upon an organ.

"The organist of Westminster, and one of his Majesty's private chaplains."—*W. H. St. John*, vol. II.

2. A priest who organizes or sings in parts.

organist tanager, a. [EUPHONIA, II.]

***or-gân-lô, v. t.** [Eng. *organize*; *-ist*.] (Organism.)

"Devoted to benevolent society."—*W. H. St. John*, vol. II.

or-gân-lô, v. t. [Eng. *organizable*; *-ity*.] (Organism.)

1. The quality or state of being organizable; capability of being organized or turned into living tissue.

or-gân-lô, v. t. [Eng. *organizable*; *-ity*.] (Organism.)

1. The quality or state of being organizable; capability of being organized or turned into living tissue.

"In the midst of an organizable state of existence."—*Carver: Animal Physiology*, ch. I.

***or-gân-lô, v. t.** [Eng. *organize*; *-ity*.] (Organism.)

1. The quality or state of being organizable; capability of being organized or turned into living tissue.

or-gân-lô, v. t. [Eng. *organize*; *-ity*.] (Organism.)

1. The quality or state of being organizable; capability of being organized or turned into living tissue.

2. The state of being organizable; that which is organized, an organized body.

3. Organic structure, the disposition or arrangement of the organs for the performance of vital functions.

"His physical organization was unusually delicate."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

4. The arrangement of the parts of an aggregate or body for work or action; systematic preparation for action.

"The kind of organization which will produce results."—*Harvard Quarterly Review*, 1884, p. 1.

or-gân-lô, v. t. [Fr. *organiser*; *-ise*; Ital. *organizzare*.]

1. Ordinary language.

1. To form or furnish with suitable or necessary organs, to give an organic structure to. (Generally in the pass. part.)

2. To arrange or dispose systematically the parts of an aggregate or body for work or action, to get into proper working order.

"The most perfect portion of the procession which was remarkably well organized."—*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 7, 1884.

***II. Music.** To sing in parts; as, To organize the Hallelujah.

or-gân-lô, v. t. [ORGANIZE.]

A. As *pr. par.* (to be the verb).

B. As *adj.*: Charged or entrusted with the organization of a body. as, The organizing secretary of a society.

organizing-force, a.

Physiol.: One of the names for that force or power which an organized body has of assimilating matter. Called also Plastic-force, &c.

or-gân-lô, v. t. [ORGAN.] (Organize.)

1. The same as ORGANIZE (q.v.).

2. A name given to a machine or contrivance in all of the exercise of human labour in architecture and other arts.

***or-gân-lô, v. t.** [ORGAN.] (Organize.)

1. The same as ORGANIZE (q.v.).

2. A name given to a machine or contrivance in all of the exercise of human labour in architecture and other arts.

***or-gân-lô, v. t.** [ORGAN.] (Organize.)

1. The same as ORGANIZE (q.v.).

2. A name given to a machine or contrivance in all of the exercise of human labour in architecture and other arts.

Chem.: A name formerly given to oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, and carbon, which are the essential elements in every animal and vegetable structure.

or-gân-lô, v. t. [Pref. *organo-*, and Eng. *genesis*.]

Embryol. & Biol.: The branch of science which traces the gradual formation of an organ from its earliest appearance.

or-gân-lô, v. t. [Eng. *organogen* (a).]

1. Of or pertaining to organogeny or the development of organs in plants and animals.

or-gân-lô, v. t. [ORGANOGENESIS.]

The development or formation of organs in plants and animals.

or-gân-lô, v. t. [Eng. *organograph* (a).]

1. Of or pertaining to organogeny or the development of organs in plants and animals.

or-gân-lô, v. t. [Eng. *organograph* (a).]

1. Of or pertaining to organogeny or the development of organs in plants and animals.

or-gân-lô, v. t. [Pref. *organo-*, and

1. Of or pertaining to organogeny or the development of organs in plants and animals.

A description of the organs of plants and animals.

or-gân-lô, v. t. [Pref. *organo-*, and

1. Of or pertaining to organogeny or the development of organs in plants and animals.

or-gân-lô, v. t. [Pref. *organo-*, and

1. Of or pertaining to organogeny or the development of organs in plants and animals.

or-gân-lô, v. t. [Pref. *organo-*, and

1. Of or pertaining to organogeny or the development of organs in plants and animals.

or-gân-lô, v. t. [Pref. *organo-*, and

1. Of or pertaining to organogeny or the development of organs in plants and animals.

or-gân-lô, v. t. [Pref. *organo-*, and

1. Of or pertaining to organogeny or the development of organs in plants and animals.

or-gân-lô, v. t. [Pref. *organo-*, and

1. Of or pertaining to organogeny or the development of organs in plants and animals.

or-gân-lô, v. t. [Pref. *organo-*, and

1. Of or pertaining to organogeny or the development of organs in plants and animals.

or-gân-lô, v. t. [Pref. *organo-*, and

1. Of or pertaining to organogeny or the development of organs in plants and animals.

or-gân-lô, v. t. [Pref. *organo-*, and

1. Of or pertaining to organogeny or the development of organs in plants and animals.

or-gân-lô, v. t. [Pref. *organo-*, and

1. Of or pertaining to organogeny or the development of organs in plants and animals.

or-gân-lô, v. t. [Pref. *organo-*, and

1. Of or pertaining to organogeny or the development of organs in plants and animals.

or-gân-lô, v. t. [Pref. *organo-*, and

1. Of or pertaining to organogeny or the development of organs in plants and animals.

or-gân-lô, v. t. [Pref. *organo-*, and

1. Of or pertaining to organogeny or the development of organs in plants and animals.

or-gân-lô, v. t. [Pref. *organo-*, and

1. Of or pertaining to organogeny or the development of organs in plants and animals.

or-gân-lô, v. t. [Pref. *organo-*, and

1. Of or pertaining to organogeny or the development of organs in plants and animals.

or-gân-lô, v. t. [Pref. *organo-*, and

1. Of or pertaining to organogeny or the development of organs in plants and animals.

or-gân-lô, v. t. [Pref. *organo-*, and

1. Of or pertaining to organogeny or the development of organs in plants and animals.

or-gân-lô, v. t. [Pref. *organo-*, and

1. Of or pertaining to organogeny or the development of organs in plants and animals.

or-gân-lô, v. t. [Pref. *organo-*, and

1. Of or pertaining to organogeny or the development of organs in plants and animals.

or-gân-lô, v. t. [Pref. *organo-*, and

1. Of or pertaining to organogeny or the development of organs in plants and animals.

Site, sit, sire, amidst, what, fall, father: wê, wê, hê, camê, hê, thê: pine, pít, sîrê, hîr, marine; só, pôt, or, wêrê, wêl, work, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûrê, quite, cûr, rôle, fall; trý, Syrian. a, e = ô; ô = ê; ê = kw.

or-i-flamb (ð silent), **or-i-flamme**, **or-y-flambe**, *a.* (O. Fr. *oriflamme*, from Low Lat. *auriflamma* = a golden flame, a golden banner: Lat. *aurum* = gold, and *flamma* = a flame.) The ancient royal banner of France; originally the banner of the abbey of St. Denis, near Paris, which received many important grants from the early French kings. Its colour was purple with a tinge of azure, and gold. It became the banner of the monarchy in the reign of Philip I. The oriflammé borne at Agincourt was, according to Sir H. Nicolas, an oblong red flag, split into five points. It sometimes bore upon it a saffron wavy, from the centre of which golden rays diverged.



or-i-gân, *a.* (ORIGANUM.) (Fr. *origan*; *the* *herb of St. Marjoram* (q.v.).)

or-i-gân-i-dâs, *s. pl.* (Lat. *origanum*); fem. *pl. ad. suff. -âs.*
Bot.: A family of menthaaceous plants, title *Naturella*.

ô rig-g-nûm, *s.* (Lat. from Gr. *origanos* (*origanos*), *origanos* (*origanos*) = wild marjoram.)

Bot.: Marjoram; the typical genus of the family *Origanaceae*. *Origanum* has five or six leaves, with ten to twelve nerves. Upper lip of the corolla erect, nearly plane; lower one patent, lobed. Stamens diverging, the calyx five sub-triangular, small, often hairy, much-branched, monostachy shrubs. Known species twenty-one. *Origanum vulgare*, the Common Marjoram, is British. (*Marjoram*, *Origanum* is the Greek *Origanum* (q.v.).) In India *O. acuminatum* and *O. onites* are used as pot-herbs. *O. majorana* is a seasoning herb. *O. sipyleum* is the Hop-pint, sometimes cultivated in cottage windows.

Origins or *origination*, with in fact (as we have said) *trinitarianism*. — *Philos. Mag.*, 1844, ch. xii.

or-i-gên-ism, *a.* (Eng. & *Origen*; *ism*.)
Church Hist.: The name given to a corpus of religious opinions attributed to Origen (A.D. 185-253), a Father of the Church, and one of the most learned writers of his age. He was chief catechist at Alexandria, and was ordained priest, though he had restored himself physically until from an erroneous conception of the teaching of Jesus in Matthew xii. 12. He was deposed from the priesthood in A.D. 229. The opinions attributed to him were: (1) that there is an equality between the Persons of the Trinity, the Father being the greatest; (2) the pre-existence of human souls, including that of Christ; (3) that mankind will not have material bodies at the Resurrection; (4) the limited duration of the punishment of the wicked and of the evil spirits; and (5) the re-absorption of all intelligent beings into the Source of Being whence they sprang.

To defend themselves against the charge of Origenism. — *McClintock & Strong* (Cyclop. 6th Ed., vii. 62).

or-i-gên-ist, *a. & s.* (Eng. & *Origen*; *ist*.)
A. Adj.: Belonging to or characteristic of either of the sects described under B. (More usually of the former.)

A very able defence of Origenist opinions was printed anonymously in the year 1661 by Basil, Bishop of Exeter. — *Blunt, Dict. Serib.*, p. 328.

B. As substantives.
Church Hist. (17):

1. Those who held all or any of the opinions attributed to Origen of Alexandria.

2. In A.D. 543 Justinian I. issued an edict against them, and the Fifth General Council (the Second of Constantinople) condemned them in 553.

3. A sect mentioned by Epiphanius, as the followers of an Origen of whom nothing is known. They are spoken of as addicted to shameful vices.

ô rig-gên-ist-ic, *a.* (Eng. & *Origen*; *-istic*.) Belonging to or characteristic of the sect founded by Origen of Alexandria.

The mysticism . . . of the Origenist monks. — *McClintock & Strong* (Cyclop. 6th Ed., vii. 62).

ô rig-in, *s.* (Fr. *origine*, from Lat. *origines*, accus. of *origo* = a beginning, from *orior* = to rise, to begin: Ital. *origine*.)

1. The beginning or first existence of anything: the commencement; the rise.

I think he would have set out just as he did, with the origin of ideas. — *Tracts, Discourses of Purley*, vol. i. ch. ii.

2. That from which anything primarily proceeds; the source, fountain, cause, or occasion of anything; that from which anything derives its existence or beginning.

The origin of forms . . . hath been found one of the most perplexed enquiries that belong to natural philosophy. — *Swift, Works*, III. c.

3. Descent, derivation.

Origin of a muscle.
 Anat.: The more fixed extremity of a muscle, when this can be ascertained. (*q.v.*)

ô rig-in, *v.t.* (ORIGIN, *s.*) To originate: to give rise to.

This power was originated. — *Pater, W. Rother*, p. 52.

ô rig-in-able, *a.* (Eng. *origin*; *able*.) Capable of being originated.

ô rig-in-al, *a. & s.* (Fr. *original*, from Lat. *originalis*, from *origo* (*quod. origines*) = an origin (q.v.); *sp. & Port.* *original*; Ital. *originale*.)

I. As adjective:
1. Of or pertaining to the origin, beginning, or early state of anything; first, primary, primitive.

He was the original author of those sanguinary schemes. — *Macaulay, Dis. Eng.*, ch. x.

2. Having the power or talent to originate new thoughts or combinations of thought.

He was one of the most original persons, and as such thinkers of the age. — *Macaulay, Dis. Eng.*, ch. xv.

3. Not copied; made, done, or produced by the author; as, the original text of an author.

B. As substantive:

1. The origin, beginning, cause, or source.

Of the first of our confusion, the origin of our confusion. — *Macaulay, Dis. Eng.*, ch. x.

2. The first copy, the arch-type, that from which anything is copied, transcribed, or translated; opposed to copy, duplicate, or replica.

I compare this translation with the original. — *Macaulay, Dis. Eng.*, ch. x.

3. The primary or primitive stock, root, or type, from which various species have originated or been developed.

The origin of most of the present genera is not of this kind. — *Macaulay, Dis. Eng.*, ch. x.

4. The language in which a work is written, as, To treat a work in the original.

5. The sense, spirit, or character of that from which anything is copied, deduced, or derived.

They have something more or less of the original. — *Macaulay, Dis. Eng.*, ch. x.

6. A person of marked peculiarity or individuality of character; an eccentric person.

(1) Original bill or equity.

Law: A bill relating to some matter not before litigated in the court by the same person standing in the interests.

(2) *Original line, place, or point.*

Perspective: A line, plane, or point referred to the original object.

original charter, *s.*
See Law: A charter granted first to the vassal by the superior.

original position, *s.*
Music: A chord is said to be in its original position when the ground note is in the bass; in other words, before it has undergone inversion, or when its upper notes are in the order 3, 5, 7.

original sin, *s.*
Theolog.

1. *Anglican*: Sin for which each individual is held to be responsible before he has committed any actual transgression. It arises from the first sin of Adam in Paradise; opinion, however, differing as to the precise connection between the two. The ninth Article of the Church of England considers it "the fault and corruption of the nature of every man that naturally is ingendered of Adam, whereby man is very far gone from original righteousness, and is of his own nature inclined to evil."

2. *Roman*: In the Small Catechism (ed. 1883, p. 17), published by authority, original sin is defined to be "that guilt and stain of sin which we inherit from Adam, who was the origin and head of all mankind." The Council of Trent (sess. vi., *Dec. de Peccato Originali*) defines that Adam lost original justice not only for himself but for his descendants, and that he poured (*transfused*) sin—the death of the soul into the whole human race. This is supported by a reference to Romans v. 12. The Council declared that nothing in the decree as to original sin was to apply to the Virgin Mary.

3. *Presbyterian*: The Confession of Faith considers that our first parents "being the root of all mankind, the guilt of this sin [the eating the forbidden fruit] was imputed, and the same death in sin and corrupted nature conveyed to all their posterity descending from them by ordinary generation" (ch. vi.). [*See* *REPROBATION*, *PELAGIANISM*.]

original writ, *s.*
Law: A mandatory letter issuing out of the Court of Chancery, and being the beginning or foundation of a real action or common law.

ô rig-in-al-ist, *s.* (Eng. *original*; *-ist*.) A person of original genius; an original.

ô rig-in-al-ity, *s.* (Eng. *original*; *-ity*.) The quality or state of being original, the power or talent of producing new thoughts or combinations of thought.

He had little energy and no originality. — *Macaulay, Dis. Eng.*, ch. x.

ô rig-in-al-ly, *a. & s.* (Eng. *original*; *-ly*.) In an original manner; as, to originate.

ô rig-in-al-tor, *s.* (Eng. *original*; *-tor*.) One who originates or begins; a cause, an origin.

The Normans themselves were not original, but their power of adapting the ideas of others was wonderful. — *Macaulay, Dis. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. *Roman*: In the Small Catechism (ed. 1883, p. 17), published by authority, original sin is defined to be "that guilt and stain of sin which we inherit from Adam, who was the origin and head of all mankind." The Council of Trent (sess. vi., *Dec. de Peccato Originali*) defines that Adam lost original justice not only for himself but for his descendants, and that he poured (*transfused*) sin—the death of the soul into the whole human race. This is supported by a reference to Romans v. 12. The Council declared that nothing in the decree as to original sin was to apply to the Virgin Mary.

3. *Presbyterian*: The Confession of Faith considers that our first parents "being the root of all mankind, the guilt of this sin [the eating the forbidden fruit] was imputed, and the same death in sin and corrupted nature conveyed to all their posterity descending from them by ordinary generation" (ch. vi.). [*See* *REPROBATION*, *PELAGIANISM*.]

original writ, *s.*
Law: A mandatory letter issuing out of the Court of Chancery, and being the beginning or foundation of a real action or common law.

ô rig-in-al-ist, *s.* (Eng. *original*; *-ist*.) A person of original genius; an original.

ô rig-in-al-ity, *s.* (Eng. *original*; *-ity*.) The quality or state of being original, the power or talent of producing new thoughts or combinations of thought.

He had little energy and no originality. — *Macaulay, Dis. Eng.*, ch. x.

ô rig-in-al-ly, *a. & s.* (Eng. *original*; *-ly*.) In an original manner; as, to originate.

ô rig-in-al-tor, *s.* (Eng. *original*; *-tor*.) One who originates or begins; a cause, an origin.

The Normans themselves were not original, but their power of adapting the ideas of others was wonderful. — *Macaulay, Dis. Eng.*, ch. iii.

Site, sit, sire, amidst, whist, still, father: wê, wêt, hère, camp, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, wôh, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. a, ce = ô; ey = â; qu = kw.

49.] In an ornamental manner; so as to adorn, embellish, or decorate.

ti, boy; péi, jwé; tsi, cell, ehorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -láng.
 Han, tian = shen. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = shün. -ciou, -ciou, -ciou = ahü. -ble, -ble, &c. = bei del.

or-na-men-ta-ti-ôn, s [Eng ornamentation] The act of ornamenting, that which ornaments; an ornament, a decoration, a scheme or plan of decoration

The painted style of ornamentation recently discovered at El-Amarna, Egypt, is seen in a *Handbook of Architecture*

or-na-men-tor, s [Eng ornamentor] One who ornaments, decorates, or embellishes

or-na-men-tist, s [Eng ornamentist] One who is engaged in the preparation or decoration of ornamental articles

or-nâto, s [ornate] T. All in to embellish, to ornament it. T. All in to embellish, to ornament it. T. All in to embellish, to ornament it.

or-nato, s [ornate] T. All in to embellish, to ornament it. T. All in to embellish, to ornament it. T. All in to embellish, to ornament it.

or-nato, s [ornate] T. All in to embellish, to ornament it. T. All in to embellish, to ornament it. T. All in to embellish, to ornament it.

or-nato lý, s [ornate] T. All in to embellish, to ornament it. T. All in to embellish, to ornament it. T. All in to embellish, to ornament it.

or-nato nasa, s [ornate] T. All in to embellish, to ornament it. T. All in to embellish, to ornament it. T. All in to embellish, to ornament it.

or-na-ture, s [ornate] T. All in to embellish, to ornament it. T. All in to embellish, to ornament it. T. All in to embellish, to ornament it.

or-nis còp-ica, s [ornate] T. All in to embellish, to ornament it. T. All in to embellish, to ornament it. T. All in to embellish, to ornament it.

or-nis còp-ist, s [ornate] T. All in to embellish, to ornament it. T. All in to embellish, to ornament it. T. All in to embellish, to ornament it.

or-nith, s [ornate] T. All in to embellish, to ornament it. T. All in to embellish, to ornament it. T. All in to embellish, to ornament it.

or-nith-ich mte, s [ornate] T. All in to embellish, to ornament it. T. All in to embellish, to ornament it. T. All in to embellish, to ornament it.

or-nith-ich mte, s [ornate] T. All in to embellish, to ornament it. T. All in to embellish, to ornament it. T. All in to embellish, to ornament it.

or-nith-ich mte, s [ornate] T. All in to embellish, to ornament it. T. All in to embellish, to ornament it. T. All in to embellish, to ornament it.

or-nith-ich mte, s [ornate] T. All in to embellish, to ornament it. T. All in to embellish, to ornament it. T. All in to embellish, to ornament it.

or-nith-ich mte, s [ornate] T. All in to embellish, to ornament it. T. All in to embellish, to ornament it. T. All in to embellish, to ornament it.

or-nith-ich mte, s [ornate] T. All in to embellish, to ornament it. T. All in to embellish, to ornament it. T. All in to embellish, to ornament it.

or-nith-ich mte, s [ornate] T. All in to embellish, to ornament it. T. All in to embellish, to ornament it. T. All in to embellish, to ornament it.

or-nith-ich mte, s [ornate] T. All in to embellish, to ornament it. T. All in to embellish, to ornament it. T. All in to embellish, to ornament it.

or-nith-ich mte, s [ornate] T. All in to embellish, to ornament it. T. All in to embellish, to ornament it. T. All in to embellish, to ornament it.

or-nith-ich mte, s [ornate] T. All in to embellish, to ornament it. T. All in to embellish, to ornament it. T. All in to embellish, to ornament it.

holding ornithorhynchus with hydrochort. It has not been obtained yet.

or-ni-thi-ô, s [ornate] T. All in to embellish, to ornament it. T. All in to embellish, to ornament it. T. All in to embellish, to ornament it.

or-ni-thi-ô, s [ornate] T. All in to embellish, to ornament it. T. All in to embellish, to ornament it. T. All in to embellish, to ornament it.

or-ni-thi-ô, s [ornate] T. All in to embellish, to ornament it. T. All in to embellish, to ornament it. T. All in to embellish, to ornament it.

or-ni-thi-ô, s [ornate] T. All in to embellish, to ornament it. T. All in to embellish, to ornament it. T. All in to embellish, to ornament it.

or-ni-thi-ô, s [ornate] T. All in to embellish, to ornament it. T. All in to embellish, to ornament it. T. All in to embellish, to ornament it.

or-ni-thi-ô, s [ornate] T. All in to embellish, to ornament it. T. All in to embellish, to ornament it. T. All in to embellish, to ornament it.

or-ni-thi-ô, s [ornate] T. All in to embellish, to ornament it. T. All in to embellish, to ornament it. T. All in to embellish, to ornament it.

or-ni-thi-ô, s [ornate] T. All in to embellish, to ornament it. T. All in to embellish, to ornament it. T. All in to embellish, to ornament it.

or-ni-thi-ô, s [ornate] T. All in to embellish, to ornament it. T. All in to embellish, to ornament it. T. All in to embellish, to ornament it.

or-ni-thi-ô, s [ornate] T. All in to embellish, to ornament it. T. All in to embellish, to ornament it. T. All in to embellish, to ornament it.

or-ni-thi-ô, s [ornate] T. All in to embellish, to ornament it. T. All in to embellish, to ornament it. T. All in to embellish, to ornament it.

or-ni-thi-ô, s [ornate] T. All in to embellish, to ornament it. T. All in to embellish, to ornament it. T. All in to embellish, to ornament it.

or-ni-thi-ô, s [ornate] T. All in to embellish, to ornament it. T. All in to embellish, to ornament it. T. All in to embellish, to ornament it.

or-ni-thi-ô, s [ornate] T. All in to embellish, to ornament it. T. All in to embellish, to ornament it. T. All in to embellish, to ornament it.

or-ni-thi-ô, s [ornate] T. All in to embellish, to ornament it. T. All in to embellish, to ornament it. T. All in to embellish, to ornament it.

or-ni-thi-ô, s [ornate] T. All in to embellish, to ornament it. T. All in to embellish, to ornament it. T. All in to embellish, to ornament it.

or-ni-thi-ô, s [ornate] T. All in to embellish, to ornament it. T. All in to embellish, to ornament it. T. All in to embellish, to ornament it.

or-ni-thi-ô, s [ornate] T. All in to embellish, to ornament it. T. All in to embellish, to ornament it. T. All in to embellish, to ornament it.

or-ni-thi-ô, s [ornate] T. All in to embellish, to ornament it. T. All in to embellish, to ornament it. T. All in to embellish, to ornament it.

or-ni-thi-ô, s [ornate] T. All in to embellish, to ornament it. T. All in to embellish, to ornament it. T. All in to embellish, to ornament it.

or-ni-thi-ô, s [ornate] T. All in to embellish, to ornament it. T. All in to embellish, to ornament it. T. All in to embellish, to ornament it.

or-ni-thi-ô, s [ornate] T. All in to embellish, to ornament it. T. All in to embellish, to ornament it. T. All in to embellish, to ornament it.

scientific Ornithology. That part of the science which deals with the classification of birds is an unsettled state, but the fact that all classifications based on external characters are of little or no scientific value is now recognized. In the early part of the century, Linnaeus attempted to introduce a method. Sundevall followed in the memoir presented to the Academy of Sciences Stockholm in 1831, and Prof. Huxley in a paper read before the Zoological Society (Jan. 1874), in which he made his celebrated argument that birds are greatly modified fishes, proposed a nomenclature (Ornithology).

or-nith-ô-mân-gy, s [Ornithology] Ornithology (ornithology) is a branch of natural history which deals with the study of birds and their habits, anatomy, etc.

or-ni-tho-my-i-a, s [Ornithomyia] Ornithomyia (Ornithomyia) is a genus of flies in the family Tephritidae.

or-ni-tho-my-i-a, s [Ornithomyia] Ornithomyia (Ornithomyia) is a genus of flies in the family Tephritidae.

or-ni-tho-my-i-a, s [Ornithomyia] Ornithomyia (Ornithomyia) is a genus of flies in the family Tephritidae.

or-ni-tho-my-i-a, s [Ornithomyia] Ornithomyia (Ornithomyia) is a genus of flies in the family Tephritidae.

or-ni-tho-my-i-a, s [Ornithomyia] Ornithomyia (Ornithomyia) is a genus of flies in the family Tephritidae.

or-ni-tho-my-i-a, s [Ornithomyia] Ornithomyia (Ornithomyia) is a genus of flies in the family Tephritidae.

or-ni-tho-my-i-a, s [Ornithomyia] Ornithomyia (Ornithomyia) is a genus of flies in the family Tephritidae.

or-ni-tho-my-i-a, s [Ornithomyia] Ornithomyia (Ornithomyia) is a genus of flies in the family Tephritidae.

or-ni-tho-my-i-a, s [Ornithomyia] Ornithomyia (Ornithomyia) is a genus of flies in the family Tephritidae.

or-ni-tho-my-i-a, s [Ornithomyia] Ornithomyia (Ornithomyia) is a genus of flies in the family Tephritidae.

or-ni-tho-my-i-a, s [Ornithomyia] Ornithomyia (Ornithomyia) is a genus of flies in the family Tephritidae.

or-ni-tho-my-i-a, s [Ornithomyia] Ornithomyia (Ornithomyia) is a genus of flies in the family Tephritidae.

or-ni-tho-my-i-a, s [Ornithomyia] Ornithomyia (Ornithomyia) is a genus of flies in the family Tephritidae.

or-ni-tho-my-i-a, s [Ornithomyia] Ornithomyia (Ornithomyia) is a genus of flies in the family Tephritidae.

or-ni-tho-my-i-a, s [Ornithomyia] Ornithomyia (Ornithomyia) is a genus of flies in the family Tephritidae.

or-ni-tho-my-i-a, s [Ornithomyia] Ornithomyia (Ornithomyia) is a genus of flies in the family Tephritidae.

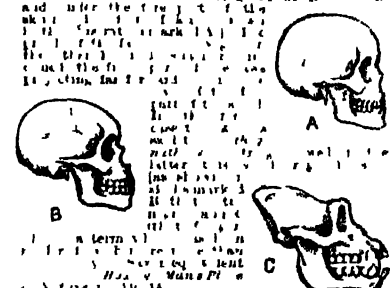
or-ni-tho-my-i-a, s [Ornithomyia] Ornithomyia (Ornithomyia) is a genus of flies in the family Tephritidae.

or-ni-tho-my-i-a, s [Ornithomyia] Ornithomyia (Ornithomyia) is a genus of flies in the family Tephritidae.

ôto, ôti, fare, amidat, whât, fâil, father; wâ, wôt, here, camel, hâr, there; pine, pît, sire, eir, marine; gô, pô, or, were, wôf, wôrk, whât, sôm; mâte, cût, ours, unite, eûr, râle, fâil; trý, Sýrian. m, m = ô; ay = â; qu = kw.

1. *Phragmites australis* (Cav.) Trin. ex Steud.

I understand that the [redacted] with [redacted]



I *Indivium Indiv* (cf the 411 with a
phs)

l. 66: p^hat, j^haw: sat, gal, oherus, q^hin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. Ing.
lan, -tian = shan, -t^hien, -sion = sh^hun: tion, sion = zh^hun, -ci^hous, -ci^hous, -ci^hous = sh^hun, -hie, -dia, &c. bel, del.

* or the state: [1 r, from Gt ḥpōr stōd
(stōd stōd) is, from ḥpōr (stōd) -- stōd, [1
mōlōrōm (stōd) -- to stōd]

4 in. (1 3/4 in.) V-lug and ample tune will
at right or right side

or the style. s. 11' ref (1/4) and Gr. 500.

Arch. A columnar arrangement in which the columns are placed in a straight line

or thốt ở miệng, a. [ORINGIOMUS]
 1. 1st of Having two clavages at the
 and 1 at each ther

or thot o mäs, + [Prei orthon and
το η (f m) a (st ng)]

On the last day of the agency for
the (15) Third quarter of the

1. Along with the white beautiful region
 it is the most of the same type
 all the way to the bottom of the
 hill at the long tail and tail feathers

I will suggest send in front
the following

or the tone, a [P] [ff] and G
[f] [n], [m] [t]
[f] [n] [t] [f] [n] [t] [f] [n] [t]

a t A t e r i p u l l i t t e l l e
 t s w l l t d v v
 w l r t s r e e l u l y o c t

or the fish & I, or the fish and the

Đor thót ií ohum,

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

[illegible][illegible]

or thốt rõ pal, or thốt rõ pua
 1 1 4 1 1 1 1
 1

1. *Staphylococcus aureus* (11)
11. *Staphylococcus aureus* (11)
2. *Staphylococcus aureus* (11)

[illegible]

or that y pous, i 1100 /
 1100 / 1 1100 /
 1100 / 1100 / 1100 /

or five,

1. The first of these is the fact that the
2. The second is the fact that the
3. The third is the fact that the

or to Ian, a (1) For h 11 (1)

[illegible]

* 1 Orin Agur ner

2 Ornith. & Katerian in situ (1
native of continental Euro. & 1 W
Asia, migrating northward in winter)

it is unknown whether, returning
at the end of May 1911
and having much to do with
him but the head is greenish

all are then killed for the sake

On that a certain and last
(with the 24 / 1944)

as English Bunting; thus, it is
= Snow Bunting (Plethorhynchus nivalis)
bin de rts = Rice Bird, or Bob o link

pine, pít, sure, sir, marine; go, pôt,
Sýrian. se, se = š; ey = ä; qu = kw.

2 Rev One of the Oscillatoria (1 x 1)

il, boy; pōn, low; ont, fall, churn, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
han, -tan = shan. -tion, -cion = shün; -tious, -cions = shüu. -cious, -cions, -sious = shüu. -bis, -dis, &c = bei, dei.

il, bô; pout, jôw; ont, yoll, chorus, chin, bench; go, gum; thin, this, sin, ap export, Xenophon, exist. ing.
dan, tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; tion, -sion = shün. -sious, -sious, -sious = shüs, bie, die, &c. : bô, dol.

(10) Depleted of: denoting loss or exhaustion.



n, as: expect, Xenophon, exist. Yang

2. Usually the same as *Outcrop*; strictly, it is a seam cropping out of a lower level.
4. A falling out; a quarrel. (Provincial)

***out-thief**, *thief*, *s.* [A.S. *utþing* *thief*, from *ut* = out, *þing*, pa. pres. of *þinga* = to take, and *thief* = a thief.] (Saxons)

1. *Peudal Law*: A thief from without or abroad taken within a lord's fee or liberty.
2. The right or privilege of the lord to try such thief in his own court.

***out-town**, *town*, *s.* [Eng. *out* and *town*, *v.*] To exceed or excel in lawing.
"Out-town as such and out as by" *Blackw.*

***out-toss**, *toss*, *v.* [Eng. *out* and *toss*, *v.*] To exceed or excel in tossing; to toss more than.
"He both knowed and tossed with the twenty fifth in the and hath out-tossed all day or the other" *Blackw.*

***out-toss**, *toss*, *v.* [Eng. *out* and *toss*, *v.*] To exceed or surpass in the toss of a boat.

out-told, *told*, *v.* [Eng. *out* and *told*, *v.*]

I. *Common Language*:
1. A verb used when one has a story or tale told with one being more than the other.
2. A verb used when one has a story told from the farmstead.

II. *Cricket*: The part of the field nearest the greatest distance from the batsman (the bowler, long on).

out-told, *told*, *v.* [Eng. *out* and *told*, *v.*]

***out-told**, *told*, *v.* [Eng. *out* and *told*, *v.*] To tell out, to tell over.

out-tit, *tit*, *v.* [Eng. *out* and *tit*, *v.*]

1. The act of supplying or fitting out of a person, ship, &c., for a journey, expedition, or voyage.
2. The equipment of one's goods and chattels on a journey, expedition, or voyage.

out-tit, *tit*, *v.* [Eng. *out* and *tit*, *v.*]

out-tit, *tit*, *v.* [Eng. *out* and *tit*, *v.*]

***out-tit**, *tit*, *v.* [Eng. *out* and *tit*, *v.*]

***out-tit**, *tit*, *v.* [Eng. *out* and *tit*, *v.*]

***out-tit**, *tit*, *v.* [Eng. *out* and *tit*, *v.*]

out-tit, *tit*, *v.* [Eng. *out* and *tit*, *v.*]

***out-tit**, *tit*, *v.* [Eng. *out* and *tit*, *v.*]

***out-tit**, *tit*, *v.* [Eng. *out* and *tit*, *v.*]

***out-tit**, *tit*, *v.* [Eng. *out* and *tit*, *v.*]

***out-tit**, *tit*, *v.* [Eng. *out* and *tit*, *v.*]

***out-tit**, *tit*, *v.* [Eng. *out* and *tit*, *v.*]

***out-tit**, *tit*, *v.* [Eng. *out* and *tit*, *v.*]

***out-tit**, *tit*, *v.* [Eng. *out* and *tit*, *v.*]

***out-tit**, *tit*, *v.* [Eng. *out* and *tit*, *v.*]

***out-tit**, *tit*, *v.* [Eng. *out* and *tit*, *v.*]

***out-tit**, *tit*, *v.* [Eng. *out* and *tit*, *v.*]

***out-tit**, *tit*, *v.* [Eng. *out* and *tit*, *v.*]

***out-tit**, *tit*, *v.* [Eng. *out* and *tit*, *v.*]

***out-tit**, *tit*, *v.* [Eng. *out* and *tit*, *v.*]

***out-tit**, *tit*, *v.* [Eng. *out* and *tit*, *v.*]

***out-tit**, *tit*, *v.* [Eng. *out* and *tit*, *v.*]

***out-tit**, *tit*, *v.* [Eng. *out* and *tit*, *v.*]

***out-tit**, *tit*, *v.* [Eng. *out* and *tit*, *v.*]

***out-tit**, *tit*, *v.* [Eng. *out* and *tit*, *v.*]

***out-tit**, *tit*, *v.* [Eng. *out* and *tit*, *v.*]

***out-tit**, *tit*, *v.* [Eng. *out* and *tit*, *v.*]

***out-tit**, *tit*, *v.* [Eng. *out* and *tit*, *v.*]

***out-tit**, *tit*, *v.* [Eng. *out* and *tit*, *v.*]

***out-tit**, *tit*, *v.* [Eng. *out* and *tit*, *v.*]

***out-tit**, *tit*, *v.* [Eng. *out* and *tit*, *v.*]

***out-tit**, *tit*, *v.* [Eng. *out* and *tit*, *v.*]

***out-tit**, *tit*, *v.* [Eng. *out* and *tit*, *v.*]

***out-tit**, *tit*, *v.* [Eng. *out* and *tit*, *v.*]

***out-tit**, *tit*, *v.* [Eng. *out* and *tit*, *v.*]

***out-tit**, *tit*, *v.* [Eng. *out* and *tit*, *v.*]

***out-tit**, *tit*, *v.* [Eng. *out* and *tit*, *v.*]

***out-tit**, *tit*, *v.* [Eng. *out* and *tit*, *v.*]

***out-tit**, *tit*, *v.* [Eng. *out* and *tit*, *v.*]

***out-tit**, *tit*, *v.* [Eng. *out* and *tit*, *v.*]

***out-tit**, *tit*, *v.* [Eng. *out* and *tit*, *v.*]

***out-tit**, *tit*, *v.* [Eng. *out* and *tit*, *v.*]

***out-tit**, *tit*, *v.* [Eng. *out* and *tit*, *v.*]

out-guard (*silent*), *out-guard*, *s.* [Eng. *out* and *guard*] A guard or sentry posted at a distance from the main body; hence, any thing set as a defence at a distance from that which is to be defended.

"These outguards of the mind are out abroad" *Blackw.*

***out-gush**, *gush*, *v.* [Eng. *out* and *gush*, *v.*]

***out-gush**, *gush*, *v.* [Eng. *out* and *gush*, *v.*]

***out-gush**, *gush*, *v.* [Eng. *out* and *gush*, *v.*]

***out-gush**, *gush*, *v.* [Eng. *out* and *gush*, *v.*]

***out-gush**, *gush*, *v.* [Eng. *out* and *gush*, *v.*]

***out-gush**, *gush*, *v.* [Eng. *out* and *gush*, *v.*]

***out-gush**, *gush*, *v.* [Eng. *out* and *gush*, *v.*]

***out-gush**, *gush*, *v.* [Eng. *out* and *gush*, *v.*]

***out-gush**, *gush*, *v.* [Eng. *out* and *gush*, *v.*]

***out-gush**, *gush*, *v.* [Eng. *out* and *gush*, *v.*]

***out-gush**, *gush*, *v.* [Eng. *out* and *gush*, *v.*]

***out-gush**, *gush*, *v.* [Eng. *out* and *gush*, *v.*]

***out-gush**, *gush*, *v.* [Eng. *out* and *gush*, *v.*]

***out-gush**, *gush*, *v.* [Eng. *out* and *gush*, *v.*]

***out-gush**, *gush*, *v.* [Eng. *out* and *gush*, *v.*]

***out-gush**, *gush*, *v.* [Eng. *out* and *gush*, *v.*]

***out-gush**, *gush*, *v.* [Eng. *out* and *gush*, *v.*]

***out-gush**, *gush*, *v.* [Eng. *out* and *gush*, *v.*]

***out-gush**, *gush*, *v.* [Eng. *out* and *gush*, *v.*]

***out-gush**, *gush*, *v.* [Eng. *out* and *gush*, *v.*]

***out-gush**, *gush*, *v.* [Eng. *out* and *gush*, *v.*]

***out-gush**, *gush*, *v.* [Eng. *out* and *gush*, *v.*]

***out-gush**, *gush*, *v.* [Eng. *out* and *gush*, *v.*]

***out-gush**, *gush*, *v.* [Eng. *out* and *gush*, *v.*]

***out-gush**, *gush*, *v.* [Eng. *out* and *gush*, *v.*]

***out-gush**, *gush*, *v.* [Eng. *out* and *gush*, *v.*]

See, sit, fire, amidst, what, fall, father, we, wet, here, camel, her, there, pine, pit, fire, sir, marine; go, pot, or, were, wolf, work, who, son; mite, cith, cure, quite, our, rate, fall; try, Syrian, m, o = s; ey = s; an = w.

fine, pit, sure, sir, marine: go, pot
 yulen, m, m, m: m, m: m - kw.

the, there, amidst, what, fall, father; we, wét, here, campel, hér, there; pine, pít, sire, air, marine: go, pót
or, wóre, wóit, wórk, whá, sòn; méto, ec-h, cura, amita, air, rós, shí, tré, shí-tan, -- -- -- -- -- gu - kw.

oven-bird, a.
Ornith. A popular name for any individual of the genus *Parus*.

"The oven-birds derive their name from the peculiar form of their nests. The entire nest is built in the shape of a dome, the entrance being on one side, as to present a decided resemblance to an ordinary oven."—Wood. *Illus. Nat. Hist.* 1833.

oven-wood, a. Brush wood, small wood such as was formerly used for heating ovens (Copper: *Needless Alarm*).

ō-vēr-ōh-y-ma, a. [Lat. *ovum*, and Gr. *tychus* (*euchuma*) = an infusion.]

Bot. The name given by Prof. Morren to oval cellular tissue, i.e., tissue with oval cells. He makes it a division of parenchyma.

ōv-er-lāss, a. [Eng. *over*, and *lass*] Des. titute of or wanting an oven.

ō-ver, 'ōvra, a. [A. S. *ofer*, O. Dut. *oeter*] The above.
"On the vein over." *Shakespeare* 1616.

-vēr, prep, adv, &c. [A. S. *ofer*, cognate with Dut. *over*, *heel over*, *af*, *dan over*, *Sw. öfver*, *Ger. über*, O. H. *Ger. über*, *Goth. ofar*, *Gi. über* (*super*), Lit. *supas*, *hauas*, *upar*. *Over* is frequently in poetry contracted into *ovr*, whether it stands alone, or as the first element of a compound.]

A. As preposition.

1. Above, in a higher position or place than; above the top or summit of, opposed to under or below.

"O'er my altars hath he hung his sac." *Shakespeare* 1616.

2. Coming or reaching above the top of.

"The water is o'er my shoes."

3. Upon the surface of, upon or along the extent of.

4. During the whole of, through, as.

5. Across from one side to the other of, with verbs of motion or passage, as, to jump o'er a hill.

6. Above in excellence, dignity, position, or value.

7. Above in authority, power, or influence.

8. Above, denoting superiority in a struggle or contest, upon.

9. Used to denote a state of being engaged in, or attentive to something.

10. Used to denote the cause or motive of an action.

11. With care, oversight, or anxiety, for with concern for, upon, as, To watch over a person's interests.

12. In addition to, besides.

13. Above, before.

14. Upwards of, more than, in excess of, as, He lost over a hundred pounds.

B. As adverb.

1. In excess, more than the proper or necessary quantity.

2. Excessively, too much, very, too, greatly, as, a task over difficult.

3. Above the top or him.

4. From side to side, across, athwart, in width.

5. From one side to another, with verbs of motion or passage; especially from one coast or shore to another.

6. From one side or person to another; by way of transfer.

7. From one side to the other; as, To turn over, To roll over.

8. On or upon the surface, so as to cover it.

9. Over and over with repeated force.

10. Throughout; from beginning to end, fully, completely.

11. At an end; past, finished.

12. With competition, again, another on a second time.

13. As adjective.

1. Upper, uppermost.

2. Covering, (fitted), especially in composition as, over shoes, &c.

3. Superior, higher, as, an over 1 rd.

4. As symbol (dye).

5. 1. Over and over. Besides, in addition.

2. Over and over.

(1) Repeatedly, with repetition.

(2) Turning, a complete annihilation.

3. Over again. Once more, again.

4. Over against. Opposite, in front of.

5. All over.

6. As to affect the whole of a surface in every part completely.

7. To put one over the other.

8. Over a bound, i.e., (Eng. *over* and *bound*)

9. Over a bound, i.e., (Eng. *over* and *bound*)

10. Over a bound, i.e., (Eng. *over* and *bound*)

11. Over a bound, i.e., (Eng. *over* and *bound*)

12. Over a bound, i.e., (Eng. *over* and *bound*)

13. Over a bound, i.e., (Eng. *over* and *bound*)

14. Over a bound, i.e., (Eng. *over* and *bound*)

15. Over a bound, i.e., (Eng. *over* and *bound*)

16. Over a bound, i.e., (Eng. *over* and *bound*)

17. Over a bound, i.e., (Eng. *over* and *bound*)

18. Over a bound, i.e., (Eng. *over* and *bound*)

19. Over a bound, i.e., (Eng. *over* and *bound*)

20. Over a bound, i.e., (Eng. *over* and *bound*)

21. Over a bound, i.e., (Eng. *over* and *bound*)

22. Over a bound, i.e., (Eng. *over* and *bound*)

23. Over a bound, i.e., (Eng. *over* and *bound*)

24. Over a bound, i.e., (Eng. *over* and *bound*)

25. Over a bound, i.e., (Eng. *over* and *bound*)

26. Over a bound, i.e., (Eng. *over* and *bound*)

27. Over a bound, i.e., (Eng. *over* and *bound*)

28. Over a bound, i.e., (Eng. *over* and *bound*)

29. Over a bound, i.e., (Eng. *over* and *bound*)

30. Over a bound, i.e., (Eng. *over* and *bound*)

31. Over a bound, i.e., (Eng. *over* and *bound*)

32. Over a bound, i.e., (Eng. *over* and *bound*)

33. Over a bound, i.e., (Eng. *over* and *bound*)

34. Over a bound, i.e., (Eng. *over* and *bound*)

35. Over a bound, i.e., (Eng. *over* and *bound*)

36. Over a bound, i.e., (Eng. *over* and *bound*)

37. Over a bound, i.e., (Eng. *over* and *bound*)

38. Over a bound, i.e., (Eng. *over* and *bound*)

39. Over a bound, i.e., (Eng. *over* and *bound*)

40. Over a bound, i.e., (Eng. *over* and *bound*)

41. Over a bound, i.e., (Eng. *over* and *bound*)

42. Over a bound, i.e., (Eng. *over* and *bound*)

43. Over a bound, i.e., (Eng. *over* and *bound*)

44. Over a bound, i.e., (Eng. *over* and *bound*)

45. Over a bound, i.e., (Eng. *over* and *bound*)

46. Over a bound, i.e., (Eng. *over* and *bound*)

47. Over a bound, i.e., (Eng. *over* and *bound*)

48. Over a bound, i.e., (Eng. *over* and *bound*)

49. Over a bound, i.e., (Eng. *over* and *bound*)

50. Over a bound, i.e., (Eng. *over* and *bound*)

51. Over a bound, i.e., (Eng. *over* and *bound*)

52. Over a bound, i.e., (Eng. *over* and *bound*)

53. Over a bound, i.e., (Eng. *over* and *bound*)

54. Over a bound, i.e., (Eng. *over* and *bound*)

55. Over a bound, i.e., (Eng. *over* and *bound*)

56. Over a bound, i.e., (Eng. *over* and *bound*)

57. Over a bound, i.e., (Eng. *over* and *bound*)

58. Over a bound, i.e., (Eng. *over* and *bound*)

59. Over a bound, i.e., (Eng. *over* and *bound*)

60. Over a bound, i.e., (Eng. *over* and *bound*)

101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 841. 842. 843. 844. 845. 846. 847. 848. 849. 850. 851. 852. 853. 854. 855. 856. 857. 858. 859. 860. 861. 862. 863. 864. 865. 866. 867. 868. 869. 870. 871. 872. 873. 874. 875. 876. 877. 878. 879. 880. 881. 882. 883. 884. 885. 886. 887. 888. 889. 890. 891. 892. 893. 894. 895. 896. 897. 898. 899. 900. 901. 902. 903. 904. 905. 906. 907. 908. 909. 910. 911. 912. 913. 914. 915. 916. 917. 918. 919. 920. 921. 922. 923. 924. 925. 926. 927. 928. 929. 930. 931. 932. 933. 934. 935. 936. 937. 938. 939. 940. 941. 942. 943. 944. 945. 946. 947. 948. 949. 950. 951. 952. 953. 954. 955. 956. 957. 958. 959. 960. 961. 962. 963. 964. 965. 966. 967. 968. 969. 970. 971. 972. 973. 974. 975. 976. 977. 978. 979. 980. 981. 982. 983. 984. 985. 986. 987. 988. 989. 990. 991. 992. 993. 994. 995. 996. 997. 998. 999. 1000. 1001. 1002. 1003. 1004. 1005. 1006. 1007. 1008. 1009. 1010. 1011. 1012. 1013. 1014. 1015. 1016. 1017. 1018. 1019. 1020. 1021. 1022. 1023. 1024. 1025. 1026. 1027. 1028. 1029. 1030. 1031. 1032. 1033. 1034. 1035. 1036. 1037. 1038. 1039. 1040. 1041. 1042. 1043. 1044. 1045. 1046. 1047. 1048. 1049. 1050. 1051. 1052. 1053. 1054. 1055. 1056. 1057. 1058. 1059. 1060. 1061. 1062. 1063. 1064. 1065. 1066. 1067. 1068. 1069. 1070. 1071. 1072. 1073. 1074. 1075. 1076. 1077. 1078. 1079. 1080. 1081. 1082. 1083. 1084. 1085. 1086. 1087. 1088. 1089. 1090. 1091. 1092. 1093. 1094. 1095. 1096. 1097. 1098. 1099. 1100. 1101. 1102. 1103. 1104. 1105. 1106. 1107. 1108. 1109. 1110. 1111. 1112. 1113. 1114. 1115. 1116. 1117. 1118. 1119. 1120. 1121. 1122. 1123. 1124. 1125. 1126. 1127. 1128. 1129. 1130. 1131. 1132. 1133. 1134. 1135. 1136. 1137. 1138. 1139. 1140. 1141. 1142. 1143. 1144. 1145. 1146. 1147. 1148. 1149. 1150. 1151. 1152. 1153. 1154. 1155. 1156. 1157. 1158. 1159. 1160. 1161. 1162. 1163. 1164. 1165. 1166. 1167. 1168. 1169. 1170. 1171. 1172. 1173. 1174. 1175. 1176. 1177. 1178. 1179. 1180. 1181. 1182. 1183. 1184. 1185. 1186. 1187. 1188. 1189. 1190. 1191. 1192. 1193. 1194. 1195. 1196. 1197. 1198. 1199. 1200. 1201. 1202. 1203. 1204. 1205. 1206. 1207. 1208. 1209. 1210. 1211. 1212. 1213. 1214. 1215. 1216. 1217. 1218. 1219. 1220. 1221. 1222. 1223. 1224. 1225. 1226. 1227. 1228. 1229. 1230.

- ô-vêr-bid**, v. t. & i. [Eng. over, and bid.]
A. Trans. To bid or offer too much for; to offer more than the value of.
"You have a credit all my past offerings."
Byron: Spanish Bards ii 1
B. Intrans. To bid too highly, to offer an excessive price.
"Take it as a consolation by the sun, bid him to bid bargain quickly."
Deane & Plot: Scornful Lady i 1
- ô-vêr-bide**, v. t. [A.S. *oferbidan*] To restrain or live after. (Seven Sages, 1, 731)
- ô-vêr-blîck**, v. t. [Eng. over, and then] To despise. (Daniel Hist Eng, p 6)
- ô-vêr-blow**, v. t. & i. [Eng. over, and blow, v.]
A. Intransitive
 1. To blow too violently.
 2. To blow over to be past its violence.
"I left the blustering storm in the wilderness."
Shakspeare: Titus ii 1
B. Transitive
 1. To blow away, to dissipate.
"I will blow away the wind."
When this, it is a sorrowful business."
Shakspeare: Titus ii 1
 2. To blow a person to be overblown when the pressure of air forces it to speak an overture instead of its fundamental note.
- ô-vêr-blown** (1) v. t. [Eng. over, and blow] (2) Having blossomed too fully, more than fully blown.
"Thus overblown and needed I am rather fit to turn his chinney as it is."
Shakspeare: Titus ii 1
- ô-vêr-blown** (2) p. p. or t. [Overblown]
ô-vêr-board, **ô-ver-board**, **over-boards**, v. t. [Eng. over, and board] (1) To throw the side of a ship, out of a ship away. (Litt i 17)
"All this is a very good way to cast them overboard."
Shakspeare: Titus ii 1
 (2) To throw a person to betray.
- ô-vêr-bôd-y**, v. t. [Eng. over, and to] To give too much body to.
"I will give this music of overblown."
Shakspeare: Titus ii 1
- ô-vêr-bôll**, v. t. [Eng. over, and ball] To bowl over or to excess. (Byron: Childe Harold iii 63)
- ô-vêr-bôld**, v. t. [Eng. over, and bold] Bold to excess, too bold, forward, impudent.
- ô-vêr-bôld lî**, v. t. [Eng. over, and lî] In an overbold manner.
"I overboldly have borne myself."
Shakspeare: Titus ii 1
- ô-vêr-boek ish**, v. t. [Eng. over, and book] Too much given to books or study.
"You must not be overbookish."
Shakspeare: Titus ii 1
- ô-ver borne**, p. p. or t. [Overborne]
- ô-vêr-bôun tî ois**, v. t. [Eng. over, and bound] Boundless or liberal to excess, to a boundless.
- ô-vêr-bôw**, v. t. [Eng. over, and bow, v.] To bend or bow over, to bend in a contrary direction.
"The best way to straighten what is crooked is to bow it."
Shakspeare: Titus ii 1
- ô-vêr-brôd**, v. t. [Eng. over, and broad] To be polite, exceedingly complaisant. (Tears of the Church, Pref, p 6)
- ô-vêr-brôd**, v. t. or t. [Eng. over, and broad v.] To bend to excess.
- ô-vêr-bridge**, v. t. [Eng. over, and bridge] A bridge over a line of railway at a station connecting the platforms or over a canal.
- ô-vêr-bright** (1) v. t. [Eng. over, and bright] Too bright, bright to excess.
- ô-vêr-brim**, v. t. [Eng. over, and brim] 1. To flow or run over the brim or edge, as a liquid.
 2. To be so full that the contents run or flow over the brim or edge, to overflow.
"Fill the cup of man's desire."
Shakspeare: Titus ii 1
- ô-vêr-brimmed**, v. t. [Eng. over, and brimmed] Having too large or wide a brim.

- ô-vêr-bur**, v. t. [Eng. over, and bur.] To hang over; to overhang.
"Where, tangled round the jutting steep, strong shadows o'ercast the valley's deep."
Coltson: The old & the new character
- ô-vêr-build**, v. t. & i. [Eng. over, and build]
A. Transitive
 1. To build over. (It & dy) (Cowper: I, 10, 11)
 2. To build more on than the room for, or than is required. (The district is overbuilt)
B. Intransitive To build more than is required, or than one's means will allow.
- ô-vêr-bulk**, v. t. [Eng. over, and bulk] To overpower or overwhelm by excess of bulk, to bear down.
"Broad a warfare of like evil."
To overbulk us all."
Shakspeare: Titus ii 1
- ô-vêr-bur-den**, **ô-vêr-bur-then**, v. t. [Eng. over, and burden] To load with too great a weight, to overtax.
"The overburdened brain."
Heavy with its care."
Longfellow: To a Child
- ô-vêr-bur-den some**, v. t. [Eng. over, and bur-den] To burden some, too heavy to bear.
"Think all your ways to be overburdened."
Shakspeare: Titus ii 1
- ô-vêr-burn**, v. t. & i. [Eng. over, and burn]
A. Transitive To burn too excess, to burn too much.
"Take care you do not burn the turf."
Shakspeare: Titus ii 1
B. Intransitive To burn with too great zeal, to be overzealous.
- ô-vêr-bur-y** (u as i), v. t. [Eng. over, and bury] 1. To bury too great an extent.
 2. To bury too deep, to pay too dearly for. (Shakspeare: Titus ii 1)
- ô-vêr-cân ô py**, v. t. [Eng. over, and can] To cover with or as with a canopy.
"Overcanopy with such words."
Shakspeare: Titus ii 1
- ô-vêr-câp a ble**, v. t. [Eng. over, and cap] To overcap or to overcap. (Followed by of)
"Overcap the such thing as error."
Shakspeare: Titus ii 1
- ô-vêr-care**, v. t. [Eng. over, and care] To care excessively.
"And cautious care."
To care over care."
Shakspeare: Titus ii 1
- ô-vêr-care fûl**, v. t. [Eng. over, and careful] Too careful, careful to excess, overcautious.
"For such overcautious fathers."
Shakspeare: Titus ii 1
- ô-vêr-cark lîng**, v. t. [Eng. over, and cark] To overcark, overcautious.
- ô-vêr-câr rî**, v. t. & i. [Eng. over, and carry]
A. Transitive
 1. To carry too far, to overcarry.
"To carry to be overcarried by intuition."
Shakspeare: Titus ii 1
 2. To carry beyond to overcarry.
"Playing the first time he overcarried the ground."
Field Oct 1, 1888.
B. Intransitive To go to excess.
"The sky is overcarried by a procession of a particular."
Shakspeare: Titus ii 1
- ô-vêr-carve**, **ô-ver carve**, v. t. [Eng. over, and carve] To cut across or over.
"The tool is the will to be part of the right sphere."
Shakspeare: Titus ii 1
- ô-vêr-cast**, **ô-ver kast**, v. t. [Eng. over, and cast] 1. To darken, to cloud, to cover with gloom.
"The sky is overcast."
With a continuous cloud."
 2. To over generally, to overspread.
 3. To reckon or estimate at too high a figure or rate.
"The King in his account of peace, and calm, did not have one such loss."
Shakspeare: Titus ii 1
 4. To sew by running the thread over a rough edge, to overcast.

- ô-vêr-cast**, p. p. or t. [Overcast, v.]
overcast-stall, v. t.
Shikharight A scale or measure employed to determine the difference between the curves of those timbers which are placed in or the greatest breadth and those which are at the extremities of the keel.
- ô-vêr-cast lîng**, v. t. [Eng. over, and cast] 1. **Ord. Lang.** A darkening, clouding, or obscuring, gloom.
"With the dark overcasting of oppositions, and the blinding of the vision."
Shakspeare: Titus ii 1
 2. **Technically**
 1. **Bookbind.** The doubling of an edge of a single leaf or plate to be sewed in, so as to give a hold to the thread.
 2. **Sewing.** Laying two edges of cloth together and whipping them by a thread which goes over and over. Used to prevent the ravelling of the edges.
- ô-vêr-catch**, v. t. [Eng. over, and catch] 1. To overtake.
"It is the very door him overcatch."
Shakspeare: Titus ii 1
 2. To deceive, to outwit.
"For leave the Duke with some odds craft."
The goose might overcatch."
Shakspeare: Titus ii 1
- ô-vêr-cân-tious**, v. t. [Eng. over, and can] To caution or careful.
- ô-vêr-cân-tious lî**, v. t. [Eng. over, and caution] To caution, with care.
- ô-vêr-chânge**, v. t. [Eng. over, and change] 1. Excessive change, fickleness, variability.
"Out of the world, change of nature."
Shakspeare: Titus ii 1
- ô-vêr-charge**, v. t. & i. [Eng. over, and charge]
A. Transitive
 1. To charge (1) to excess, to overcharge.
"With such an overcharge."
Cowper: Elegy vi 1
 2. To load with too great a weight, to overcharge.
"Like an overcharged gun."
Shakspeare: Titus ii 1
 3. To fill to excess, to saturate.
"Overcharged with matter."
Shakspeare: Titus ii 1
 4. To crowd, to fill too much.
 5. To overcharge, to overcharge.
"Overcharged with matter."
Shakspeare: Titus ii 1
 6. To charge too highly, to be unduly excessive in price, to rate too high.
B. Intransitive To charge too highly, to be overcharged.
- ô-vêr-charge**, v. t. [Overcharge, v.] 1. An excessive charge, load, or burden.
 2. A charge beyond what is proper, as a gun.
 3. A charge of more than is just or proper in an account.
- ô-vêr-check**, v. t. [Eng. over, and check] (1) **Compound**
overcheck-bridle, v. t.
Harness. A driving bridle having a (the overcheck rein) passing over the head of the horse so as to draw the bit upward to the angle of the mouth.
overcheck-rein, v. t. [Overcheck-bridle]
ô-vêr-civ-ll, v. t. [Eng. over, and civil] To over or excessively civil.
- ô-vêr-clîan**, v. t. [Eng. over, and clean] To clean overmuch or to excess.
- ô-vêr-clîmb** (1) v. t. [Eng. over, and climb] To climb over.
"This fatal climb overcame our walls."
Shakspeare: Titus ii 1
- ô-vêr-clôud**, v. t. [Eng. over, and cloud] To cover or overcloud with clouds, to overcast.
"The first clouds of the night."
Overcast, signifying in a cloudy light."
Shakspeare: Titus ii 1
- ô-vêr-cloy**, v. t. [Eng. over, and cloy] To cloy, to fill to a surfeit.
"The more the more the more the more."
Shakspeare: Titus ii 1

ô-vêr-cloy, v. t. [Eng. over, and cloy] To cloy, to fill to a surfeit.
"The more the more the more the more."
Shakspeare: Titus ii 1

ô-vêr-cloy, v. t. [Eng. over, and cloy] To cloy, to fill to a surfeit.
"The more the more the more the more."
Shakspeare: Titus ii 1

ô-vêr-cloy, v. t. [Eng. over, and cloy] To cloy, to fill to a surfeit.
"The more the more the more the more."
Shakspeare: Titus ii 1

The fruitful season of the Earth, thus overruled
by the barren season of Church

[illegible]

overestimate.
"If he overholds his price so much,
We'll none of him." *Shakespeare. Troilus & C.*

[illegible]

329

1. To overtake; to catch up.
 "So that at length, after long weary chase,
 He overtook him." *Spenser: P. Q. V. i. 11. 30.*

2. To deceive by cunning; to cheat, to outwit, to get the better of.
 "Their cupidity overreached itself." *Macaulay: Hist. Eng. v. xv.*

3. Intransitive:
1. Ord. Lang.: To cheat, to deceive.
 "Self-seeking, grasping, overreaching allies." *Macaulay: Hist. Eng. ch. xv.*
2. Monks: A horse is said to overreach when he brings his hinder feet too far forward, and strikes his toes against his fore-shoes. (*Farrier's Dict.*)

ô-vêr-rêach-âr, s. [Eng. *overreach*; -*er*] One who overreaches, deceives, or tricks another; a cheat.

ô-vêr-rêad, v.t. [Eng. *over*, and *read*.] To read over; to peruse.
 "She oft and oft it overread." *Spenser: P. Q. III. xl. 30.*

ô-vêr-rêad-lî-lî, adv. [Eng. *over*, and *readily*.] Too readily; with excessive readiness or willingness.

ô-vêr-rêad-lî-nêss, s. [Eng. *over*, and *readiness*.] The quality or state of being over-ready; excessive or undue readiness or willingness.

ô-vêr-rêad-y, a. [Eng. *over*, and *ready*.] Too ready or willing.

ô-vêr-rêc-kôn, v.t. [Eng. *over*, and *reckon*.] To reckon, compute, or estimate too highly.
 "If we will needs overreckon our condition we do but help to aggravate our own wretchedness." *Sp. Hall: Balm of Heliod. i. 1.*

ô-vêr-rêd, v.t. [Eng. *over*, and *red*.] To quarrel or cover over with a red colour.
 "O, prick thy love, and over-red thy face." *Shakespeare: Macbeth, v. 3.*

ô-vêr-rê-fine, v.t. [Eng. *over*, and *refine*.] To refine too much.

ô-vêr-rê-fine-mênt, s. [Eng. *over*, and *refinement*.] Excessive refinement; refinement with an affectation of nicety.

ô-vêr-rênt, v.t. [Eng. *over*, and *rent*.] To rent too highly; to rackrent.

ô-vêr-rîd, ô-vêr-rîd-dên, pt. par. or a. [OVERRIDE.]

ô-vêr-rîd-e, v.t. [Eng. *over*, and *ride*, v.]
1. To fatigue or exhaust by too much or too long riding.
 "2. To overtake and pass in riding.
 "My lord, I overrode him on the way." *Shakespeare: 3 Henry IV., l. 1.*
3. To ride or drive over.
 "The carter overrode with his carts." *Chaucer: C. P., p. 302.*
4. To supersede, to annul; to do away with.
 "The Democratic majority will not be strong enough to override his veto." *Pitt Mail Gazette, Nov. 2, 1932.*

verrighteous (as ô-vêr-rît-yûs), a. [Eng. *over*, and *righteous*.] Affecting excessive righteousness.

ô-vêr-rîg-id, a. [Eng. *over*, and *rigid*.] Too rigid, too severe.

ô-vêr-rîg-ôr-ôs, v. [Eng. *over*, and *rigorous*.] Too rigorous.
 "These purchases are overrigorous." *Fryne: Hist. of the East, v. 10.*

-vêr-rîp-e, a. [Eng. *over*, and *ripe*.] Too ripe; ripe to excess.
 "Thy swans are ripe and overripe." *Milton: P. R., III. 31.*

-vêr-rîp-en, v.t. [Eng. *over*, and *ripen*.] To make too ripe; to ripen too much.
 "Why droops my lord, like overripen corn?" *Shakespeare: 4 Henry VI., l. 2.*

ô-vêr-rêast, v.t. [Eng. *over*, and *reast*, v.] To roast too much; to cook overmuch; hence, to make completely ready. (*Shakespeare: Cymbeline, v. 2.*)

-vêr-rûle, v.t. & i. [Eng. *over*, and *rule*, v.]
A. Transitive:
1. Ordinary Language:
1. To influence with predominant power; to exercise dominion, authority, or command over.
 "As if imagination overruled their will." *Milton: P. R., III. 113.*
2. To reject the arguments, pleas, or objections of.
 "He was again overruled." *Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xlii.*
II. Law: To disallow, to reject; to rule against; as, The objection was overruled.
 "The overruling of the vote of the other tribunes by Lucius and Brutus." *Lewis: Crad. Early Roman Hist. (1868), II. 30.*
3. Intrans. To exercise rule or authority; to govern; to rule.
 "Thus he that overruled, I overruled." *Shakespeare: Venus & Adonis, 109.*

ô-vêr-rûl-âr, s. [Eng. *overrule*(s); -*er*.] One who or that which overrules, directs, or governs.
 "From the overruler of opinions." *Silvery: Defence of Poesy.*

ô-vêr-rûl-îng, pt. par. or a. [OVERRULE.]

ô-vêr-rûl-îng-lî, adv. [Eng. *overruling*; -*ly*.] In an overruling manner.

ô-vêr-rûn, ô-ver-renne, ô-ver-runo, v.t. & i. [Eng. *over*, and *run*.]
A. Transitive:
1. Ordinary Language:
1. To run over; to spread over; to grow over; to overspread.
 "The chilling cold did overrun their bones." *Surrey: Virgil, Aeneid II.*
2. To invade and harass by hostile incursions.
 "If he advances into Connecticut, let us overrun Leicester." *Macaulay: Hist. Eng. ch. xlii.*
3. To take possession of; to possess, to fill.
 "He was overrun with melancholy humours." *Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress, pt. II.*
4. To subside, to oppress.
 "That none of them the feeble overrun." *Spenser: P. Q. V. II. 19.*
5. To injure by trampling or trampling down.
 "That now is all trampled and overrun." *Spenser: State of Ireland.*
6. To outrun; to run faster than and leave behind; to outstrip in running.
 "Athenians ran by the way of the plain, and overrun Cuth." *Shakespeare: 3 Henry VI., 33.*
II. Print: To carry over parts of lines, columns, or pages in corrections, in the introduction of new matter, or in the contraction or expansion of columns.
B. Intransitive:
1. Ordinary Language:
1. To run or pass over or by.
 "Displeased and broken down of all that overran." *Spenser: P. Q. IV. vii. 22.*
2. To be in excess or superabundance; to run over; to overflow.
 "Yet still my soul overruns with love." *South.*
II. Print: To extend beyond the proper or desired length.

ô-vêr-rûn-nêr, s. [Eng. *over*, and *runner*.] One who overruns, an invader.
 "Vandal overrunners, the life in literature." *Lewis: Lucania, pt. II.*

ô-vêr-rûl, v.t. [Eng. *over*, and *rule*, v.]
Arch.: To project beyond the general face.

ô-vêr-sât-y-râto, v.t. [Eng. *over*, and *saturate*.] To saturate to excess.

ô-vêr-sây, v.t. [Eng. *over*, and *say*.] To say over; to repeat.

ô-vêr-scâpe, v.t. [Eng. *over*, and *scap*.] To escape.

ô-vêr-scôr, v.t. [Eng. *over*, and *score*, v.] To score or draw a line or lines over; to erase by lines drawn over.
 "The words 'and servant' had been first written and then over-scored." *Poe: Works (1866), II. 332.*

ô-vêr-sêa, n. & adv. [Eng. *over*, and *sea*.]
A. As adj.: Foreign; from beyond sea; not native.
 "Thou wilt powder their talk with overseas language." *Milton: Arts of Rhetorick, p. 161.*
B. As adv.: Over, beyond, or across the sea; abroad.

ô-vêr-sêam-îng, s. [Eng. *over*, and *seam*(-ing).]
Sewing: The same as OVERCASTING (q.v.).

ô-vêr-sêa, adv. [Eng. *over*, and *sea*.] The same as OVERSEA (q.v.).
 "Stick of home, went overseas for change." *Templeton: Walk to the Hall.*

ô-vêr-sênt, v.t. [Eng. *over*, and *sent*, v.]
1. To send to excess.
2. To send, so as to hide or disguise the original aim.

ô-vêr-sêrû-pu-lôs-lî-tî, s. [Eng. *over*, and *scrupulous*.] The quality or state of being over-scrupulous; over-scrupulousness.

ô-vêr-sêrû-pu-lôs-lî, a. [Eng. *over*, and *scrupulous*.] Too scrupulous; scrupulous to excess.

ô-vêr-sêrû-pu-lôs-nêss, s. [Eng. *over*, and *scrupulousness*.] The same as OVER-SCRUPULOSITY (q.v.).

ô-vêr-sêarçh, v.t. [Eng. *over*, and *search*, v.] To search over or through; to examine.
 "I had oversearched all my books." *Sir T. More: Works, p. 121.*

ô-vêr-sêas-ôn, v.t. [Eng. *over*, and *season*, v.] To season too much; to give too high or strong a relish, flavour, or taste to. (*Lit. & Fig.*)
 "Overseason'd with base sugar." *Beaumont & Fletcher: Philotas, IV. 2.*

ô-vêr-sêe, ô-ver-se, v.t. & i. [A.S. *ofer-sean*, from *ofer* = over, and *sean* = to see.]
A. Transitive:
1. To look down upon; to despise.
2. To overlook; to pass over or by; to omit, to neglect, not to notice.
 "They would save or do a thing and cannot well come thervon, but inlose and overere themselves in the assaye." *Sir T. More: Works, p. 134.*
3. To overlook, to superintend; to look or see after.
 "Thou, Collatine, shalt oversee this will." *Shakespeare: Rape of Lucrece, 1236.*
4. To deceive; to cause to err.
 "Such overseers, as the overseers of this building, would be so overseers as to make that which is narrower, contain that which is larger." *Holday.*
5. To look over or through; to peruse.
 "And when she wist how that it stood,
 And had her bulles over-seen,
 The shudden haue mervere wroght." *Shakespeare: C. A. viii.*
B. Intrans. To make an oversight; to miss; to neglect to see or notice.

ô-vêr-sêen, ô-ver-sêene, ô-ver-seyne, pt. par. & a. [OVERSEEN.]
A. As pt. par.: (See the verb).
B. As adjective:
1. Overlooked, unnoticed.
2. Superintended; looked after.
3. Topsy.
 "Well nigh whittled, almost drunk, somewhat over-seen." *Coleridge.*

ô-vêr-sêe, ô-ver-sêar, s. [Eng. *oversee*(s); -*er*.]
1. One who oversees or overlooks; a superintendent, a superior, an inspector.
 "These overseers which we now call hyphogs after the Greke word." *Tyndale: Works, p. 235.*
2. Specially: A parochial officer, whose main duty is to make provision for the poor of the parish. They are appointed annually in each parish by the justices from a list of names submitted to them by the vestry of the parish. The office is compulsory and unpaid. The primary duty is to raise the funds necessary for the relief and support of the poor of their respective parishes, for which purpose they are empowered to make and levy rates upon the several inhabitants of the parish. In addition to their original duty of providing for the poor, several other duties have from time to time been imposed by statute upon the overseers, such as the preparation of the lists of voters and of persons qualified to serve as jurors, and, in cases where the parish is situate in a borough, the lists of burgesses. Assistant overseers are paid officers employed to relieve the overseers in larger parishes.

ô-vêr-sêe-shîp, s. [Eng. *overseer*; -*ship*.] The office, position, or station of an overseer.

ô-vêr-sêt, v.t. & i. [Eng. *over*, and *set*, v.]
A. Transitive:
1. To turn bottom upwards; to upset, to throw over, to overthrow.
 "Lost storms should overset the beating sea to bedchambers." *Shakespeare: Twelfth Night, p. 24.*
2. To subvert, to destroy, to overthrow.
3. To throw out of regularity.
4. To crowd, to fill too full.
 "In the common boat, which was over-set with merchandise." *Rowell: Letters, p. 101.*

ô-vêr-sêt, v.t. & i. [Eng. *over*, and *set*, v.]
A. Transitive:
1. Ordinary Language:
1. To influence with predominant power; to exercise dominion, authority, or command over.
 "As if imagination overruled their will." *Milton: P. R., III. 113.*
2. To reject the arguments, pleas, or objections of.
 "He was again overruled." *Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xlii.*
II. Law: To disallow, to reject; to rule against; as, The objection was overruled.
 "The overruling of the vote of the other tribunes by Lucius and Brutus." *Lewis: Crad. Early Roman Hist. (1868), II. 30.*
3. Intrans. To exercise rule or authority; to govern; to rule.
 "Thus he that overruled, I overruled." *Shakespeare: Venus & Adonis, 109.*

49: *poat, pawl; oot, ool, shorus, shin, bench; go, gum; thin, this; sin, ay; expect. Xenophon, epist. -fig.*
-tion = shon, -tion, -tion = shin; -tion, -tion = shin. -tion, -tion, -tion = shin. -tio, -tio, to = tol, tol.

Always point or ground, for driving area

independently, but the name was given by Lavoisier some time after. It can be obtained pure by heating black oxide of manganese, or a mixture of this oxide with potassium chlorate in a retort, and collecting the gas over water. When pure it is without colour, taste, or smell. It is the sustaining principle of animal life and of the ordinary phenomena of combustion. Phosphorus and ignited charcoal burn in it with great brilliancy, and a piece of watch-spring, having at the end some lighted sulphur, exhibits in oxygen a beautiful phenomenon of combustion. It is a little heavier than atmospheric air, sp gr = 1.1. One hundred cubic inches of oxygen at mean temperature and pressure weigh 34.2 grains. Under the influence of cold and high pressure it has been reduced to the liquid state. It enters into combination in various ways, taking the place of hydrogen in the radicals of compounds formed on any of the types, IOI , H_2O , H_2N , &c., giving rise to oxychlorides, oxyiodides, oxynitrides, &c.

Y-gün-á-ta, v. [Eng oxygen, ate] To unite or combine with oxygen, to oxidate.

Y-gün-á-tá, pa par oia [OXYGENATE]

oxygenated water, s.

Chem. Water holding peroxide of hydrogen in solution.

Y-gün-á-tion, s. [OXYGENATION]

Chem. The same as OXIDATION (q.v.)

Y-gün-á-tér, s. [Eng oxygenate, -or] An oxidator (q.v.).

Y-gün-á-tio, n. [Eng oxygenate, -ion] Capable of being oxygenated.

Y-gün-á-tio, t. [Eng oxygen, -ize]

Chem. The same as OXIDATE (q.v.)

Y-gün-á-tio-mént, s. [Eng oxygenate, -ion] The act or process of oxygenizing, oxidation.

Y-gün-á-tio, s. [Eng oxygenate, -or] An oxidizer (q.v.).

Y-gün-á-tio, s. [Eng oxygen, -ize] Chem. The same as OXIDATE (q.v.)

Y-gün-á-tio, s. [Eng oxygenate, -ion] The act or process of oxygenizing, oxidation.

Y-gün-á-tio, s. [Eng oxygenate, -or] An oxidizer (q.v.).

Y-gün-á-tio, s. [Eng oxygenate, -ion] The act or process of oxygenizing, oxidation.

Y-gün-á-tio, s. [Eng oxygenate, -or] An oxidizer (q.v.).

Y-gün-á-tio, s. [Eng oxygenate, -ion] The act or process of oxygenizing, oxidation.

Y-gün-á-tio, s. [Eng oxygenate, -or] An oxidizer (q.v.).

Y-gün-á-tio, s. [Eng oxygenate, -ion] The act or process of oxygenizing, oxidation.

Y-gün-á-tio, s. [Eng oxygenate, -or] An oxidizer (q.v.).

Y-gün-á-tio, s. [Eng oxygenate, -ion] The act or process of oxygenizing, oxidation.

Y-gün-á-tio, s. [Eng oxygenate, -or] An oxidizer (q.v.).

Y-gün-á-tio, s. [Eng oxygenate, -ion] The act or process of oxygenizing, oxidation.

Y-gün-á-tio, s. [Eng oxygenate, -or] An oxidizer (q.v.).

Y-gün-á-tio, s. [Eng oxygenate, -ion] The act or process of oxygenizing, oxidation.

Y-gün-á-tio, s. [Eng oxygenate, -or] An oxidizer (q.v.).

Y-gün-á-tio, s. [Eng oxygenate, -ion] The act or process of oxygenizing, oxidation.

Y-gün-á-tio, s. [Eng oxygenate, -or] An oxidizer (q.v.).

Y-gün-á-tio, s. [Eng oxygenate, -ion] The act or process of oxygenizing, oxidation.

Y-gün-á-tio, s. [Eng oxygenate, -or] An oxidizer (q.v.).

small spiral shells of *Oxygyrus keradensis* were found by the Challenger expedition to be an important constituent in the formation of Globigerina ooze.

Öx-y-hae-mô-giô-bin, s. [Eng oxygen, and hemoglobin]

Chem. (Pl.) Loose compounds of true hemoglobins with oxygen, which latter they give off in vacuo, especially if heated. They are characterized by their absorption spectra, showing two distinct bands: one in the yellow and the other in the green, between Fraunhofer's D and E lines.

Öx-y-hip-pur-ic, s. [Eng oxygen, and hippuric acid]

Chem. $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_9\text{NO}_4$. A very soluble acid produced by boiling an aqueous solution of diethyl hippuric acid.

Öx-y-hy-drô-gén, s. [Eng oxygen, and hydrogen]

Chem. (Pl.) Combining of or pertaining to a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen.

oxyhydrogen blowpipe, s.

A form of blowpipe in which the flame is produced by the combustion of a mixture of hydrogen and oxygen gases in the proportions which form water. The heat thus produced exceeds that of any other source except the electric arc.

oxyhydrogen light, s. [LIME LIGHT]

See LIME LIGHT.

oxyhydrogen microscope, s.

A microscope in which the object is illuminated by the incandescence of a piece of lime or marble under the action of the oxyhydrogen blowpipe, and its image, highly magnified, thrown upon a screen so that it may be visible to any number of spectators at once. Recent improvements have enabled objects to be exhibited in this way magnified 1,000 diameters.

Öx-y-i-sôn-vit-ic, s. [Eng oxygen, and isonitric acid]

Chem. $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{O}_4$. $\text{H}_2\text{C}(\text{OH})\text{CO}(\text{OH})_2$. Obtained as its ethylic salt, by the action of ethylic acetate upon chloroform. It crystallizes in needles.

Öx-y-i-sâr-ic, s. [Eng oxygen, and isocyanic acid]

Chem. $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{O}_4$. $\text{H}_2\text{C}(\text{OH})\text{CO}(\text{OH})_2$. Obtained as its ethylic salt, by the action of ethylic acetate upon chloroform. It crystallizes in needles.

oxylizic acid, s. [PHTALIC ACID]

Chem. $\text{C}_8\text{H}_6\text{O}_4$. $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{OH})_2$. Pyrocatechic acid. Obtained by the dry distillation of catechu, kino, and other tannin materials. It crystallizes in quadrangular prisms, readily soluble in water and alcohol, slightly soluble in ether, melts at 162°, and sublimes below its melting point. Its salts crystallize in the form of quinine, but its aqueous solution is a white precipitate with alcohol.

Öx-y-mô-sit-yi-ên-ic, s. [Eng oxygen, and mesitylic acid]

Chem. $\text{C}_9\text{H}_6\text{O}_4$. $\text{C}_6\text{H}_3(\text{OH})_3$. A trihydroxy aromatic acid prepared by heating mesitylene with nitric acid with peroxide hydrate at 240°. It crystallizes in needles, is soluble in cold water, slightly soluble in boiling water, and melts at 176°. Its salts give a deep blue coloration with ferric chloride.

Öx-y-mor-én, s. [Gr. ὀξύμωρον (oxymoron)]

A saying which at first sight appears foolish, from ὀξύμωρον (oxymoron) = pointed, foolish, from ὀξύς (oxys) = sharp, and μωρον (mōron) = foolish, dull.

Öx-y-mor-phine, s. [Eng oxygen, and morphine]

Chem. $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{19}\text{NO}_4$. A base obtained by treating morphine with nitrous acid. It forms a shining white crystalline powder, insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether.

Öx-y-nâph-thô-ic, s. [Eng oxygen, and naphthalic acid]

Chem. $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_8\text{O}_4$. A base obtained by treating naphthalene with nitrous acid. It forms a shining white crystalline powder, insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether.

oxynaphthoic acid, s.

Chem. (Pl.) $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_7\text{O}_4$. Formed from the two naphthols ($\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_7\text{OH}$), by the action of sodium and carbon dioxide. The acid is stable at 185°, and its solutions are coloured blue with ferric chloride. The acid is difficult to prepare.

Öx-y-nâph-thyl-é-mine, s. [Eng oxygen, and naphthylamine]

Chem. $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_9\text{NO}$. Oxynaphthylidene Naphthylamine. A base resembling cocaine, produced by the action of oxidizing agents on naphthylamine. It is an amorphous, dark purple powder with an opine-like odor, especially if heated, insoluble in water, ammonia, and lard, slightly soluble in alcohol, very soluble in ether. It does not combine with acids or with bases.

Öx-y-nâph-thyl-i-dine, s. [OXYNAPHTHYLAMINE]

Chem. $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_9\text{NO}$. Oxynaphthylidene Naphthylamine. A base resembling cocaine, produced by the action of oxidizing agents on naphthylamine. It is an amorphous, dark purple powder with an opine-like odor, especially if heated, insoluble in water, ammonia, and lard, slightly soluble in alcohol, very soluble in ether. It does not combine with acids or with bases.

Öx-y-nô-tis, s. [Pref oxy (1), and Gr νότος (nōtos)]

North. A genus of Campylopus closely allied to the family, peculiar to the islands of Mauritius and Réunion. The name is remarkable for the fact that while the name of both species closely resemble each other, the females are wholly unlike (Proc. Linn. Soc. 1844, pp. 2, 3, 4).

Öx-y-nô-tis, s. [Gr νότος (nōtos)]

North. A genus of Campylopus closely allied to the family, peculiar to the islands of Mauritius and Réunion. The name is remarkable for the fact that while the name of both species closely resemble each other, the females are wholly unlike (Proc. Linn. Soc. 1844, pp. 2, 3, 4).

Öx-y-ô-py, s. [Pref oxy (1), and Gr όψ (ops)]

Acuteness of sight, arising from increased sensibility of the retina.

Öx-y-phén-ic, s. [Eng (hydroxy)phenic, and phenic acid]

Chem. $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_2$. $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{OH})_2$. Pyrocatechic acid. Obtained by the dry distillation of catechu, kino, and other tannin materials. It crystallizes in quadrangular prisms, readily soluble in water and alcohol, slightly soluble in ether, melts at 162°, and sublimes below its melting point. Its salts crystallize in the form of quinine, but its aqueous solution is a white precipitate with alcohol.

Öx-y-phén-ic, s. [Eng (hydroxy)phenic, and phenic acid]

Chem. $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_2$. $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{OH})_2$. Pyrocatechic acid. Obtained by the dry distillation of catechu, kino, and other tannin materials. It crystallizes in quadrangular prisms, readily soluble in water and alcohol, slightly soluble in ether, melts at 162°, and sublimes below its melting point. Its salts crystallize in the form of quinine, but its aqueous solution is a white precipitate with alcohol.

Öx-y-phén-ic, s. [Eng (hydroxy)phenic, and phenic acid]

Chem. $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_2$. $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{OH})_2$. Pyrocatechic acid. Obtained by the dry distillation of catechu, kino, and other tannin materials. It crystallizes in quadrangular prisms, readily soluble in water and alcohol, slightly soluble in ether, melts at 162°, and sublimes below its melting point. Its salts crystallize in the form of quinine, but its aqueous solution is a white precipitate with alcohol.

Öx-y-phén-ic, s. [Eng (hydroxy)phenic, and phenic acid]

Chem. $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_2$. $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{OH})_2$. Pyrocatechic acid. Obtained by the dry distillation of catechu, kino, and other tannin materials. It crystallizes in quadrangular prisms, readily soluble in water and alcohol, slightly soluble in ether, melts at 162°, and sublimes below its melting point. Its salts crystallize in the form of quinine, but its aqueous solution is a white precipitate with alcohol.

Öx-y-phén-ic, s. [Eng (hydroxy)phenic, and phenic acid]

Chem. $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_2$. $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{OH})_2$. Pyrocatechic acid. Obtained by the dry distillation of catechu, kino, and other tannin materials. It crystallizes in quadrangular prisms, readily soluble in water and alcohol, slightly soluble in ether, melts at 162°, and sublimes below its melting point. Its salts crystallize in the form of quinine, but its aqueous solution is a white precipitate with alcohol.

Öx-y-phén-ic, s. [Eng (hydroxy)phenic, and phenic acid]

Chem. $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_2$. $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{OH})_2$. Pyrocatechic acid. Obtained by the dry distillation of catechu, kino, and other tannin materials. It crystallizes in quadrangular prisms, readily soluble in water and alcohol, slightly soluble in ether, melts at 162°, and sublimes below its melting point. Its salts crystallize in the form of quinine, but its aqueous solution is a white precipitate with alcohol.

Öx-y-phén-ic, s. [Eng (hydroxy)phenic, and phenic acid]

Chem. $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_2$. $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{OH})_2$. Pyrocatechic acid. Obtained by the dry distillation of catechu, kino, and other tannin materials. It crystallizes in quadrangular prisms, readily soluble in water and alcohol, slightly soluble in ether, melts at 162°, and sublimes below its melting point. Its salts crystallize in the form of quinine, but its aqueous solution is a white precipitate with alcohol.

Öx-y-phén-ic, s. [Eng (hydroxy)phenic, and phenic acid]

Chem. $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_2$. $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{OH})_2$. Pyrocatechic acid. Obtained by the dry distillation of catechu, kino, and other tannin materials. It crystallizes in quadrangular prisms, readily soluble in water and alcohol, slightly soluble in ether, melts at 162°, and sublimes below its melting point. Its salts crystallize in the form of quinine, but its aqueous solution is a white precipitate with alcohol.

Öx-y-phén-ic, s. [Eng (hydroxy)phenic, and phenic acid]

Chem. $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_2$. $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{OH})_2$. Pyrocatechic acid. Obtained by the dry distillation of catechu, kino, and other tannin materials. It crystallizes in quadrangular prisms, readily soluble in water and alcohol, slightly soluble in ether, melts at 162°, and sublimes below its melting point. Its salts crystallize in the form of quinine, but its aqueous solution is a white precipitate with alcohol.

Öx-y-phén-ic, s. [Eng (hydroxy)phenic, and phenic acid]

Chem. $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_2$. $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{OH})_2$. Pyrocatechic acid. Obtained by the dry distillation of catechu, kino, and other tannin materials. It crystallizes in quadrangular prisms, readily soluble in water and alcohol, slightly soluble in ether, melts at 162°, and sublimes below its melting point. Its salts crystallize in the form of quinine, but its aqueous solution is a white precipitate with alcohol.

Öx-y-phén-ic, s. [Eng (hydroxy)phenic, and phenic acid]

Chem. $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_2$. $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{OH})_2$. Pyrocatechic acid. Obtained by the dry distillation of catechu, kino, and other tannin materials. It crystallizes in quadrangular prisms, readily soluble in water and alcohol, slightly soluble in ether, melts at 162°, and sublimes below its melting point. Its salts crystallize in the form of quinine, but its aqueous solution is a white precipitate with alcohol.

Öx-y-phén-ic, s. [Eng (hydroxy)phenic, and phenic acid]

Chem. $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_2$. $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{OH})_2$. Pyrocatechic acid. Obtained by the dry distillation of catechu, kino, and other tannin materials. It crystallizes in quadrangular prisms, readily soluble in water and alcohol, slightly soluble in ether, melts at 162°, and sublimes below its melting point. Its salts crystallize in the form of quinine, but its aqueous solution is a white precipitate with alcohol.

Öx-y-phén-ic, s. [Eng (hydroxy)phenic, and phenic acid]

Chem. $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_2$. $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{OH})_2$. Pyrocatechic acid. Obtained by the dry distillation of catechu, kino, and other tannin materials. It crystallizes in quadrangular prisms, readily soluble in water and alcohol, slightly soluble in ether, melts at 162°, and sublimes below its melting point. Its salts crystallize in the form of quinine, but its aqueous solution is a white precipitate with alcohol.

ox-y-rhī-ma, a. [Gr. ὀξύρις (oxyrhina), ὀξύς (oxyrhina), genit. ὀξυρίνης (oxyrhina) = with sharp or fine nose, pref. oxy- (1), and rhī (rhī), genit. ῥήνης (rhina) = the nose.]

Paleont. A genus of fossil shark, founded on teeth from the Cretaceous and Tertiary beds.

ox-y-rhā-cha, a. pl. [Gr. ὀξυρῆχος (oxyrhinchos) = sharp-nosed, pref. oxy- (1), and ῥῆχος (rhinchos) = the snout.]

Zool. Sea-spiders. A family of Brachyurous Crustaceans established by Milne-Edwards. The same as MAJADE (q.v.).

ox-y-rhā-cha, c. [OXYRHYNCHA.]

Ornith. A South American genus of Fowl, akin to Yunc, which it resembles in the bill.

ox-yr-i-p (yr is yr), c. [Gr. ὄξυς (oxys) = sharp. Named from the acuity of the leaves.]

Bot. Mountain sorrel, a genus of Polygonaceae. Several four, stemless six stemless two, fruit broadly winged. Only known species, *Oxycera repens* (the Kidney shrub, and Mountain-sorrel). Found in alpine situations in Wales, the North of England, and Scotland. It is common in the Pennine Himalayas, where it is used as a cooling vegetable and as medicine.

ox-yr-rhō-dino (yr is yr), c. [Gr. ὄξυς (oxys) = acid, and ῥῆος (rhēos) = acid.]

Pharm. A composition of vinegar and roses, used as a liment in leprosy and erysipelas. (Dunglison.)

ox-y-sā-lī-gyī lo, a. [Eng. oxygen] and *acidic*. Contained in or derived from oxygen and sali-yī-lo.

oxysalicylic acid, c.
Chem. $(C_7H_5O_4)(OH)$. Obtained by boiling a solution of indolacetic acid with potash. Crystallizes in thin needles and acquires a deep blue colour with solution of ferric chloride. Is soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, and melts at 116.

ox-y-sā-lī, c. [Eng. oxygen] and *acid*. (1) oxy- (1).

ox-y-sā-lī-ma, c. [Pref. oxy (2), and Gr. ὄξυς (oxys) = a girl, a belt.]

Bot. A genus of Acanthaceae. *Oxytropis* is a twining climber, perianth (1) in spite its specific name. It is not common. A decoction of it is used as a gentle cathartic in the mouth and fauces. In the milk sap is used as a wash for ulcers, and with turpentine, for itch.

ox-y-sā-lī-ma, c. pl. [Pref. oxy (1) and Gr. ὄξυς (oxys) = a girl, a belt.]

Zool. A family of Brachyurous Crustaceans, founded by Milne-Edwards. The species is circular and arched in front, the anterior claws are large and much compressed. It is divided into the Leptocaris and Calappaus the Curatians, and the Leptocaris.

ox-y-sā-lī-phide, a. [Eng. oxygen] and *sulphide*.

Chem. (1) Compounds of metallic oxides and sulphides or of sulphides in which the sulphur is partly replaced by oxygen.

oxysulphide of antimony, a. [KUNZ.]

oxysulphide of zinc, a. [VILVER.]

ox-y-sā-lī-phō-bēn-xide, c. [Eng. oxygen] and *benzide*.

Chem. $(C_6H_5O)_2O$. Formed by treating two parts of pure alcohol with one part of fuming sulphuric acid for four hours to five hours at 140°. The crude product is boiled in water, the crystals from which are recrystallized from alcohol and then from water. It forms white shining orthorhombic crystals of sp. gr. = 1.36.

ox-y-sā-lī-dia, c. pl. [Mod. Lat. *oxytelus*], Lat. fem. pl. *oxytelae*.

Entom. A family of Brachelytra. It consists of small beetles found under stones or in dung. The males of some have two horns in front of the head.

ox-yt-ō-lia, c. [Pref. oxy, and Gr. ῥῆος (rhēos) = an end, a termination.]

Entom. The typical genus of the family Oxytelidae (q.v.).

ox-y-tēr-ēph-thā-lām-lo, a. [Eng. oxy- (gen), *terephthalic* (c), and suff. -lo.]

Contained in or derived from oxygen, terephthalic acid, and ammonia.

oxysterophthalic acid, c.

Chem. $C_8H_7NO_2 = (C_6H_4O_2) \cdot \frac{1}{2} N$ (1) obtained

by the action of reducing agents on nitroterephthalic acid. It crystallizes in thin prisms, slightly soluble in water, alcohol, ether, and chloroform. Its salt is crystalline and very soluble in water and alcohol, forming fluorescent solutions.

ox-y-tēr-ēph-thā-lō, a. [Eng. oxy- (gen), and *terephthalic* (c)]

Contained in or derived from oxygen and terephthalic acid.

oxysterophthalic acid, c.

Chem. $(C_8H_7NO_2)$. Produced with evolution of nitrogen, by the action of nitric acid on oxysterophthalic acid. The oxysterophthalic acid is crystalline, but less soluble than the terephthalates.

ox-y-thy-mō-quī-nōnē, c. [Eng. oxy- (gen), and *thymine* (c)]

Chem. $C_{11}H_{12}O_2$. Formed by the action of atmospheric oxygen on alkaline solution of thymine. It forms orange coloured needles melting at 169-172.

ox-y-tō-lō, a. [Eng. oxygen] (1) (c), and suff. -lo.]

Contained in or derived from oxygen and telluric acid.

oxytelluric acid, c.

Chem. (H_2TeO_4) . A monobasic acid formed by the action of telluric acid on telluric acid. It is a needles, slightly soluble in cold water, more so in boiling water, and in alcohol. It is at 140, and at a higher temperature it is changed. Its salts are crystalline, and very soluble in water at 140.

ox-y-tō-lō-ām-lo, a. [Eng. oxy- (gen), and *ammonia* (c)]

Contained in or derived from oxygen, telluric acid, and ammonia.

oxytelluric acid, c.

Chem. (H_2TeO_4) . A monobasic acid formed by the action of telluric acid on telluric acid. It is a needles, slightly soluble in cold water, more so in boiling water, and in alcohol. It is at 140, and at a higher temperature it is changed. Its salts are crystalline, and very soluble in water at 140.

ox-y-tō-lō-ām-lo, a. [Eng. oxy- (gen), and *ammonia* (c)]

Contained in or derived from oxygen and telluric acid.

oxytelluric acid, c.

Chem. (H_2TeO_4) . A monobasic acid formed by the action of telluric acid on telluric acid. It is a needles, slightly soluble in cold water, more so in boiling water, and in alcohol. It is at 140, and at a higher temperature it is changed. Its salts are crystalline, and very soluble in water at 140.

ox-y-tō-lō-ām-lo, a. [Eng. oxy- (gen), and *ammonia* (c)]

Contained in or derived from oxygen and telluric acid.

oxytelluric acid, c.

Chem. (H_2TeO_4) . A monobasic acid formed by the action of telluric acid on telluric acid. It is a needles, slightly soluble in cold water, more so in boiling water, and in alcohol. It is at 140, and at a higher temperature it is changed. Its salts are crystalline, and very soluble in water at 140.

ox-y-tō-lō-ām-lo, a. [Eng. oxy- (gen), and *ammonia* (c)]

Contained in or derived from oxygen and telluric acid.

oxytelluric acid, c.

Chem. (H_2TeO_4) . A monobasic acid formed by the action of telluric acid on telluric acid. It is a needles, slightly soluble in cold water, more so in boiling water, and in alcohol. It is at 140, and at a higher temperature it is changed. Its salts are crystalline, and very soluble in water at 140.

ox-y-tō-lō-ām-lo, a. [Eng. oxy- (gen), and *ammonia* (c)]

Contained in or derived from oxygen and telluric acid.

oxytelluric acid, c.

Chem. (H_2TeO_4) . A monobasic acid formed by the action of telluric acid on telluric acid. It is a needles, slightly soluble in cold water, more so in boiling water, and in alcohol. It is at 140, and at a higher temperature it is changed. Its salts are crystalline, and very soluble in water at 140.

oxale } Contained in or derived from oxygen and terephthalic acid.

oxysterophthalic acid, c.

Chem. $C_8H_7NO_2 = (C_6H_4O_2) \cdot \frac{1}{2} N$ (1) obtained by heating diacid salicylate in a stream of carbon dioxide at 300°. It crystallizes in thin prisms, slightly soluble in alcohol but sparingly in ether and water.

ox-yt-rō-pia, c. [Pref. oxy- (1), and (1) (c)]

Bot. A genus of Astragalus. Leaves in pairs, petioles, level of the corolla with narrow point, ligules turned more or less perfectly, two-lobed. Known species of which two, *Oxytropis Urdensis* and *Oxytropis*, are found in Scotland.

ox-yt-rō-pia, c. [Pref. oxy- (1), and (1) (c)]

Zool. Small Thread worm; a nematode, parasitic in man. The female is about one-half inch, and the male about half an inch. They are numerous, and inhabit the bowels of children and old people, occasioning much to the lower bowel, and setting up inflammation.

ox-yt-rō-pia, c. [Pref. oxy- (1), and (1) (c)]

ox-yt-rō-pia, c. [Pref. oxy- (1), and (1) (c)]

ox-yt-rō-pia, c. [Pref. oxy- (1), and (1) (c)]

ox-yt-rō-pia, c. [Pref. oxy- (1), and (1) (c)]

ox-yt-rō-pia, c. [Pref. oxy- (1), and (1) (c)]

ox-yt-rō-pia, c. [Pref. oxy- (1), and (1) (c)]

ox-yt-rō-pia, c. [Pref. oxy- (1), and (1) (c)]

ox-yt-rō-pia, c. [Pref. oxy- (1), and (1) (c)]

ox-yt-rō-pia, c. [Pref. oxy- (1), and (1) (c)]

ox-yt-rō-pia, c. [Pref. oxy- (1), and (1) (c)]

ox-yt-rō-pia, c. [Pref. oxy- (1), and (1) (c)]

ox-yt-rō-pia, c. [Pref. oxy- (1), and (1) (c)]

ox-yt-rō-pia, c. [Pref. oxy- (1), and (1) (c)]

ox-yt-rō-pia, c. [Pref. oxy- (1), and (1) (c)]

ox-yt-rō-pia, c. [Pref. oxy- (1), and (1) (c)]

ox-yt-rō-pia, c. [Pref. oxy- (1), and (1) (c)]

ox-yt-rō-pia, c. [Pref. oxy- (1), and (1) (c)]

ox-yt-rō-pia, c. [Pref. oxy- (1), and (1) (c)]

ox-yt-rō-pia, c. [Pref. oxy- (1), and (1) (c)]

ox-yt-rō-pia, c. [Pref. oxy- (1), and (1) (c)]

ox-yt-rō-pia, c. [Pref. oxy- (1), and (1) (c)]

ox-yt-rō-pia, c. [Pref. oxy- (1), and (1) (c)]

ox-yt-rō-pia, c. [Pref. oxy- (1), and (1) (c)]

ox-yt-rō-pia, c. [Pref. oxy- (1), and (1) (c)]

ox-yt-rō-pia, c. [Pref. oxy- (1), and (1) (c)]

ox-yt-rō-pia, c. [Pref. oxy- (1), and (1) (c)]

ox-yt-rō-pia, c. [Pref. oxy- (1), and (1) (c)]

ox-yt-rō-pia, c. [Pref. oxy- (1), and (1) (c)]

ox-yt-rō-pia, c. [Pref. oxy- (1), and (1) (c)]

ox-yt-rō-pia, c. [Pref. oxy- (1), and (1) (c)]

ox-yt-rō-pia, c. [Pref. oxy- (1), and (1) (c)]

ox-yt-rō-pia, c. [Pref. oxy- (1), and (1) (c)]

ox-yt-rō-pia, c. [Pref. oxy- (1), and (1) (c)]

ox-yt-rō-pia, c. [Pref. oxy- (1), and (1) (c)]

Site, sit, sire, amidst, white, fall, father; wē, wē, here, camp, hē, thēre; pine, pī, sīre, sīr, marine, go, pō, or, wōre, wōl, wōrk, wōh, sōn; mōte, oūh, cūre, quize, oīr, rāle, fāl; wī, sīrian. a, o, u, ē; ay, ē, ē; qu, ē, kw.

347

Gray. There are two species, inhabiting the North Sea, the North Pacific, and the coasts of Japan. *Pagurus fasciatus* is the Floe-rat, or Ringed Seal, now generally classed with *Phoca* (q.v.).

pag-phil-i-lia, *s.* [Gr. *πάγος* (*pagos*) = sea, and *φίλος* (*philos*) = loving.]

Zool. A genus of Phocidae, founded by Gray. There are two species, from the North Pacific and North Atlantic. *Pagophilus* (*Phoca*) *gracilis* is the Saddleback or Common Greenland Seal, with a host of other popular names.

pag-rí-na, *s. pl.* [Lat. *pagrus*]; Lat. neut. pl. suff. -*ina*.]

Ichth. A group of Sparidae (Sea-Breams). The jaws have caniniform teeth in front, and under at the sides. They feed on mollusks and crustaceans; genera, *Lethrinus*, *Spharodon*, *Pagellus*, *Pagrus*, and *Chrysophrys*.

pag-rí-na, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *πάγος* (*pagos*) = *Pagellus* (*Pagrus*, Cuv.) *craterinus*.]

Ichth. A genus of *Pagrus* (q.v.). Thirteen species are known, chiefly from the warmer parts of the temperate zones. *Pagrus vulgaris*, *P. auratus*, and *P. boops* are from the Mediterranean; *P. aggyrops*, from the coasts of the United States, is the Scup, Porgy, or Mischup, an important food-fish, about eighteen inches long, weight about four pounds. *P. scaber*, the Snapper, is very common on the shores of Australia and New Zealand. It is excellent eating, and attains a length of three feet and a weight of about twenty pounds.

pag-u-ma, *s.* [A word of no significance.]

Zool. Gray's name for *Gila loricata*, to which he gave generic distinction. (*Porphyry*.)

pag-ur-i-an, *u. & s.* [Mod. Lat. *pagurus*]; Eng. adj. suff. -*an*.]

A. Adjuv. Of or pertaining to the genus *Pagurus*.

B. A. subst. Any individual of the genus *Pagurus*.

pag-ur-i-dae, *a. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *paguridae*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idae*.]

Zool. Hermit-Crabs, Soldier-Crabs; a family of Anomura (q.v.). There are three genera, *Pagurus*, *Cenobita*, and *Birgia*.

pag-ur-us, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *πάγος* (*pagos*) = from *πάγος* (*pagos*) = to be solid, and *ουρά* (*oura*) = a tail.]

Zool. *cf. Palud.* Hermit-crab, Soldier-crab; the typical genus of the family Paguridae. The species, seven of which are British, are numerous on almost every coast. They occupy the cast-off shells of gastropods, attaching themselves thereto by the hooked appendages of the abdomen. (*Hell.*) The genus is apparently represented in the Red Crab, which is of Pliocene age.

pah, *s.* [Native name.] In New Zealand a native fortified camp.

pah, *interj.* [An onomatopoeic word.] An exclamation of disgust or contempt.

"And smelt his pah."—*Shakespeare, Hamlet*, v. 1.

paide, **paide*, **payd*, **payed*, *pret. & pa. part. of c.* [PAY (3), v.]

paí-deu-tí-on, *s.* [Gr. *παιδεία* (*paideia*) = (the art of) education; *παιδία* (*paidea*) = to educate; *παις* (*pais*), genit. *παῖδος* (*paídos*) = a boy, a child.] The science or art of education or teaching.

paí-die, *v.* [PADDER (3), v.] Also, a plough-staff, a paddle. (*Scotch.*)

paddle-cock, *s.* [PADDER-COCK.]

páí-die, *v.* [PADDER (3), v.] To paddle, to dabble in water, &c.; to walk with short, snick steps.

***pale**, *v.* [PAY (1), v.]

***pale**, *s.* [PAY, v.]

1. Satisfaction, liking.

2. Pay, remuneration, reward.

páí-gie, **pá-gí**, **pá-gie**, *s.* [Etyim. doubt-ful.]

Bot. A popular name for the Cowslip.

"Páí-gie and páí-gie, that dark faire flower house."—*Brydson: Marriage Triumphant*, 1613.

páik, *v.* [PAIK.] To beat, to thrash. (*Scotch.*)

páika, *s.* [PAIK.] Blows; a beating, a thrashing. (*Scotch.*)

"He dandered his páika for't."—*Scott: Guy Rennie*, ch. XLVI.

páil, **payle*, **paille*, **peal*, *s.* [O. Fr. *paile*, *puelle*; from Lat. *palatilis*, dimin. of *palatium* = a dish; 1r. *palatilis* = a pail, a ewer; Gael. *padail* = a ewer.] A vessel of metal or wood, in which milk or water is carried.

páil-brush, *s.* A brush with hard, stiff bristles, used in dairies, kitchens, &c., for cleaning the angles of pails and other vessels.

páil-lathe, *s.* A lathe in which buckets are turned on the outer and inner sides, the ends turned and dressed, and the croze made.

páil-machine, *s.* A bucket-making machine. [PAIL-LATHE.]

páil-nail, *s.* A nail used in making some kinds of buckets.

***páil-ér**, *s.* [Lat. *palustris* = pertaining to chaff; *pulea* = chaff.] A straw bed, a palisade.

"At this day we use still to call our *paliers* still by the name of strawbeds."—*P. Holland: Flieg.*, xii. 1.

páil-fúl, *s.* [Eng. *pail*; *-ful* (f.)] The quantity that a pail will hold.

"You can never count chaff but full by *palfuls*."—*Shakespeare: Tempest*, ii. 2.

***palliasse** (as *pál yás*), *s.* [PALLIASE.]

***pall-let**, *s.* [PALLLET (3).]

***páil-máil**, *s. & v.* [PAIL MAIL.]

páin, **paine*, **payne*, **peine*, **peyne*, *s.* [Fr. *peine*, from Lat. *pena* = punishment, penalty, pain, from Gr. *πῶς* (*pos*) = pain; cogn. with Sp. *pena*, & Ital. *pena*, Dan. *pine*; Sw. *pine*; O. H. Ger. *pinen*; M. H. Ger. *pine*; A. S. *pin*; Dut. *pin*; Eng. *pine* (v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Penalty or punishment suffered; suffering or evil inflicted or following, as the penalty or punishment of a crime. Now only in the phrases, on pain of, pains and penalties.

"On the pain of death."—*Shakespeare: Henry VI.*, ii. 2.

2. Bodily suffering; distress, torture, or suffering of the body arising from a derangement of the functions, or from a separation of parts, tension, or pressure; an afflicting sensation of the body; an ache, a smart, a throe.

"But whence she hath borne a woe how she thought not on the pain for which she is torn into the world."—*Shakespeare: Macbeth*, i. 3.

3. (*U.*) *Specific:* The distress or travail of childbirth.

"She bowed her self and travail, for her pains came up in her."—*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, i. 1.

4. Uneasiness or distress of mind; anxiety, solicitude.

5. Labour; task to be performed.

"To refresh the mind of man After his studies, or his usual pains."—*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, ii. 1.

6. Trouble, labour.

"So it was the trouble, or it was brought to, still. It was to me great pain for to take it still."—*Robert de Brunne*, p. 207.

7. Careful application or labour; care; from the taken about anything. (Generally used in the plural; as, To take pains, To be at pains.)

8. In this sense, *pains* was formerly used as a singular noun.

9. Full of pains and penalties; (Bill. (3), s., B. 1. 2 (10).

II. *Physiol.* The stimulation beyond a certain amount of any ordinary nerve of general feeling produces pain; so does almost any stimulation of an ordinary nerve trunk. (*Boer.*)

páin, **paine*, **peine*, **peyne*, *v.* & *t.* [PAIN, s.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To punish; to inflict punishment or penalties on.

"I write to Denmark to buy from thence men bringing me prisoners that shall be sold to me."—*Shakespeare: Julius Caesar*, ii. 2.

2. To cause to endure bodily or physical suffering; to afflict or distress with bodily pain; to torture.

"Pleasure arose in these very parts of his leg, that just before had been so much pained by the feller."—*Addison*.

3. To cause to suffer mentally; to afflict

with mental pain; to distress, to agonize, to torture, to grieve.

"I am pained as my very heart, because these have heard, O my soul, the sound of the trumpet."—*Jeremiah*, li. 10.

4. To trouble, to worry.

"It needeth not to paine you with the words."—*Shakespeare: O. T.*, i. 1, 174.

5. To exert; to put to pains or trouble. (With the reflexive pronoun.)

"Ever more these huge themselves did paine To sharpen him."—*Shakespeare: O. T.*, v. 2, 211.

6. *Intrans.* To suffer.

"So shalt thou come to plague, and I to paine."—*Daniel*, in *English Garner*, i. 102.

***páin-e-ble**, ***payn-a-ble**, ***pen-i-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *pain*; *-able*.]

1. Causing pain; full of pain; painful.

"The marbles of Asopus were not the less weighty and payable for being composed of gold or silver."—*Boydell: Liberty & Despotism*, ch. ii.

2. Taking pains; careful, watchful, diligent, anxious.

"My body is as my body and as payable To waken that my stomach is distressed."—*Shakespeare: O. T.*, i. 1, 102.

***páin-oh**, *s.* [PAUNCH.]

***pain-de-main**, ***payn-de-mayne**, **paine-maine**, *s.* [Fr.] A kind of fine white bread.

"Pain-de-mayne was formerly sold for the pauper."—*Mr. Leland*, A. 1. 17, p. 105.

páin-fúl, ***paine-full**, ***pain-full**, ***peyn-ful**, *a.* [Eng. *pain*; *-ful* (f).]

1. Taking pains; careful, industrious, painstaking.

"Within fourteen generations the royal blood of the kings of Judah rose in the veins of plain Jacob's faithful carpenter."—*Palmer: Modern Jewry*, ch. v. 1, 104.

2. Full of or causing pain, uneasiness, or distress of body; accompanied by pain or suffering.

"Pained with cramps and colds and pained with the heat of the sun."—*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, i. 1.

3. Causing mental pain, suffering, or anxiety; distressing, grievous.

"The part is done, thy painful part."—*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, i. 1.

4. Requiring labour, toil, or exertion; laborious, toilsome.

"Marching in the painful field."—*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, i. 1.

5. Difficult, hard.

"When I thought to know that it was to be so, for me."—*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, i. 1.

6. Done or executed with care and pains; taking; exact, precise.

páin-fúl-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *painful*; *-ly* (f).]

1. With care or painstaking; industriously, diligently.

"Whoever would be truly thankful, let him be so with honest venting, and the rest will follow faithfully and peacefully."—*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, i. 1.

2. With pain or suffering of body or mind, so as to cause pain.

páin-fúl-ness, ***peyn-ful-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *painful*; *-ness*.]

1. Painful or laborious effort; painstaking, carefulness, exactness, laboriousness.

"On the bottom of their living, and painful, of their preaching."—*Palmer: Modern Jewry*, ch. v. 1, 104.

2. The quality of being painful, or of causing pain or suffering; pain or suffering physical or mental.

"In the way that they went, where suchness pain, Admiration, hunger, pain."—*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, i. 1.

páí-nim, ***pay-nim**, *s. & v.* [PAYNIM.]

páin-lés, ***pain-les**, *a.* [Eng. *pain*; *-less*.]

1. Free from pain; not attended with or causing pain.

"Sleep with their painful shafts, and strike them dead."—*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, i. 1.

páin-lés-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *painless*; *-ly* (f).]

1. In a painless manner; without pain.

páin-lés-ness, ***paine-less-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *painless*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being painless; freedom from pain as the painlessness of a surgical operation.

"If not healthy, yet relaxation and painlessness."—*Dr. Bell: Commonplace*, The bloody issue healed.

***páing**, *s.* [PAK, s., 1. 7.]

páing-ták-ér, *s.* [Eng. *pain*, and *take*.]

One who takes pains in the doing of anything; a painstaking person.

"I'll prove a true painsaker day and night."—*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, i. 1.

fáte, **fát**, **fíre**, **amidst**, **what**, **fáil**, **fáther**; **wá**, **wét**, **háre**, **canal**, **háre**, **tháre**; **páin**, **páí**, **áin**, **áit**, **maríne**; **gá**, **páí**, **or**, **wóre**, **wóif**, **wórk**, **whá**, **són**; **máte**, **oáb**, **cáre**, **unite**, **cár**, **rúle**, **fáil**; **trý**, **áíryán**, **áí**, **or**, **á**; **ey** = **á**; **qu** = **kw**.

Oh, oy : oht, jōt : oht, yōt, shōm, chin, bench : go, gōm : thin, thīn : sin, sīn : expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing.
-ian, -tiam = shōm -tiam, -tōm = shōm -tōm, -tōm = shōm -tōm, -tōm, -tōm = shōm. -bia, -dia, &c. = oy, del.

pál-a-tine, a. [Eng. *palate*, and suff. -*ine*.] *Anal.*: Of or belonging to the palate. There are *palatine* arteries, veins, foramina, &c.

pál-a-tine (1), n. & a. [Fr. *palatin*, from Lat. *palatinus* = (1) the name of a hill in Rome, (2) belonging to the imperial abode, or to a palace or court; Sp., *palat.*, & Ital. *palatino*. *Palatine* and *palatin* are doublets.] [PALACE.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining to or connected with a palace; applied originally to persons holding office or employment in the king's palace; hence, possessing or conferring royal privileges.

"Constant *palatine* are so called a *palatin*, because the emperor Charlot (the Earl of Leicester, the Bishop of Durham and the Duke of Lancaster) had in those counties *jura regalia* — Blackstone's Commentaries, (Statute 1.)

B. As subst.: One invested with royal privileges and rights, a count palatine.

¶ (1) Count palatine (Cot. vii).

(2) County palatine (Cot. vii).

pa-lát-in-ite, a. [Eng. *Palatin*(ate), the former name of a part of Rhenish Bavaria, suff. -*ite* (Petrol.).]

Petrin — A rock formerly included under the term Melaphyre, and subsequently, because of its disilicic constituent, under the Gabbro. It is now recognised as belonging to the older and much metamorphosed dolerites.

***pál-a-tive, a.** [Eng. *palate*(ive); -*ive*.] Pleading to the palate or taste; palatable.

"Ost not thyself with *palative* delights" — *See T. Browne's Christian's World*, li. 2.

pa-la-vár, a. [Port. *palavra* = a word Sp. *palabra*, from Lat. *parabola* = a parable (q.v.).]

1. A talking together, a discussion, a conference, a parley. (Usually applied in books of travel to parleys with chiefs of the West Coast of Africa, where Portuguese is the chief language of intercourse with Europeans.)

2. Talk, chatter; superfluous or idle talk.

3. Flattery wheedling, coaxing.

pa-la-vér, v. t. & a. [PALAVER, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To chatter; to gabble.

"*Palavering* the little language for her benefit" — *C. Brown's, Palladia*, ch. xiii.

2. To talk over, to wheedle, to coax, to flatter, to humbug.

B. Intransitive:

1. To confer, to discuss, to talk.

2. To talk lily, to chatter.

pa-la-vér-ér, a. [Eng. *palaver*, -*er*.] One who palavers, a flatterer, a humbug.

pa-láy, a. [Native name.]

Bot.: *Cryptantha grandiflora*, a climbing acclimatised shrub, with large, showy, rose-coloured, bell-shaped flowers, and triangular foliaceous branching in milky juice. It grows in the west of India. Its juice yields an inferior kind of caoutchouc.

pál-e, *paal, *pall, a. & s. (1) Fr. *pale* *palle*, *palle* (Fr. *palle*, from Lat. *paludum*, acc. of *paludus* = pale, from *pallo* = to be pale; Sp. *pálido*; Ital. *pallido*. *Pale* and *pallid* are thus doublets.)

A. As adjective:

1. White, whitish; wanting in colour, wan, not ruddy; not fresh of colour.

"Then was the kingly face *pale*" — *John Milton's Paradise Lost*, ch. v.

2. Not bright or brilliant; dim, faint.

"The day stars were *pale* and leath'ly light" — *Chaucer's Boece*, li.

3. White.

"Hails on *pale* as milk" — *Shakespeare's Midsummer Night's Dream*, v.

4. Not highly or darkly coloured, approach the colourless transparency.

B. As subst.: *Pale-nose* pallor.

"*Urges her cheek*" — *Shakespeare's Venus & Adonis*, 164.

pale-ale, a. A light-coloured bitter ale.

pale-buck, a.

Zool.: The Ourebi (q.v.).

pale-esteehn, a. [GAMBIA, TERRA JARROICA.]

pale-clouded yellow butterfly, a. *Entom.*: *Colias Hyale*.

***pale-dead, a.** Lacking lustre, as in death.

"The gum down-weeping from their *pale-dead* eyes" — *Shakespeare's Henry V.*, iv. 2.

pale-eyed, a. Having dim or pale eyes.

"No nightly trance or breathless spell, inspires the *pale-eyed* priest" — *Milton's Nativity*.

pale-face, s. & a.

A. As subst.: A name given by North American Indians to white persons.

"Red skin takes to shroud *pale-face* out of reach but *pale-face* sticks to him like a leech" — *Derriber's Magazine*, Aug. 1877, p. 614.

B. As adj.: *Pale-faced*.

pale-faced, a.

1. Having a pale or pallid face.

"Affection faints not like a *pale-faced* coward" — *Shakespeare's Julius & Antonia*, 564.

2. White; not coloured [PALE FACE, s.]

***pale-hearted, a.** Fearful, timid, cowardly; wanting in spirit or courage.

"That I may tell *pale-hearted* fear, it lies" — *Shakespeare's Macbeth*, iv. 1.

pale oak egg, s.

Entom.: A British moth, *Fructura catagypa*.

pale-white, s. *Paleness*; want of colour.

"*Pale-white* *pale-white* shewn" — *Shakespeare's Love's Labour's Lost*, i. 2.

***pál-e (1), *pall, v. t. & a.** [PALE, a.]

A. Trans.: To make pale, to deprive of colour.

"I whom sorrow thus did *pale*" — *Shakespeare's Romeo & Juliet*, i. 1.

B. Intrans.: To become or turn pale, to lose colour.

"The wife who watched his face, *paled* at a sudden with it" — *Longman's Ascham's Poet*, 722.

pál-e (1), *paal, s. [Fr. *pale*, from Lat. *pallus* = a stake, AM *pál, pal*; Ger. *pahl*, Dut. & Low Ger. *pahl*, Dan. *pál*. *Pale* and *pale* are doublets.]

I. Ordinary language:

1. A pointed stake or narrow piece of wood, used in fencing by being fixed in the ground or joined above and below to a rail.

2. A kind of fencing consisting of vertical stakes supported by posts and rails, or posts and wires, *paling*.

"So said so doing, a single line and fence the *pale* labourer's hand in *pale*" — *Scott's The Chase*, 22.

3. Anything which incloses or fences in, a boundary, a limit.

"Off breaking down the *pale* and forte of reason" — *Shakespeare's Hamlet*, i. 4.

4. A space inclosed, a limit.

"Within the *pale* of the *pale* dominions" — *See the Poet's Paradise Lost*, i. 1.

5. A district, a territory, a parish, that portion of Ireland in which English law and authority were recognised. The whole of the English *pale* was originally divided by King John into twelve counties *pale*.

"There is no part but the *pale* English *pale*, in which the Irish have not the greatest liking" — *Spenser's Faerie Queene*, i. 1.

6. A stripe on cloth.

"Thus sweet on thy hose a *pale*, And on thy leg put such a *pale*" — *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night*, i. 1.

7. An instrument for trying the quality of cheese, a cheese-scoop.

II. Technically:

1. *Her*. The first and simplest kind of ordinary. It incloses one-third of the escutcheon, and is bounded by two straight lines, running vertically at equal distances from the sides of the escutcheon. It seldom contains more than three charges.

2. *Shipboard*. One of the interior shores for stowage the timbers of a ship while building.

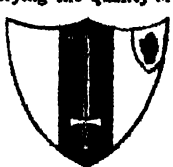
¶ (1) Party per *pale* (PARTY, a.).

¶ (2) To leap the *pale*. To be extravagant; to go beyond one's income.

pál-e (2), s. [Sp., Ital., & Lat. *pala*.] [PALE (2), s.] A baker's shovel; a *pale*.

"The *pale* is the name given to the long wooden shovel on which the bread is placed in order to be pushed into the oven" — *Spencer's Magazine*, Aug. 1857, p. 111.

pál-e (3), s. [PALEA.]



PALE.

pál-e, *payle, n. [PALM (3), s.]

1. To inclose or fence in with *pales* or *paling*.

"They that had possession of the same should, people certain of the Parks of Worcester" — *Palmer's Letters*, li. 207.

2. To inclose; to encompass.

"Whence the ocean *pales*, or sky incloses" — *Shakespeare's Antony & Cleopatra*, li. 7.

3. To encircle.

"*Paled* his temples with the crown of Spain" — *Shakespeare's Don Rodrigo*, li. 42.

pá-lé s. (pl. pá-lé-s), s. [Lat. = chaff.]

Botany (Pl.):

1. The generally membranous and colorless bracts situated upon the receptacle of a composite plant between the florets, the chaff of the receptacle.

2. The bracts immediately surrounding the fertilising organs in grasses. (Lindley.) The divisions of the glume and perianth in grasses. (R. Hart.)

pá-lé-s-oocis (oe as ah), a. [Mod. Lat. *paleosus*, from Lat. *palea*.] Abounding with chaffy scales.

pá-lé-s, s. pl. [PALEA.]

pá-lé-s form, pá-lé-s form, a. [Lat. *palea* (q.v.), and *forma* = form.]

Bot. Resembling *palea* or chaff (the chaff of Bot.).

"The puppy is reduced to a very few short hairs" — *Journal of Botany*, Dec. 2, 1851.

***páled (1), a.** [PALE a.] *Pale*, pallid.

"We have spent Our youthful days in a *paled* languor" — *Shakespeare's Romeo & Juliet*, li. 1.

páled (2), a. [Eng. *pale* (1), s., ed.]

1. Surrounded with a paling, fenced in.

"He is brought into a *paled* green" — *Spenser's Faerie Queene*, i. 1.

2. Striped, as in heraldry.

"Buckingham was a *paled* of red and white" — *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*, li. 1.

***pál-éd-nés, s.** [Euk. *pál-éd* (1), *pál-éd*, *pál-éd*.]

"Where *pale* trees and bushes are usually their *pál-éd* and *pál-éd* are" — *Spenser's Faerie Queene*, i. 1.

***pál-eis, s.** [PALE a.]

pál-eis, s. [PALE a.]

pál-eis, s. [PALE a.]

pál-eis, s. [PALE a.]

pál-eis, s. [PALE a.]

pál-eis, s. [PALE a.]

pál-eis, s. [PALE a.]

pál-eis, s. [PALE a.]

pál-eis, s. [PALE a.]

pál-eis, s. [PALE a.]

pál-eis, s. [PALE a.]

pál-eis, s. [PALE a.]

pál-eis, s. [PALE a.]

pál-eis, s. [PALE a.]

pál-eis, s. [PALE a.]

pál-eis, s. [PALE a.]

pál-eis, s. [PALE a.]

pál-eis, s. [PALE a.]

pál-eis, s. [PALE a.]

pál-eis, s. [PALE a.]

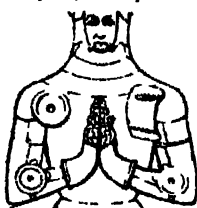
pál-eis, s. [PALE a.]

pál-eis, s. [PALE a.]

pál-eis, s. [PALE a.]

See, Sit, Sire, amidst, white, still, rather; wé, wét, hère, cannot, hère, there; pino, pít, oíre, úir, marine; sè, pít, or, wère, wét, wérk, whé, sún; máte, oñ, oíre, quito, eúr, ráte, sál; try, sýrion. - se, se = é; ey = á; qu = kw.

II. State Law: A solemn recantation disavowed in addition to damages in actions slander or defamation, ruled in the common law court, or even in the sheriff's court.



[illegible]



661, 667; 662, 664; 663, 665, 666, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

[illegible]

-clan, -tan = shên; -tien, -tien = p'ün; -tion, -tion = thün. -clous, -tious, -stous = stün. -dia, -dia etc = tai dei

"The hatred of which Jefferys was the object was without a parallel in our history."—*Newsday* Sat. Mar. 24, 1934

101. 102 : 103, 104 : 105, 106 : 107, 108 : 109, 110 : 111, 112 : 113, 114 : 115, 116 : 117, 118 : 119, 120 : 121, 122 : 123, 124 : 125, 126 : 127, 128 : 129, 130 : 131, 132 : 133, 134 : 135, 136 : 137, 138 : 139, 140 : 141, 142 : 143, 144 : 145, 146 : 147, 148 : 149, 150 : 151, 152 : 153, 154 : 155, 156 : 157, 158 : 159, 160 : 161, 162 : 163, 164 : 165, 166 : 167, 168 : 169, 170 : 171, 172 : 173, 174 : 175, 176 : 177, 178 : 179, 180 : 181, 182 : 183, 184 : 185, 186 : 187, 188 : 189, 190 : 191, 192 : 193, 194 : 195, 196 : 197, 198 : 199, 200 : 201, 202 : 203, 204 : 205, 206 : 207, 208 : 209, 210 : 211, 212 : 213, 214 : 215, 216 : 217, 218 : 219, 220 : 221, 222 : 223, 224 : 225, 226 : 227, 228 : 229, 230 : 231, 232 : 233, 234 : 235, 236 : 237, 238 : 239, 240 : 241, 242 : 243, 244 : 245, 246 : 247, 248 : 249, 250 : 251, 252 : 253, 254 : 255, 256 : 257, 258 : 259, 260 : 261, 262 : 263, 264 : 265, 266 : 267, 268 : 269, 270 : 271, 272 : 273, 274 : 275, 276 : 277, 278 : 279, 280 : 281, 282 : 283, 284 : 285, 286 : 287, 288 : 289, 290 : 291, 292 : 293, 294 : 295, 296 : 297, 298 : 299, 300 : 301, 302 : 303, 304 : 305, 306 : 307, 308 : 309, 310 : 311, 312 : 313, 314 : 315, 316 : 317, 318 : 319, 320 : 321, 322 : 323, 324 : 325, 326 : 327, 328 : 329, 330 : 331, 332 : 333, 334 : 335, 336 : 337, 338 : 339, 340 : 341, 342 : 343, 344 : 345, 346 : 347, 348 : 349, 350 : 351, 352 : 353, 354 : 355, 356 : 357, 358 : 359, 360 : 361, 362 : 363, 364 : 365, 366 : 367, 368 : 369, 370 : 371, 372 : 373, 374 : 375, 376 : 377, 378 : 379, 380 : 381, 382 : 383, 384 : 385, 386 : 387, 388 : 389, 390 : 391, 392 : 393, 394 : 395, 396 : 397, 398 : 399, 400 : 401, 402 : 403, 404 : 405, 406 : 407, 408 : 409, 410 : 411, 412 : 413, 414 : 415, 416 : 417, 418 : 419, 420 : 421, 422 : 423, 424 : 425, 426 : 427, 428 : 429, 430 : 431, 432 : 433, 434 : 435, 436 : 437, 438 : 439, 440 : 441, 442 : 443, 444 : 445, 446 : 447, 448 : 449, 450 : 451, 452 : 453, 454 : 455, 456 : 457, 458 : 459, 460 : 461, 462 : 463, 464 : 465, 466 : 467, 468 : 469, 470 : 471, 472 : 473, 474 : 475, 476 : 477, 478 : 479, 480 : 481, 482 : 483, 484 : 485, 486 : 487, 488 : 489, 490 : 491, 492 : 493, 494 : 495, 496 : 497, 498 : 499, 500 : 501, 502 : 503, 504 : 505, 506 : 507, 508 : 509, 510 : 511, 512 : 513, 514 : 515, 516 : 517, 518 : 519, 520 : 521, 522 : 523, 524 : 525, 526 : 527, 528 : 529, 530 : 531, 532 : 533, 534 : 535, 536 : 537, 538 : 539, 540 : 541, 542 : 543, 544 : 545, 546 : 547, 548 : 549, 550 : 551, 552 : 553, 554 : 555, 556 : 557, 558 : 559, 560 : 561, 562 : 563, 564 : 565, 566 : 567, 568 : 569, 570 : 571, 572 : 573, 574 : 575, 576 : 577, 578 : 579, 580 : 581, 582 : 583, 584 : 585, 586 : 587, 588 : 589, 590 : 591, 592 : 593, 594 : 595, 596 : 597, 598 : 599, 600 : 601, 602 : 603, 604 : 605, 606 : 607, 608 : 609, 610 : 611, 612 : 613, 614 : 615, 616 : 617, 618 : 619, 620 : 621, 622 : 623, 624 : 625, 626 : 627, 628 : 629, 630 : 631, 632 : 633, 634 : 635, 636 : 637, 638 : 639, 640 : 641, 642 : 643, 644 : 645, 646 : 647, 648 : 649, 650 : 651, 652 : 653, 654 : 655, 656 : 657, 658 : 659, 660 : 661, 662 : 663, 664 : 665, 666 : 667, 668 : 669, 670 : 671, 672 : 673, 674 : 675, 676 : 677, 678 : 679, 680 : 681, 682 : 683, 684 : 685, 686 : 687, 688 : 689, 690 : 691, 692 : 693, 694 : 695, 696 : 697, 698 : 699, 700 : 701, 702 : 703, 704 : 705, 706 : 707, 708 : 709, 710 : 711, 712 : 713, 714 : 715, 716 : 717, 718 : 719, 720 : 721, 722 : 723, 724 : 725, 726 : 727, 728 : 729, 730 : 731, 732 : 733, 734 : 735, 736 : 737, 738 : 739, 740 : 741, 742 : 743, 744 : 745, 746 : 747, 748 : 749, 750 : 751, 752 : 753, 754 : 755, 756 : 757, 758 : 759, 760 : 761, 762 : 763, 764 : 765, 766 : 767, 768 : 769, 770 : 771, 772 : 773, 774 : 775, 776 : 777, 778 : 779, 780 : 781, 782 : 783, 784 : 785, 786 : 787, 788 : 789, 790 : 791, 792 : 793, 794 : 795, 796 : 797, 798 : 799, 800 : 801, 802 : 803, 804 : 805, 806 : 807, 808 : 809, 810 : 811, 812 : 813, 814 : 815, 816 : 817, 818 : 819, 820 : 821, 822 : 823, 824 : 825, 826 : 827, 828 : 829, 830 : 831, 832 : 833, 834 : 835, 836 : 837, 838 : 839, 840 : 841, 842 : 843, 844 : 845, 846 : 847, 848 : 849, 850 : 851, 852 : 853, 854 : 855, 856 : 857, 858 : 859, 860 : 861, 862 : 863, 864 : 865, 866 : 867, 868 : 869, 870 : 871, 872 : 873, 874 : 875, 876 : 877, 878 : 879, 880 : 881, 882 : 883, 884 : 885, 886 : 887, 888 : 889, 890 : 891, 892 : 893, 894 : 895, 896 : 897, 898 : 899, 900 : 901, 902 : 903, 904 : 905, 906 : 907, 908 : 909, 910 : 911, 912 : 913, 914 : 915, 916 : 917, 918 : 9

[illegible]

Mã, Mã, fire, amidst, what, fall, father; wá, wù, here, camp, her, there; ying, pít, mine, air, marker; pít
or, were, wolf, work, who, son; mǔta, cūn cūn mǔta cūn mǔta cūn mǔta cūn mǔta cūn mǔta cūn mǔta cūn mǔta cūn mǔta

ious = shān. -ble, -ble, &c. = bpl, dpl

[illegible]

395

ious = shūn, -ble, -ble, &c. = bēi, dēi

~~_____~~

17

vious = shūs, -ble, -die, &c = bēl, dēl

የጥቅም ላይ የዋለው የጥናት ዘመን በጥንቃቄ ሊገለጽ ይገባል፡፡

22. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To move past, to go by, beyond, over, along, through, or the like, to move, go, or proceed from side to side or from end to end of, to traverse.

"The bottle as to pass, if that he had need."

2. To transfer or hand to another, to make to change hands.

"One of the audience passing a bottle of milk to the anarchist student."—*Daily Telegraph* Sept. 10, 1901.

3. To cause to pass or be handed on from one to another, to circulate, to communicate (generally followed by *along* or *on* as, *to pass the news along* or *on*).

4. To impart the power of motion to, to animate, to move.

Dr. Thackeray thinks the principal use of inspiration to be to move or pass the blood from the right to the left ventricle of the heart.—*Derham*.

5. To cause to find a way or passage through anything, to strain.

They speak of straining wine from water passing it through ivy wood.—*Bacon* *Adv. Hist.*

6. To cause to move hastily, to run.

I had only time to pass my eye over the medals which are in great number.—*A. Johnson* *On Italy*.

7. To send across, over, along anything, to cause to pass over, by, along, &c.

"Wallace passed over five thousand acres and foot by Newbridge."—*Clarendon* *Cont. War*.

8. To give or allow entry into any place, to admit as, to pass a person into a theatre.

9. To live through, to spend.

I have passed a miserable night.—*Shakespeare* *Richard III.* 1. 4.

10. To go through, to experience, to suffer to endure.

He loved me for the dangers I had passed, and I loved her that she did pity them.—*Shakespeare* *Othello* 1. 3.

11. To put an end to, to complete, to conclude, to finish.

We'll pass the business privately and well.—*Shakespeare* *Timing of the Show* 1. 4.

12. To perform to effect, to act.

This swain shall pass to amuse the Great.—*Shakespeare* *Love's Labour's Lost* 1. 1.

13. To visit as fees.

14. To submit and obtain sanction for as correct or allowable, to obtain allowance of.

"The money of every one that passes the account let the priests take."—*Isidore* 1. 4.

15. To admit, to allow, to approve.

Being passed for counsel with full voice.—*Shakespeare* *Coriolanus* 1. 3.

16. To approve as having satisfied the requirements of an inspection or examination to sanction, to allow as, to pass accounts, to pass a candidate.

17. Specific. To give legal or official sanction to, to ratify, to enact.

The Act just passed is of a servile character.—*Daily Telegraph* Aug. 7, 1895.

18. To satisfy the requirements of, to undergo successfully, as an inspection, examination, or other ordeal as, a candidate passes an examination.

19. Specific. To obtain the legal or official sanction of, to be enacted by.

Neither of these bills have yet passed the house of commons, and some think they may be rejected.—*Smith*.

20. To pronounce, to utter, to decree.

"Passed sentence may it be recalled."—*Shakespeare* *Comedy of Errors* 1. 1.

21. To express, to advance as, to pass an opinion.

22. To utter solemnly, to give or offer as a pledge, to pledge.

Remember thy promise passed.—*Shakespeare* *Richard II.* 1. 3.

23. To transcend, to excel, to surpass, to exceed.

Whom dost thou pass in beauty?—*Poetical* 1. 1.

24. To let go without notice, to let pass, to disregard, to omit, to neglect.

"If you fondly pass our proffered offer."—*Shakespeare* *King John* 1. 1.

25. To give in payment for goods, used of counterfeit coin as, to pass a bad shilling.

26. To impose fraudulently.

"The indignant mother did her care employ, And passed it on her husband for a boy."—*Dryden* *Impeachment of the 17*.

27. To practise artfully and successfully.

"These have open friends and after that discovery there is no passing the same trick upon the rules."—*L. Robertson*.

28. To regard; to care for, to heed. (Generally with a negative.)

II. Fencing. To perform by thrusting.

"To see thee fight, to see thee pass thy punts."—*Shakespeare* *Merry Wives of Windsor* 1. 2.

¶ 1. To pass away:

(1) Intransitive.

(a) To move from or out of sight, to disappear to vanish.

"The heavens shall pass away."—*2 Peter* 1. 10.

(b) To die.

(c) To be spent, to be lost.

(2) Trans. To waste, to spend.

The father watch for the daughter lest she pass away the flower of her age.—*Lucius* 1. 1.

2. To pass by.

(1) Intrans. To pass or move near and beyond a certain person, place, or thing.

All that pass by clap their hands.—*2 Maccabees* 1. 1.

(2) Trans. To.

(a) To overlook, to excuse, to forgive.

"However God may pass by single sinners in this world, yet when a nation is in sin against him the wicked shall not be unpunished."—*Milton*.

(b) To pass without stopping at.

(c) To disregard, not to heed.

It conduces much to our content if we pass by these things which happen to our trouble.—*Taylor* *Holy Living*.

3. To pass over. To pass examination or inspection satisfactorily.

1. To pass off.

(1) Intrans. To pass away, to disappear, to vanish.

(2) Trans. To impose fraudulently, to palm off as. He passed himself off as a clergyman.

5. To pass on. To proceed, to go on further.

6. To pass over.

(1) Intrans. To pass or go from one side to the other, to cross over.

(2) Trans. To overlook, to omit to disregard.

7. To pass a dividend. To vote or resolve (as a board of directors) against declaring a dividend.

8. To bring to pass. To cause to happen, to bring about, to effect.

9. To come to pass. To happen, to occur, to take place, to result.

10. Well to pass. Well off, well to do.

His father being rich and he to pass well.—*Scott* *Red Rover* 1. 1.

pass (I), "passé," [PAss, i]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A past-tense adjective, or opening through which one passes, a narrow or difficult path or way, a path or road over a dangerous place, a chink between mountains, a ford in a river.

To guard the passes of the Giron in the war.—*John* 1. 1.

2. A movement of the hand over or along anything, manipulation, usually a mischievous or a conjugal.

3. Permission or leave to go or come, a ticket of free admission or transit.

They shall have a letter of pass given us to them.—*Hutchins* *Topog.* 1. 1.

4. A state or a condition of things, especially of embarrassment or difficulty.

Have his daughters brought him to this pass?—*Shakespeare* *Twelfth Night* 1. 1.

5. Estimation.

Common speech gives him a worthy pass.—*Shakespeare* *Alf. W.* 1. 1.

6. A sally or encounter of wit, a jest, a joke.

An excellent pass of wit.—*Shakespeare* *Tempest* 1. 1.

7. The act of passing an examination, one who successfully undergoes an examination.

8. In the universities, an ordinary degree without honours.

He knew enough about his specialty to get a pass.—*Frederick's Magazine* Dec. 1875 p. 287.

II. Technically:

1. Fencing. A push or thrust, a course or bout of fencing.

The king hath laid, that in a dozen passes between you and him he shall not cross you three hits.—*Shakespeare* *Hamlet* 1. 1.

2. Rolling-mill.

(1) The shape produced by the grooves in the adjacent rolls of a rolling-mill. The pass is so formed as to give the required shape to the metal rolled there-through.

(2) A single passage of a plate on bar between the rolls.

¶ Pass of arms. A bridge or similar passage which a knight undertook to defend, and which could not be passed without fighting with him who defended it.

pass-boat, s. A broad, flat bottomed boat, a flat or punt.

pass-book, s.

1. A book in which a tradesman enters goods sold on credit to a customer, for information of such customer.

2. A bank book held by the customer with bank, showing the amounts to his debit and credit.

pass-box, s.

A wooden box used for conveying cartridges from the magazine to the guns in forts and batteries.

pass-by, s. The act of walking or passing by.

Thus we see the face of truth but as we look at another, when we walk the streets, in a careless, passing-by.—*Stanley* *Study of Dogmatism* ch. vii.

pass-check, s. A ticket of admission to a place of entertainment, also a ticket given to a person leaving a place of entertainment during the performance, entitling him to admission.

pass-key, s. A key that will open several locks, a master key.

pass man, n. Superhuman.

pass-parole, n. A command given at the head of an army, and communicated by word of mouth to the men.

pass praise, n. Beyond all praise.

pass price, s. Invalid.

pass ticket, s. A ticket of admission to an entertainment, &c., a free pass.

pass word, s.

A word or phrase used by which to distinguish friends from enemies.

They were at a word, they were at a word.—*Scott* *Red Rover* 1. 1.

pass (2) [PAss, i]

Pass lamb, s. The Paschal lamb.

pass a ble (1) [Eng. pass, a ble]

1. That may or can be passed, traversed, crossed, or traversed through or over.

Antioch departed in all haste, he was not able to take the land navigable and the river in the night.—*Macbeth* 1. 1.

2. That may or can be passed or handed from person to person, or from hand to hand, current, receivable.

3. Fit to be passed, approved, or allowed.

He suffered from inflammation of the eye and was not passable by a medical officer.—*Chronicle* Oct. 1888.

4. Having from passage.

Go back the virtue of your name, is not here passable.—*Shakespeare* *Coriolanus* 1. 1.

5. Affording free passage, practicable.

His body is a passable carriage if he be not ill.—*Shakespeare* *Henry VIII.* 1. 1.

6. Passing, fleeting, transient.

Men retain little than the passable times of their tongue.—*Plutarch* *Alcibiades* 1. 1.

7. Such as may be allowed to pass with out strong objection, allowable, tolerable, mediocre.

Let by Virgil, my version will appear able to pass when the original muse is alive.—*Dryden* *Virgil*, *Æneid* (Dedic).

pass a-ble (2), a [PAssible]

pass a-ble, adv. (Eng. passable) (1) In a passable manner or degree, tolerably.

Other towns are passably rich.—*Howell* *Letter* 1. 1.

pass-a-ble, s. [PAssible]

1. Fencing. A thrust, a cut forward.

The first and second cause will not serve to turn the passade he respects not.—*Shakespeare* *Twelfth Night* 1. 1.

2. Manège. A turn or course of a horse backward or forward on the same spot of ground.

See, sit, sire, amidst, what, still, father; wé, wét, hère, camél, hár, thère; pine, pít, síre, sír, marine; gó, pót, or, wère, wét, wér, whá, sôn; mûse, cûb, síre, quite, sír, rôle, fûll; trý, sýrian, ay, ay; qy = kw.

the Passeres are divided into two primary sections—Elutherodactyl and Desmodactyl according as the hind toe is free or the

ból, bôj; pòut, jowl; cat, gell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gam; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. -lóg, -cian, tiag = shán. -tion, -tion = shün; -pion, -gion = shün. -cious, -tious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -die, &c. = bəl, dəl.

bēn, bēy; pēn, pēy; cāt, gēll, cherns, chin, bench; go, gem, thin, (his, sin, as, expect. Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -cian = shen, -tion, -tion = shün, -tion, -tion = shün. -cieus, -cieus, -cieus = shün. -ble, -ble, &c. = bēl, dēl.

make time pass agreeably; amusement, sport, diversion. (Copper; Task, vi. 570.)

* **pas-time**, *n.* [PASTIME, *s.*] To amuse or divert one's self; to sport, to play.

pás-ti-ná-ek, *s.* [Lat. = a pansy (q.v.).] Bot.: Pansy; a genus of Umbelliferous plants, family Pencedandae. By Sir Joseph Hooker it is reduced to a subgenus of *Pedicularum*. Bracts and bracteoles wanting; no calyx teeth; fruit with rather narrow wings. Two or three known species; one British [PANSY]. *Pastinaca sativa* is cultivated in the Levant and Egypt for its edible root.

pás-tin-é-gine, *s.* [Lat. *pastinaca* (q.v.).] Bot.: An alkaloid discovered by Wittstein in the seeds of the pansy (*Pastinaca sativa*).

Pas-tó, *s.* [For *tytn* and def. sec. compound.]

Paste-resin.

Chem.: C₁₀H₁₆O₂. A resinous substance imported from South America, which is used by the Pasto Indians of Colombia or surrounding wood. It is tasteless, colourless, heavier than water, and when heated above 100° takes fire and burns with a smoky flame. It is insoluble in oil of turpentine, slightly soluble in alcohol and ether, but dissolves readily in caustic potash and in strong sulphuric acid. Its origin is unknown.

pás-tó-phor (pl **pás-téph-ór-i**), *s.* [Gr. *παστοφόρος* (*pástophoros*); [HAIAMI PHOROS.]

pas-tór, *pas-tour*, *s.* [Lat. *pastor* = a shepherd, from *pastus*, *pa* = put of *pi* = to feed, *tr* = pastus, *sp* = putus, *tr* = pi = to feed, *tr* = pi = to feed.]

1. A shepherd.

2. Now used almost exclusively in its original sense, for one who feeds the Christian church, a minister of the gospel, having charge of a church and congregation.

3. A speaker or preacher of the past.

4. A speaker or preacher of the past.

5. A speaker or preacher of the past.

6. A speaker or preacher of the past.

7. A speaker or preacher of the past.

8. A speaker or preacher of the past.

9. A speaker or preacher of the past.

10. A speaker or preacher of the past.

11. A speaker or preacher of the past.

12. A speaker or preacher of the past.

13. A speaker or preacher of the past.

14. A speaker or preacher of the past.

15. A speaker or preacher of the past.

16. A speaker or preacher of the past.

17. A speaker or preacher of the past.

18. A speaker or preacher of the past.

19. A speaker or preacher of the past.

20. A speaker or preacher of the past.

21. A speaker or preacher of the past.

22. A speaker or preacher of the past.

23. A speaker or preacher of the past.

24. A speaker or preacher of the past.

25. A speaker or preacher of the past.

26. A speaker or preacher of the past.

27. A speaker or preacher of the past.

28. A speaker or preacher of the past.

29. A speaker or preacher of the past.

30. A speaker or preacher of the past.

II. Music.

1. A simple melody in six-eight time in a rustic style.

2. A cantata, the words of which are founded on pastoral incidents.

3. A complete symphony, wherein a series of pastoral scenes is depicted by sound painting, without the aid of words.

pastoral-letter, *s.*

Eccl.: A circular letter addressed by a bishop to the clergy and laity of his diocese for purposes of instructing them on some topic on which his advice and admonition are needed, also the name given to a letter prepared by the House of Bishops at the General Convention, and designed to be publicly read in all the churches.

pastoral-staff, *s.*

The official staff of a bishop or abbot. The pastoral staff of an archbishop is distinguished by being surmounted by a crozier. The pastoral staff is in the form of a shepherd's crook, and is delivered to the bishop &c. at his investiture, and borne by him in all his solemn functions, as an insignia of his jurisdiction. When borne by a bishop it is carried in the left hand with the crook turned outward, in holding his jurisdiction over a diocese, when assumed by an abbot, it is carried in the right hand, with the crook turned inward, showing that his jurisdiction was confined to the monastic house. The pastoral staff was of metal or wood, enriched with metal and jewels, curved at the top and pointed at the bottom.

pastoral theology, *s.*

The part of the science which deals with the personal and official duties of pastors of churches. (The *pastor* is an extremely full bibliography of the subject in McClintock & Strong's *Dict.*)

The *pastor* is the title of the clergyman of Germany, Italy, &c. who is in charge of a church & its people. (See *pastor*.)

pas-tó-rá-ló, *s.* [HAI.]

The same as *PASTORAL*, B. H.

pas-tor-al-ia, *s.* [HAI.]

To celebrate in a pastoral poem.

pas-tor-al-ly, *ad.* [Eng. *pastoral*, *ly*.]

1. In a pastoral or rural manner.

2. In manner of a pastor.

pas-tór-á-tó, *s.* [Eng. *pastor*, *-t*.]

1. The office post, or jurisdiction of a spiritual pastor, *pastor*.

2. The whole body of pastors collectively.

pas-tór-el, *s.* [PASTORAL] A shepherd, a herdsman.

pas-tór-ist, *s.* [Eng. *pastor*, *-ist*.] An actor of pastorals.

pas-tór-lóss, *s.* [Eng. *pastor*; *loss*.] Destitute of or having no pastor.

pas-tór-líng, *s.* [Eng. *pastor* dimin. suffix.] A poor man, or insignificant pastor.

pas-tór-lý, *s.* [Eng. *pastor*, *-ly*.] Beyond or beyonding a pastor, *pastor* like.

pas-tór-ship, *s.* [Eng. *pastor*, *-ship*.] The office or jurisdiction of a pastor, *pastorate*.

pas-tór-roux (coux as *o*), *s. pl.* [Fr. *pastor* = a shepherd.] *Pastor*.

pas-tór-ship, *s.* [Eng. *pastor*, *-ship*.] The office or jurisdiction of a pastor, *pastorate*.

pas-tór-ship, *s.* [Eng. *pastor*, *-ship*.] The office or jurisdiction of a pastor, *pastorate*.

pas-tór-ship, *s.* [Eng. *pastor*, *-ship*.] The office or jurisdiction of a pastor, *pastorate*.

pas-tór-ship, *s.* [Eng. *pastor*, *-ship*.] The office or jurisdiction of a pastor, *pastorate*.

pas-tór-ship, *s.* [Eng. *pastor*, *-ship*.] The office or jurisdiction of a pastor, *pastorate*.

pas-tór-ship, *s.* [Eng. *pastor*, *-ship*.] The office or jurisdiction of a pastor, *pastorate*.

pas-tór-ship, *s.* [Eng. *pastor*, *-ship*.] The office or jurisdiction of a pastor, *pastorate*.

pas-tór-ship, *s.* [Eng. *pastor*, *-ship*.] The office or jurisdiction of a pastor, *pastorate*.

pas-tór-ship, *s.* [Eng. *pastor*, *-ship*.] The office or jurisdiction of a pastor, *pastorate*.

pas-tór-ship, *s.* [Eng. *pastor*, *-ship*.] The office or jurisdiction of a pastor, *pastorate*.

an entry from the exactions of the nobility, and that the hostility displayed to the clergy was a consequence of their connection with the aristocracy. These outbreaks took place:

1. In Berry in 1214. The peasantry pillaged chateaux and religious houses, and proclaimed universal equality and the coming of the Holy Ghost (*Larousse*).

2. In 1250, the ostensible objects were the reform of Louis VII. and the recovery of the Holy Sepulchre. The rising originated in Flanders, under the leadership of a person of unknown name called the Master of the Fraternity, who when he reached Paris, was at the head of 100,000 men. Here they not only usurped judicial functions, performed marriage, distributed crosses, offered absolution to those who joined the crusade, but they inveighed against the vices of the priesthood. (*Chatelet*) They separated into three divisions, and marched southwards, where they were attacked and cut to pieces.

3. In 1320 in the reign of Philip V. This outbreak took place under the pretence of a crusade. The insurgents were excommunicated by Pope John XXII., and being hemmed in in a mountain, numbers perished of disease and famine, and the survivors were put to death.

pás-tré-ite, *s.* [After President Pastre, of Marseilles, suff. *de* (Mars).]

Min. An amorphous mineral, sometimes nodular, found at Pullenre near Alais, Gard, France. Colour, yellow. Contains essentially a hydrated sulphate of iron.

pas-trón, *s.* [O. Fr. *pasturon*.] A shackle or fetter for a horse, a *past* in (q.v.).

pás-trý, *s.* [Eng. *paste*; *-ry*.]

1. A place where pastry is made.

2. A place where and so struck into the *pastry*.

3. A place where and so struck into the *pastry*.

4. A place where and so struck into the *pastry*.

5. A place where and so struck into the *pastry*.

6. A place where and so struck into the *pastry*.

7. A place where and so struck into the *pastry*.

8. A place where and so struck into the *pastry*.

9. A place where and so struck into the *pastry*.

10. A place where and so struck into the *pastry*.

11. A place where and so struck into the *pastry*.

12. A place where and so struck into the *pastry*.

13. A place where and so struck into the *pastry*.

14. A place where and so struck into the *pastry*.

15. A place where and so struck into the *pastry*.

16. A place where and so struck into the *pastry*.

17. A place where and so struck into the *pastry*.

18. A place where and so struck into the *pastry*.

19. A place where and so struck into the *pastry*.

20. A place where and so struck into the *pastry*.

21. A place where and so struck into the *pastry*.

22. A place where and so struck into the *pastry*.

23. A place where and so struck into the *pastry*.

24. A place where and so struck into the *pastry*.

25. A place where and so struck into the *pastry*.

26. A place where and so struck into the *pastry*.

27. A place where and so struck into the *pastry*.

28. A place where and so struck into the *pastry*.

29. A place where and so struck into the *pastry*.

30. A place where and so struck into the *pastry*.

bell, boy; past, jowl; cat, gall, chorus, shin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing. -clan, -tine = -shin; -tion, -gion = -shin; -clous, -tious, -clous = -shin; -ble, -die, &c. = bel, del.

2. To feed on growing grass; to place in a pasture; to supply with pasture.

"An open marsh, on which a considerable number of animals were pastured."—*Field*, Oct. 9, 1888.

3. Intrans. To feed on growing grass; to graze.

"The Indian herdsmen... tends his pasturing herds at loopholes cut through thicket shade."—*Hutton* P. E. ix, 110.

past-tyr-ēss, a. [Eng. pasture; -less] Destitute of pasture.

past-y, a. [Eng. paste(-); -y] Like paste; of the consistence or colour of paste or dough.

"Becoming, if not a newly fared, at least a paste-faced boy."—*Daily Telegraph* Aug. 28, 1888.

past-ty, s. [O Fr. *paste*, Fr. *paté*] [PASTRY] A pie composed of meat covered with a crust; a pie with a crust, made of meat and baked without a dish; a meat pie.

"Being pasties of the day."—*Scott* *Warriston*, l. 4.

pat, u & alt. [Prob. the same as pat (1), s.; Dat. *pas* = pat, (der. *pass* = pat, lit.).

A. As adv. Fitting exactly, apt fit, convenient; exactly suitable.

"I thank you with the Knight 'for that Because 'tis to my 'ury no pat."

B. As adv. Exactly to the purpose, fitly, conveniently suitably.

"You shall see it will be full pat as I told you."—*Shakespeare* *Midsummer Night's Dream*, v. 1.

pat (1), s. [An imitative word, of saw d d] *pat* = to pat, to tap.]

1. A light quick blow or tap with the fingers or hand.

"(He) would not let the wind rebuke Beyond a pat the sails to duke."—*Lucy* *Poetical* 153 B. *Fay*.

2. A small lump of anything beaten into shape with the hands; a cake; a small lump or mass of butter.

"Well wrought and pressed
1. one consistent golden mass receives
The wrinkled seamings, of pure or pious
The fair impressed, the neat sharp aversion."—*Douglas* *479* *Warriston* 111.

Pat (2), s. [An abbreviation of Patrick, the patron saint of Ireland] A common name for an Irishman.

pat (3), s. [Pot.]

pat, vt & i. [PAT (1), s.]

A. Trans. To strike gently and quickly with the fingers or hand, to tap.

"And Phoebe was pleased too and to my delight
'Come hither, poor fellow and pat his head."—*Byron* *A Poet* 111.

B. Intrans. To beat with the hand, to tap.

"We see it is childless as yet (I say whether they can rub upon their breast with one hand) and pat upon their forehead with another."—*Bacon* *As it Was* 523.

pat, pret of c. [PAT, v.] *patting* (See h.)

"They pat it all for nothing nor for anybody."—*Scott* *Rob Roy* 231.

pa-tā-ō, s. [Sp.]

1. A Spanish coin, of the value of about 4s. 8d. sterling.

2. An Algerian coin, of the value of about 1s. 6d. sterling.

pa-tā-ō, s. [Fr & Sp.]

1. A small vessel or tender employed in conveying men or orders from one ship or place to another.

"This vessel was given especially in charge not to suffer any ships to come out of the haven, nor permit any galleons, frigates, or other small vessels of the Spanish fleet (which were more likely to all the Dunkirkers) to enter therein."—*Blackley* *Loggia* 1, 100.

2. A kind of stage-coach.

pat-a-ōm, s. [Sp.]

1. The unit of value in the Argentine Republic (La Plata). It bears also the alternative names of *Peso Duro*, and *Hard Dollar*. Originally it was worth 4s. 2d., but is now represented by paper currency valued at about half that sum.

2. A gold coin of Uruguay worth about 4s. 0d.

pat-a-ōm, pat-tā-ōm, s. [Sp.] The same as *PATA* (1).

"I do not see how she could support a war long to any purpose if Charles were quiet unless soldiers would be contented to take a crown and pepper-corn for potatoes and pistoles."—*Boswell*, bk. 11, 171, 18.

pat-a-ōm, s. (Gr. (oi) *Παταίοι* (oi) *Patáioi*) = Phœnician deities of strange dwarfish shape, whose images formed the figure-heads of Phœnician ships.]

pat-a-ōm, s. A genus of Blennidae, with three species, from the south and west Australia.

Body oblong, elevated anteriorly; snout short, with subvertical anterior profile; dorsal fin, with anterior spines strong and long, continuous with the caudal; ventral none; gill-openings wide.



PAT-A-ŌM, FRONTO

pa-tā-ī-ām (pl. pa-tā-ī-ā), s. [Lat. = a gold edging or border on the tunic of a Roman lady.]

[Comp. *Anad.*] A membrane extending along the sides of the body in the Flying Lemur, Flying Squirrel, and some other animals. It is capable of expansion so as to act as a kind of parachute, supporting the animal in its leaps from branch to branch or from tree to tree.

Pat-a-gō-ni-an, a & s. [See def.]

A. As adj. Of or pertaining to Patagonia or its inhabitants.

B. As subst. A native of Patagonia.

Patagonian oavy, s.

[Comp. *D. chotis patagonica*, a genus of Canidae, somewhat resembling the Argenti, but with very long ears and a shaggy tail. The fur is dense and crisp, gray on upper part of head and body, rusty-brown on flanks, white on chin, throat, and belly; rump black with a white band immediately above the tail. Habitat, Patagonia is from south to 48°, extending northwards to Mendoza.]

Patagonian province, s.

[Zool.] A province established for the purpose of systematically arranging the distribution of molluscs. It extends from Santa Catharina, north of the tropic to Melo (S. P. Wood) south.

Patagonian sea lion, s.

[Zool.] *Ona otaria cooki* Otari. These animals formerly had a much wider geographical range than at present, being now confined to Patagonia. Capt. Cook, on his having met with individuals from twelve to fourteen feet in length, and from eight to ten in girth. Those taken of late years do not approach this size, but numerous skulls are often found scattered on the beach. The young are deep chocolate colour, the female grays the old males of a rich brown, the flippers in all being darker than the body colour. This species is noteworthy as being the first of the genus to be brought to England. Specimens have lived in the Gardens of the Zoological Society and in the Brighton Aquarium. [FRANK.]

pat-a-gōn-a-lā, s. [Mot. Lat., dimin from Patagonia of which the species is a native.]

B. s. An abnormal genus of Verbaceae (q. v.). The leaves of *P. iniqua* are used to abate inflammation.

pa-tā-lā, s. [Sanc., Mahratta, &c.]

Ambo Mythol. A portion of the infernal regions.

pat-a-mar, pat-te-mar, s. A kind of native vessel used by Bombay merchants and others for making voyages to and from that port. One, the larger kind is about 76 feet long, 21 feet broad, and 12 feet deep, with a burthen of about 200 tons. It has two masts, with lateen sails. Smaller ones have but a single mast. They are grab-built, that is, have a prow stem the same length as the keel. They are the best native vessels in India. [JONES *Ind. Asiat. Soc.* 1, 10.]

pat-and, pat-in, s. [Elym doubtful] The bottom plate or sill of a partition of a screen.

pat-a-rā, s. [Tahitian]

Bot. An excellent timber, probably *Dioscorea pentaphylla*.

Pat-ar-i-mi, s. pl. [PATERINI.]

pat-a-vin-i-ty, s. [Lat. *patavinitas*, from Patavium, now Padua, a city in north Italy, Fr. *patavinité*, Ital. *patavinità*] A term used

to express the peculiar style of Livy, the Roman historian, and so denominated from the name of his birthplace, hence, the use of local or provincial words in writing or speaking, provinciality.

patch, "pache, "pache, s. [Elym. doubtful. Skeat supposes that it has been lost, and that the true form is *plach*, from Low Ger. *plack*, *plack* = (1) a spot, (2) a piece, either torn off or put on, (3) a piece of ground; *placken* = to patch.]

1. A piece of cloth sewed on to cover a hole or tear.

"Patch her not upon a little breach,
[I]f credit were in hiding of the fault,
Then did the fault best, so it was my patch, h. d."

2. A small piece of anything used to repair a breach.

3. A greased piece of cloth wrapped around a rifle bullet.

4. A strengthening piece on a fabric at a point of wear, or around a hole or cleft.

5. A piece inserted in masonry or other work.

"[I]f you suffer there much to apply it in a masonry of masonry or patch and bettered above."—*Shakespeare* *King John*, iv. 1.

6. A small piece or spot of black silk used to cover a defect on the face, or to and a charm. (The custom was very prevalent in the early part of the eighteenth century.)

"[I]f you patch your face with your barren grace."—*Shakespeare* *King John*, iv. 1.

7. An additional or substitute piece in the covering or sheathing of a structure.

8. A block on the muzzle of a gun to be away with the effect of disjunct, making the line of bore and line of sight parallel.

9. A small piece of ground, a plot.

"[I]f you patch your face with your barren grace."—*Shakespeare* *King John*, iv. 1.

10. A patchy fellow, a funny and a fool.

"What a good many a child that we are, patch."—*Shakespeare* *Tempest* 11, 2.

"[I]f you patch your face with your barren grace."—*Shakespeare* *King John*, iv. 1.

patch box, s. A box for carrying patches.

"[I]f you patch your face with your barren grace."—*Shakespeare* *King John*, iv. 1.

patch ice, s. Pieces of ice, broken up, overlapping, or nearly joining each other.

patch, "pache, "pache, s. [PAT (1), s.]

A. Intrans.

1. To mend by inserting or a winging a piece of cloth.

"With cloth of any sort."—*Shakespeare* *Comedies* 1, 1.

2. To repair with piec a surface or to mend clumsily, as To patch a wall or a building.

3. To supply defectively.

"[I]f you patch your face with your barren grace."—*Shakespeare* *King John*, iv. 1.

4. To decorate, as the face, with a patch.

"[I]f you patch your face with your barren grace."—*Shakespeare* *King John*, iv. 1.

5. To make up of shreds of different pieces without regard to suitability or matching.

"[I]f you patch your face with your barren grace."—*Shakespeare* *King John*, iv. 1.

6. To accommodate or arrange hastily or temporarily.

"[I]f you patch your face with your barren grace."—*Shakespeare* *King John*, iv. 1.

7. To disguise.

"[I]f you patch your face with your barren grace."—*Shakespeare* *King John*, iv. 1.

B. Intrans. To decorate the face with patches.

"[I]f you patch your face with your barren grace."—*Shakespeare* *King John*, iv. 1.

patched, pat, par, & a. [PAT (1), s.]

A. As pa, par. (See the verb).

B. As adjective:

1. Mended or repaired by pieces sewn or fastened on.

"2. Patchy, mean, silly."

"[I]f you patch your face with your barren grace."—*Shakespeare* *King John*, iv. 1.

See, sit, fire, amidst, what, fall, father; wā, wēt, here, camel, hār, there; pīn, pāt, sīn, dīr, marine; gō, pō, or, wō, wōl, wōk, whē, sūn; mātē, cūh, cūre, quātē, cūr, rālē, fūl; trī, sīrīan, s, cū = s; cū = s; cū = kw.



~~bēl, bēl; pāt, pāt; eāf, gail, chorus, chin, bench; go, gum; thin, this; sin, ap; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = z~~
~~-ciae, -ciae = -ciae, -tion, -tion = -tion, -tion, -tion = -tion, -ble, -die, &c. = bēl, dēl.~~

n, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing

bell, boy; post, low; eat, call, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing.
-sian, -tian = shan, -sien, -sien = shien, -sion = shün, -sions = shün, -sions = shün. -lie, -lie, &c = bel, del.

***pát-tân, v. t.** [PATTEN, s.]

1. To go about in pattens. (Dickens: *Black House*, ch. xxvii.)
2. To skate. (C. Kingsley: *Alton Locke*, ch. xli.)

***pát-têned, a.** [Eng. *patten*, s.; -ed.] Wearing pattens.

"Some pattered girl stopped to court" — *Mrs Austen: Northanger Abbey*, ch. xviii.

pát-tér (1), v. t. & i. [A frequent. of *pat*, v. (q. v).]**A. Intransitive:**

1. To strike with a quick succession of slight sounds as hail or rain on a window.
"Loud howls the wind (hail) patters the rain."
Matthew 24: 18 [cf. *Isaiah 30: 16*]
2. To move with quick steps, causing a succession of slight sounds.
"B. Pinner" To cause to strike or fall in drops, to sprinkle.

pát-tér (2) 'pat-er en, 'pat-ren, v. t. & i. [Prob. from Lat. *pater* = father, the first word in the paternoster (q. v.) from the Lord's Prayer being repeated in churches in a low tone of voice.]

- A. *Transitive*: To repeat in a low tone, to mutter, to mumble.

The howl & clouds like friars
Patter their doleful prayers.
Longfellow: Multi-light View

B. Intransitive:

1. To mutter, to mumble.
"Sing and say and patter all day, with lips only" — *Tyndall: Hohen, p. 102*
2. To talk glibly, to chatter, to speak freely, to harangue. (Shakespeare)
"I'll come out and pattered to get money to buy him a hand" — *W. Shakespeare: London Labour*, l. 25
3. To patter flush. To talk in slang or thievish cant. (Nauy)

pát-tér (1), s. [PATTEN (1), s.] A quick succession of slight sounds.**pát-tér (2), s.** [PATTEN (2), s.]

1. The dialect or cant of a class, patois. s. as, thieves' patter.
2. Rapid enunciation, as of one moved by excitement or passion.
3. The oratory of a Cheap Jack endeavouring to sell his goods, or of an itinerant showman to induce persons to visit his exhibition.
"It is considered in the Cheap Jack calling that better patter can be made out of a gun than any article we put up from the cart." — *Dickens: Little Marriage*

pát-tér-ér, s. [Eng. *patter*, -er] One who patters; specif., one who dispenses of his wares in the public streets by long harangues.

"Some stand up patters are brought up to the business from childhood." — *Stephen: London Labour*, l. 269

pát-térn, 'pat-erne, 'pat-terne, s. [Fr. *patron* = (1) a patron, (2) a pattern] [PATTERN]

1. *Ordinary Language*
1. A model proposed or prepared for imitation, that which is to be copied or imitated.
2. An example to be followed or imitated, a model, an exemplar.
"Our ancestry a gallant Christian race
Patterns of every virtue every grace
Conferred a God" — *Cooper: Talcott's Fall*, ch. xix
3. Something resembling something else, a precedent.
"We could find some patterns of our shame"
Shakespeare: As You Like It, l. 14
4. Something of supreme excellence, and fit to serve as a model or example.
"He spoke abrupt Farewell to thee
Pattern of old fidelity"
Scott: Lady of the Lake, l. 77
5. Something made after a model; a copy.
"The ungracious pattern of Lucifer and Satan the prince of darkness" — *Book of Homilies* (1574)
6. An instance, an example.
7. A part showing the nature or quality of the whole; a sample, a specimen.
8. A figure, plan, or style of ornamental execution; an ornamental design.
"The pattern grows, the well & potted flower,
It roundly pattered into the snows, lawn."
Cooper: Task, iv. 151
9. A piece of paper, card-board, sheet-metal, or thin plank corresponding in outline to an object that is to be cut out or fabricated, and serving as a guide for determining its exact shape and dimensions. [TEMPLATE] Pattern-pieces or gauges are largely used in making

special machinery, in which all the parts are made separately by gauges, and then put together.

10. A feast or merrymaking in honour of a patron saint; festivities, merrymaking. (Irish.)

"At wake or patten she had all the best boys at her command" — *Mrs Hall: Sketches of Irish Character*, p. 14

11. Technically:

1. *A bro*: A design of figures, woven in cloth or printed thereon.
2. *Founding*: The counterpart of a casting in wood or metal from which the mould in the sand is made.

pattern-box, s.**Wearing:**

1. A box in a loom holding a number of shuttles, either of which may be projected along the shed. The shuttles are parallel in due sequence by a patten in cylinder or pattern chain (q. v.).
2. The box perforated for the carls in the Jacquard figure loom. [PATTERN-CARD]

pattern card, s.

Wearing: One of the carls is perforated in a Jacquard loom through which the needles pass. The pattern is determined by the perforations.

pattern chain, s.

Wearing: A contrivance for automatically bringing the shuttles to the picker in proper order.

pattern cylinder, s.

Wearing: A method of operating the harness of a loom by means of a cylinder with projections, which come in contact in due order of time with the respective levers which work the shed.

pattern-drawer, s. One who designs patterns.**pattern moulder, s.** One who makes models for iron casting.**pattern piece, s.** [PATTERN, s.]

pattern post, s. A post between England and the countries of the Postal Union for the transmission of patterns and samples. The rates are the same as for printed papers, except that the lowest charge is 11 for a packet addressed to any of the countries to which the postage is 10 pence for printed papers.

pattern-reader, s. One who arranges textile patterns.**pattern wheel, s.****1. Hair?** [COAT WHEEL]**2. Wearing**: A pattern cylinder (q. v.)***pát-térn, v. t.** [PATTEN, s.]

1. To make, in imitation of a model or pattern, to copy.
2. To serve as a pattern (example or model) for.
3. To parallel, to match.

"As such a piece of cloth as where we did turn,
Patterned by that the part here described"
Shakespeare: Titus Andronicus, iv. 1

***pát-térn a ble, s.** [Eng. *pattern*, s. (1)] Not strange or singular; common.

"Our souls would turn to be tried
In yestern the slavery"
De Witt: Pygmalion, ch. 25

pát-tér sôn-ite, s. [After Johnson Patter-son; suff. -ite (M. L.)]

M. L.: A miscellaneous material, the physical character of which are not described. The analyses, too, are unsatisfactory, the last, by Genth, gives a composition not to that of thuringite (q. v.)

pát-tín sôn-ise, v. t. [After the inventor, Mr. H. L. Pattinson, of Newcastle-on-Tyne]

To treat for the separation of silver from lead. Lead ore always contains a small proportion of silver. By the ordinary process of cupellation, it does not pay to treat lead containing less than twenty ounces of silver to the ton for the purpose of extracting the silver, but by Pattinson's process that containing as little as three ounces per ton may be profitably worked. This process is based on the fact that the melting-points of alloys of silver and lead are higher in proportion to the amount of silver contained, and that if lead containing silver be melted and constantly

stirred while gradually cooling, when it arrives at a temperature near the melting-point of lead, crystals will begin to form, which sink to the bottom, leaving the still fluid portion much richer in silver than the whole mass. Originally was, while, on the contrary, the crystallized portion has become poorer.

pát-tle, pát-tle, s. [PADDLER, s.] A plough-staff; a paddle.

"I would be loath to run an' chase thee
Wi' sword ring pattle!"
Shakespeare: To a Friend

pát-tý, s. [Fr. *pâte* = a pie, a patty] A little pie; a patty.**patty-pan, s.**

1. A pan in which patties are baked.
"And live in a perpetual rain of macaroni and patty-pan!" — *J. Wardlaw: Macaroni*, ch. xxi
2. A patty.

pát-tý lóns, a. [Lat. *patulus*, from *pat* = to lie open]

1. *of Long*: Gaping; having a spreading aperture.
2. *of a*: Slightly spreading.

páu, s. [PAN]**páuht-y (h guttural), a.** [PAUHTY]

***páu qí-rý, v. t.** [Lat. *parius* = few, little, and *par* = to make = to make. 1. To make few.

To paucify the number of those you are to would converse with you — *British Belles*, ch. 1

***páu qí-ò-quent, a.** [Lat. *paucus* = few, and *loquens*, pr. par of *loquor* = to speak] Saying or speaking little; uttering few words.

***páu qí-ò-quý, s.** [Lat. *paucus* = few, and *quis* = who] The utterance or use of few words, speech. (*Harmonia: Psyche*, ch. 20)

páu-qí spir al, a. [Lat. *paucus* = few, and *spir* = spirit]

***páu qí-ty, 'páu qí-tle, s.** [Fr. *pauc* = few, and *ty* = little] A fewness, smallness in number. It is was only for a time in some of the style of reason. *Sp. Hall: History*, l. 10

páu-qí-ty, 'páu qí-tle, s. [Fr. *pauc* = few, and *ty* = little]

1. Fewness, smallness in number. It is was only for a time in some of the style of reason. *Sp. Hall: History*, l. 10

2. Smallness in quantity.
This paucity of blood is necessary to the growth of the body, and that is why it is called the blood of the young.

paugh-le, s. [PAUGH]**páuht-y (h guttural), a.** [Fr. *pauc* = few, and *ty* = little] Proud, haughty, self-satisfied, saucy, pert.**páu-ha-gén, s.** [N Amer Ind.] FL. MELNADEN (q. v.).**pánk, s.** [PAWK]**pánk-y, a.** [PAWKY]**pául, s.** [PAWL]**pául, v. t.** [Ety. doubtful] To puzzle (cf. a South)**pául-drén, s.** [Sp. *repulador*, from *repul* = to repulse]

Old Arm: A defence of plate, which covered the shoulders, to which the paws were attached.

Pául-Y-qí-ísta, a pl. [For etym. see def.]

Church Hist.: 1. The followers of Paul of Samosata [SAMOSATENSIS].

2. An obscure sect of Acothai, full of Paul, a patriarch of Alexandria, who was deposed (A. D. 441) for being unorthodoxly unsected, and then joined the Monophysites.

Pán-ty-I-án, a & s. [See def.]

A. An s.: Belonging to or connected with the sect, or holding the tenets, described under B.

"The Paulician theology, a theology in which as it should seem, many of the doctrines of the modern Unitarians were mingled with some notions derived from the ancient Manichaeism, spread rapidly through France and England." — *Macaulay: History of the British Empire*

pát, pát, pát, amidst, whát, pát, father; wé, wét, hère, campl, hár, thère; páne, pát, páne, páne; gó, pát, or, wère, wét, wét, whát, sôn; mûte, cûp, cûp, qûte, cûr, rûle, sûll; trý, sýrian. a, e = é; o = ó; u = ú; w = w.

[illegible]

more commonly two flower d, n v l

thé, thê, thre, quidist, whât, thîl, fâther; wâ, wê, hâre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîna, pêt, sêpê, âir, marîno; sô, pôt, or, wôr, wêlf, wôrê, whô, sôm; mîto, cûb, cûpê, unîto, cûr, rôle, thîl; trî, strîan. — a = â; ay = â; qu = kw.

bell, boy; penit, joint; oak, pull, chorus, chin, bench; go, gum; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist, -ing
-dan, -tian = -shan; -tion = -shin; -tion, -ston = -shin; -cleus, -tious, -sious = -shūs. -ble, -die, etc. = bel, del.

as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f

1211 The family Asclepiade (WINE)
[1211]

pearl plant. The same as PEARLWINE
[1211]

pearl powder.

1. A sublimated form of the pearl
for certain enamel.

2. A cosmetic of various compositions.

pearl-puri.

Needlework. A highly decorative work
resembling a pearl shell, but made of
together. It is made of the finest
embroidery.

pearl sago.

Needlework. A highly decorative work
resembling a pearl shell, but made of
together. It is made of the finest
embroidery.

pearl shaped. Having the shape of

pearl side.

Needlework. A highly decorative work
resembling a pearl shell, but made of
together. It is made of the finest
embroidery.

pearl sinter.

Needlework. A highly decorative work
resembling a pearl shell, but made of
together. It is made of the finest
embroidery.

pearl skipper.

Needlework. A highly decorative work
resembling a pearl shell, but made of
together. It is made of the finest
embroidery.

pearl spar.

Needlework. A highly decorative work
resembling a pearl shell, but made of
together. It is made of the finest
embroidery.

pearl stitch.

Needlework. A highly decorative work
resembling a pearl shell, but made of
together. It is made of the finest
embroidery.

pearl stone.

Needlework. A highly decorative work
resembling a pearl shell, but made of
together. It is made of the finest
embroidery.

pearl weed.

Needlework. A highly decorative work
resembling a pearl shell, but made of
together. It is made of the finest
embroidery.

pearl white.

Needlework. A highly decorative work
resembling a pearl shell, but made of
together. It is made of the finest
embroidery.

pearl winning.

Needlework. A highly decorative work
resembling a pearl shell, but made of
together. It is made of the finest
embroidery.

pearl. [1211]

A. I.

1. A highly decorative work
resembling a pearl shell, but made of
together. It is made of the finest
embroidery.

B. I.

1. A highly decorative work
resembling a pearl shell, but made of
together. It is made of the finest
embroidery.

C. I.

1. A highly decorative work
resembling a pearl shell, but made of
together. It is made of the finest
embroidery.

D. I.

1. A highly decorative work
resembling a pearl shell, but made of
together. It is made of the finest
embroidery.

E. I.

1. A highly decorative work
resembling a pearl shell, but made of
together. It is made of the finest
embroidery.

F. I.

1. A highly decorative work
resembling a pearl shell, but made of
together. It is made of the finest
embroidery.

G. I.

1. A highly decorative work
resembling a pearl shell, but made of
together. It is made of the finest
embroidery.

H. I.

1. A highly decorative work
resembling a pearl shell, but made of
together. It is made of the finest
embroidery.

I. I.

1. A highly decorative work
resembling a pearl shell, but made of
together. It is made of the finest
embroidery.

J. I.

1. A highly decorative work
resembling a pearl shell, but made of
together. It is made of the finest
embroidery.

K. I.

1. A highly decorative work
resembling a pearl shell, but made of
together. It is made of the finest
embroidery.

L. I.

1. A highly decorative work
resembling a pearl shell, but made of
together. It is made of the finest
embroidery.

M. I.

1. A highly decorative work
resembling a pearl shell, but made of
together. It is made of the finest
embroidery.

N. I.

1. A highly decorative work
resembling a pearl shell, but made of
together. It is made of the finest
embroidery.

O. I.

1. A highly decorative work
resembling a pearl shell, but made of
together. It is made of the finest
embroidery.

3. Ground or reduced to small round grains
like pearls as, *pearled barley*. [Barley]

4. Having a border of small round grains
like pearls (1211)

5. Blended

pearled barley. [Barley]

pearl in. **pearl ing** (1) [Barley]

pearl in. **pearl ing** (2) [Barley]

pearl in. **pearl ing** (3) [Barley]

pearl in. **pearl ing** (4) [Barley]

pearl in. **pearl ing** (5) [Barley]

pearl in. **pearl ing** (6) [Barley]

pearl in. **pearl ing** (7) [Barley]

pearl in. **pearl ing** (8) [Barley]

pearl in. **pearl ing** (9) [Barley]

pearl in. **pearl ing** (10) [Barley]

pearl in. **pearl ing** (11) [Barley]

pearl in. **pearl ing** (12) [Barley]

pearl in. **pearl ing** (13) [Barley]

pearl in. **pearl ing** (14) [Barley]

pearl in. **pearl ing** (15) [Barley]

pearl in. **pearl ing** (16) [Barley]

pearl in. **pearl ing** (17) [Barley]

pearl in. **pearl ing** (18) [Barley]

pearl in. **pearl ing** (19) [Barley]

pearl in. **pearl ing** (20) [Barley]

pearl in. **pearl ing** (21) [Barley]

pearl in. **pearl ing** (22) [Barley]

pearl in. **pearl ing** (23) [Barley]

pearl in. **pearl ing** (24) [Barley]

pearl in. **pearl ing** (25) [Barley]

pearl in. **pearl ing** (26) [Barley]

pearl in. **pearl ing** (27) [Barley]

pearl in. **pearl ing** (28) [Barley]

pearl in. **pearl ing** (29) [Barley]

pearl in. **pearl ing** (30) [Barley]

pearl in. **pearl ing** (31) [Barley]

pearl in. **pearl ing** (32) [Barley]

pearl in. **pearl ing** (33) [Barley]

pearl in. **pearl ing** (34) [Barley]

pearl in. **pearl ing** (35) [Barley]

pearl in. **pearl ing** (36) [Barley]

pearl in. **pearl ing** (37) [Barley]

pearl in. **pearl ing** (38) [Barley]

pearl in. **pearl ing** (39) [Barley]

pearl in. **pearl ing** (40) [Barley]

pearl in. **pearl ing** (41) [Barley]

pearl in. **pearl ing** (42) [Barley]

pearl in. **pearl ing** (43) [Barley]

pearl in. **pearl ing** (44) [Barley]

the next, the war of Conrad, in 1514, and
third the Latin war in 1524. The last
in need in the Thuringian and after a
first out again in Alsace, Franconia and
Saxony. After a time it became a
the leadership of Thomas Münzer, an A
baptist fanatic, a religious war. It was
in 1525 and cost the lives of more than
hundred thousand people.

peas ant like. **peas ant ly.** [Peas]

peas ant like. **peas ant ly.** [Peas]

peas ant like. **peas ant ly.** [Peas]

peas ant like. **peas ant ly.** [Peas]

peas ant like. **peas ant ly.** [Peas]

peas ant like. **peas ant ly.** [Peas]

peas ant like. **peas ant ly.** [Peas]

peas ant like. **peas ant ly.** [Peas]

peas ant like. **peas ant ly.** [Peas]

peas ant like. **peas ant ly.** [Peas]

peas ant like. **peas ant ly.** [Peas]

peas ant like. **peas ant ly.** [Peas]

peas ant like. **peas ant ly.** [Peas]

peas ant like. **peas ant ly.** [Peas]

peas ant like. **peas ant ly.** [Peas]

peas ant like. **peas ant ly.** [Peas]

peas ant like. **peas ant ly.** [Peas]

peas ant like. **peas ant ly.** [Peas]

peas ant like. **peas ant ly.** [Peas]

peas ant like. **peas ant ly.** [Peas]

peas ant like. **peas ant ly.** [Peas]

peas ant like. **peas ant ly.** [Peas]

peas ant like. **peas ant ly.** [Peas]

peas ant like. **peas ant ly.** [Peas]

peas ant like. **peas ant ly.** [Peas]

peas ant like. **peas ant ly.** [Peas]

peas ant like. **peas ant ly.** [Peas]

peas ant like. **peas ant ly.** [Peas]

peas ant like. **peas ant ly.** [Peas]

peas ant like. **peas ant ly.** [Peas]

peas ant like. **peas ant ly.** [Peas]

peas ant like. **peas ant ly.** [Peas]

peas ant like. **peas ant ly.** [Peas]

peas ant like. **peas ant ly.** [Peas]

peas ant like. **peas ant ly.** [Peas]

peas ant like. **peas ant ly.** [Peas]

peas ant like. **peas ant ly.** [Peas]

peas ant like. **peas ant ly.** [Peas]

peas ant like. **peas ant ly.** [Peas]

peas ant like. **peas ant ly.** [Peas]

peas ant like. **peas ant ly.** [Peas]

peas ant like. **peas ant ly.** [Peas]

peas ant like. **peas ant ly.** [Peas]

peas ant like. **peas ant ly.** [Peas]

Site, sit, sire, amidst, what, fall, father, wé, wét, here, camel, hár, théré; pine, pít, síre, sír, marine, so, pót,
or, wóre, wólf, wórk, wóh, sôn; mûte, cûh, cûse, quíte, cûr, rûle, fûll; try, sýria. s, se = s; sy = s; qu = kw.

[illegible]

(c) find the $\text{Al}(\text{O}_2)_3\text{PO}$ + CHU

ben, ben = peat, low; ent, goll, chorna. chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this, sin, as, expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shen. -tion, -tion = shin. -cions, -tions, -cions = shü. -bie, -die, &c. -bei, del

bel, bey, bent, bew; est, gell, sherns, chin, bench, ge, gum, thin, this, sin, as, expect, Xenophon, exist. ing.
 dian, tian = shen, -tin, -don = shün: tion, ston - shün, -don, tion, -don - shün. die, die, to - bel, del.

1. as, expect, Xenophon, exist, ph



pén-é-trang, **pén-é-tran-ô,** (Lat *penetrans*, *ps* *pen* *tr* *ang* = to penetrate (q.v.)) The quality or state of being penetrant; power of penetrating or piercing; penetrative power or quality. *Wit penetrates* (Johnson) — *Her eye penetrates* (Shakespeare).

pén-é-trant, **pén-é-tran-tô,** (Lat *penetrans*, *ps* *pen* *tr* *ant* = to penetrate (q.v.)) Lat *penetrans*.

A. A sharp Having the power or quality of penetrating or piercing; penetrative power or quality. *What a sharp wit he is!* — *Large and penetrative* (Shakespeare).

B. As if *As if* (Shakespeare).

pén-é-trate, (Lat *penetrare*, *ps* *pen* *tr* *ate* = to penetrate (q.v.)) Lat *penetrare*.

A. To *To* (Shakespeare).

2. To *To* (Shakespeare).

3. To *To* (Shakespeare).

4. To *To* (Shakespeare).

5. To *To* (Shakespeare).

6. To *To* (Shakespeare).

7. To *To* (Shakespeare).

8. To *To* (Shakespeare).

9. To *To* (Shakespeare).

10. To *To* (Shakespeare).

11. To *To* (Shakespeare).

12. To *To* (Shakespeare).

13. To *To* (Shakespeare).

14. To *To* (Shakespeare).

15. To *To* (Shakespeare).

16. To *To* (Shakespeare).

17. To *To* (Shakespeare).

18. To *To* (Shakespeare).

19. To *To* (Shakespeare).

20. To *To* (Shakespeare).

21. To *To* (Shakespeare).

22. To *To* (Shakespeare).

23. To *To* (Shakespeare).

24. To *To* (Shakespeare).

25. To *To* (Shakespeare).

26. To *To* (Shakespeare).

27. To *To* (Shakespeare).

28. To *To* (Shakespeare).

29. To *To* (Shakespeare).

30. To *To* (Shakespeare).

31. To *To* (Shakespeare).

32. To *To* (Shakespeare).

33. To *To* (Shakespeare).

34. To *To* (Shakespeare).

35. To *To* (Shakespeare).

36. To *To* (Shakespeare).

37. To *To* (Shakespeare).

38. To *To* (Shakespeare).

39. To *To* (Shakespeare).

40. To *To* (Shakespeare).

pén-fish, (Eng *pen* (2) and *fish*) The same as *ALANARY* (q.v.).

pén-fold, (PINOLO)

pén-fail, (Eng *pen* (1) and *fail*) As much as one will with no duty of mind.

pén-guin, **pén-guin** (u *u* w) (Of

uncertain time. It is said to have been

known to the Dutch in the 17th century.

It is said to have been known to the

Dutch in the 17th century.

It is said to have been known to the

Dutch in the 17th century.

It is said to have been known to the

Dutch in the 17th century.

It is said to have been known to the

Dutch in the 17th century.

It is said to have been known to the

Dutch in the 17th century.

It is said to have been known to the

Dutch in the 17th century.

It is said to have been known to the

Dutch in the 17th century.

It is said to have been known to the

Dutch in the 17th century.

It is said to have been known to the

Dutch in the 17th century.

It is said to have been known to the

Dutch in the 17th century.

It is said to have been known to the

Dutch in the 17th century.

It is said to have been known to the

Dutch in the 17th century.

It is said to have been known to the

Dutch in the 17th century.

It is said to have been known to the

Dutch in the 17th century.

It is said to have been known to the

Dutch in the 17th century.

It is said to have been known to the

Dutch in the 17th century.

It is said to have been known to the

Dutch in the 17th century.

It is said to have been known to the

Dutch in the 17th century.

It is said to have been known to the

Dutch in the 17th century.

It is said to have been known to the

Dutch in the 17th century.

It is said to have been known to the

Dutch in the 17th century.

It is said to have been known to the

Dutch in the 17th century.

It is said to have been known to the

Dutch in the 17th century.

It is said to have been known to the



pén-i-ble, (PAINABLE)

1. Painful

2. Painstaking, industrious

pén-i-ql, (PENICILLARIA)

1. Sharp A tent or pledge for wound or

ulcers

2. A kind of shell

pén-i-ql-lar i-a, (M I Lat *pen* *icill* *lar* *i-a*)

1. A genus of fungus (q.v.)

2. A genus of fungus (q.v.)

3. A genus of fungus (q.v.)

4. A genus of fungus (q.v.)

5. A genus of fungus (q.v.)

6. A genus of fungus (q.v.)

7. A genus of fungus (q.v.)

8. A genus of fungus (q.v.)

9. A genus of fungus (q.v.)

10. A genus of fungus (q.v.)

11. A genus of fungus (q.v.)

12. A genus of fungus (q.v.)

13. A genus of fungus (q.v.)

14. A genus of fungus (q.v.)

15. A genus of fungus (q.v.)

16. A genus of fungus (q.v.)

17. A genus of fungus (q.v.)

18. A genus of fungus (q.v.)

19. A genus of fungus (q.v.)

20. A genus of fungus (q.v.)

21. A genus of fungus (q.v.)

22. A genus of fungus (q.v.)

23. A genus of fungus (q.v.)

24. A genus of fungus (q.v.)

25. A genus of fungus (q.v.)

26. A genus of fungus (q.v.)

27. A genus of fungus (q.v.)

28. A genus of fungus (q.v.)

29. A genus of fungus (q.v.)

30. A genus of fungus (q.v.)

31. A genus of fungus (q.v.)

32. A genus of fungus (q.v.)

33. A genus of fungus (q.v.)

34. A genus of fungus (q.v.)

35. A genus of fungus (q.v.)

36. A genus of fungus (q.v.)

37. A genus of fungus (q.v.)

38. A genus of fungus (q.v.)

39. A genus of fungus (q.v.)

40. A genus of fungus (q.v.)

41. A genus of fungus (q.v.)

42. A genus of fungus (q.v.)

43. A genus of fungus (q.v.)

44. A genus of fungus (q.v.)

45. A genus of fungus (q.v.)

Also, fat, fare, faint, what, fall, father wê, wê, here, camel, hâr, there, pine, pî, sire, sir, marine; sô, pôt, or, wore, wolf, work, who, sôn; mûte, cûb, cure, unite, cûr, râle, râl, trý, Syrian, s, ce = s; ey = a; qu = kw.

n, as: expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing
sious = shūs. -ble, -die, &c - bel, del.

f Africa and an al-
s extreme of m-
the

-bi, -bē; -pāt, -jōw; -cāt, -gāl, -chorus, -chin, -bench; -gō, -gēm; -thin, -this, -sin, -āp, -expect, -Xenophon, -exist. ph - f.
 -cian, -tīan = -shān, -tīon, -cīon = -shūn, -tīon, -cīon = -shūn. -cīous, -tīous, -cīous = -shūs. -ble, -dic, & = -bēl, -dēl.

pên-tà-côc-côc, a. [Pref. *penta-*, and Eng. *ac. coccus* (q.v.).]
Bot.: Formed of five coot; having five shells splitting elastically, and falling off a central axis or column.

* **pên-tà-côc-târ, s.** [PENTECOSTER.]

pên-tà-côc-târ-lâc, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *pentacrinus* (a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: & *Palæont.*: In some classifications an order of Crinoides, which is then elevated to a class. Calyx small, with five basals and three cycles of radials; no parabasals or interradials; arms long, much ramified; column pentagonal; the articulating surfaces formed by flower-like, crenate ridges.

pên-tà-côc-rin-ite, s. [Mod. Lat. *pentacrinus* (a); Eng. suff. *-ite*.] A recent or fossil *Pentacrinus*.

"In the condition of their digestive system the *Pentacrinus* and *Camalut* correspond with the *Bryozoa*. — *Open Anat. (Lancet Anat. (ed. 1st), p. 114*

pên-tà-côc-rin-oid, a. [Mod. Lat. *pentacrinus* (a) (q.v.); suff. *-oid*.]

Zool.: The advanced stage of a crinoid larva.

pên-tà-côc-rin-ûs, s. [Pref. *penta-*, and Gr. *κρίνον* (*krinon*) = a lily, from its fine rays.]

1. *Zool.*: The typical genus of the *Pentacrinidae*. The column is pentagonal. *Pentacrinus caput Medusæ* is found in the Caribbean Sea; *P. europæus* is the larva of *Andrena rosacea* Mr. George Jeffreys in 1870 dredged up another species, which he called *P. Weylæ Thompsoni*, from the coast of Portugal from a depth of 6,350 feet.

2. *Palæont.*: Seven species are known in the Lias, seven in the Jurassic, three in the Cretaceous, and three in the Eocene strata. Of these, *Pentacrinus* (*Ediacrinus*) *brinæus*, from the Lower Lias of Lyme Regis, has extraordinarily ramified arms or rays.

* **pên-tà-crôc-tic, a. & s.** [Pref. *pent-*, and Eng. *acrostic* (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.*: Containing five acrostics of the same name.

B. *As subst.*: A set of verses so disposed as to have five acrostics of the same name in five divisions of each verse.

pên-tà-côc-tâ, s. [Pref. *pent-*, and Gr. *ἀκρό* (*akro*) = a promontory.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family *Pentactidae*. Several species are British.

pên-tà-côc-ti-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *pentactis* (a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: A family of Holothurioides, containing the genera *Psolmus*, *Cucumaria*, and *Ocnus*.

pên-tâc, s. [Pref. *pent-*, and Eng. *-ac* (q.v.).]

Chem.: A name given to those elements which can directly unite with or replace five atoms of hydrogen, chlorine, or other monatomic element. The chief pentacids are nitrogen, phosphorus, arsenic, antimony, and bismuth.

pên-tà-dâc-tyl, pên-tà-dâc-tyle, pên-tà-dâc-tyl-ôus, a. [Pref. *penta-*, and Gr. *δάκτυλος* (*daktylos*) = a finger, a toe.]

Having five fingers or toes, or five appendages resembling fingers or toes.

"Modifications of a common heterodont, diphyodont pentadactyle form. — *Encyc. Brit. (ed. 9th), xv. 352*

pên-tà-dâc-âne, s. [Pref. *penta-*, and Eng. *decane*.]

Chem.: $C_{15}H_{32}$. Benzyl-hydride. A hydrocarbon obtained from American petroleum by fractional distillation. Sp. gr. = 0.825 at 19°, boils at 200–202°, and with chlorine yields pentadecylchloride, $C_{15}H_{31}Cl$. Passed through a red-hot tube it is converted into decane, $C_{10}H_{22}$.

pên-tà-dâc-ine, s. [Pref. *penta-*, and Eng. *decane*.]

Chem.: $C_{15}H_{32}$. Benzylene. A hydrocarbon homologous with acetylene, produced by heating triamylene acetate with potash. It is a colourless liquid, and boils at 220–240°.

pên-tà-dâ-cyl-lâ, a. [Pref. *penta-*; Gr. *δάκτυλος* (*daktylos*) = a finger, and suff. *-lâ*.]

Derived from or containing 15 atoms of methylene (CH_2), and oxatyl.

pentadecylic acid, s.

Chem.: $C_{15}H_{32}O_2$ = $C_{14}H_{20}.CO.OH$. Ob-

tained by the oxidation of methyl-pentadecylketone. It crystallizes in mucous scales, which melt at 61°, and boil at 250° under a pressure of 100 mm.

pên-tà-dâi-phônâ, a. [Pref. *pent-*, and Gr. *ἀδελφός* (*adelphos*) = a brother.]

Bot.: Having the stamens in five bundles, as in the genus *Melaleuca*. (*R. Brown*.)

pên-tà-dâc-mâ, s. [Pref. *penta-*, and Gr. *δέσμη* (*dêsmê*) = a bond, a fetter; so named because the stamens are in three bundles.]

Bot.: A genus of *Garcinææ*. *Pentadesma butyracea* is the Butter and Tallow tree of Sierra Leone, so-called because the fruit, when cut, yields a yellow, greasy juice.

pên-tà-fid, a. [Pref. *penta-*, and Lat. *fidus* (pn. f. *fidi*) = to cleave.]

Bot.: Divided or cleft into five.

pên-tâg-ên-ist, s. [Pref. *penta-*; Gr. *γένος* (*gênos*) = race, and Eng. suff. *-ist*.]

Anthrop.: (See extract.)

"Whilst the monogenists assume that the five primary trunks have proceeded from the same stock and have the same roots, the *pentagenists* (if we may use this term) assume five distinct and independent stocks. — *Broca: Human Hybridity* (ed. Blake), p. 12

pên-tâg-ên-ôn, s. [First element, Gr. *πέντε* (*pentê*) = five; second, doubtful; possibly a variant of *pentagon*.] A mystic figure produced by prolonging the sides of a regular pentagon till they intersect. It can be made without a break in the drawing, and, viewed from five sides, exhibits the form of the Greek A. [Petrus 14.] According to Laucian, it served the Pythagoreans for a salutation and symbol of health. In German mythology it was regarded as the footprint of swan-footed Norren, till, as Christianity gained ground, these beings were looked on as witches and evil spirits. Henceforward, this sign was, with the sign of the cross, placed at the door to prevent the entrance of devils and witches, but any break in the figure exposed it to lose its virtue. (Cf. *Goethe: Faust*, pt. I.)



PENTAGON

"The great arch ruler, potentate of hell, Troubles when Bacon bids him or his friends bow to the force of his pentagon. — *Greene: Four Green*

pên-tà-glôt, s. [Pref. *penta-*, and *γλῶττα* (*glôttâ*) = a tongue.] A book in five different languages.

pên-tà-gôn, s. [Fr. *pentagone* = five-cornered, from Lat. *pentagonus*, *pentagon* = pentagonal, *pentagonum* = a pentagon; from Gr. *πενταγωνος* (*pentagônios*) = pentagonal; *πέντε* (*pentê*) = five, and *γωνία* (*goniâ*) = a corner, an angle; Ital. & Sp. *pentágono*.]

1. *Geom.*: A figure having five sides and five angles. A regular *pentagon* is one which has equal sides and angles.

"By his side a polygon composed of twelve pentagons. — *Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. I, ch. vi.

2. *Fort.*: A fort with five bastions.

pên-tâg-ôn-âl, *pên-tâg-ôn-âl, a. [Eng. *pentagon*; *-âl*.] Having five angles or corners; in form of a pentagon.

"But the bryar which sends forth shoots and prickles from its angles imitates the *pentagonal* figure. — *Brooks: Garden of Cyrus*, ch. II.

pên-tâg-ôn-âl-lý, adj. [Eng. *pentagonal*; *-lý*.] With five angles.

"The flowers before explication are pentagonally wrapped up with some resemblance of the henna or moth. — *Brooks: Garden of Cyrus*, ch. II.

* **pên-tâg-ôn-ôus, a.** [Eng. *pentagon*; *-ôus*.] Pentagonal, five-angled.

pên-tà-grâm, s. [Pref. *penta-*, and *γράμμα* (*grâmâ*) = a letter.] The same as *Pentagram* (q.v.).

"Sketching with her slender pointed foot bones figure like a wizard pentagram On garden gravel. — *Temple: The Brook*.

pên-tà-grâph, s. [PANTOGRAPH.]

pên-tà-grâph-ic, pên-tà-grâph-ic-âl, a. [PANTOGRAPHIC.]

* **pên-tà-gyn, s.** [PENTAGYNIA.]

Bot.: A plant having five petals.

pên-tà-gyn-lâ, s. pl. [Pref. *penta-*, and Gr. *γυνή* (*gunê*) = a woman.]

Bot.: An order of plants in the Linnæan

system. It contains those which have five petals.

pên-tà-gyn-lân, pên-tâg-yn-ôus, a. [Eng. *pentagyn*; *-lân*, *-ôus*.]

Bot.: Having five styles.

pên-tà-hê-dral, *pên-tà-hê-droûs, *pên-tà-ê-droûs, *pên-tà-hê-dric-âl, a. [Pref. *penta-*, and *δρα* (*drâ*) = a side, a base.] Having five equal sides.

"The *pentadrons* columnar coralloid bodies are composed of plates set, long ways, and passing from the surface to the axis. — *Woodsend*.

pên-tà-hê-drôn, s. [PENTAHEDRAL.]

Geom.: A figure having five equal sides.

pên-tà-hêx-â-hê-dral, a. [Pref. *penta-*, and Eng. *hexahedral* (q.v.).]

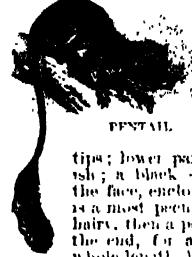
Crystall.: Exhibiting five ranges of faces, one above another, each range containing six faces.

pên-tà-hir-sô-line, s. [Pref. *penta-*; second element not apparent.]

Chem.: $C_{25}H_{52}N$. A homologue of chinoline, occurring among the higher products of the dry distillation of cinchonine. (*Hettli*)

pên-tail, s. [Eng. *pen* (2), and *tail*.]

Zool.: *Phyllonotus lucii*, the sole species of the genus. It is a small insectivorous mammal, confined to



PENTAIL

Barroet, and little is known of its habits. Length, from five to six inches, with tail of about the same length. Blackish-brown above, the hair with yellowish tips; lower parts and cheeks yellowish; a black streak, on each side of the face, encloses the eyes. The ear is a most peculiar organ; the base is hairy, then a portion is naked, and the end, for about one-third of the whole length, long hairs are set out.

Both sides like the feathering of an arrow, whence the animal has received both its scientific and its popular name. (*Phyllonotus*)

pên-tà-lôph-ê-dôn, s. [Pref. *penta-*, Gr. *λόφος* (*lophos*) = a ridge, and suff. *-ôn*.]

Palæont.: A name proposed by Dr. L. for a type of extinct *Prothoscelus*, with five ridged molars.

pên-tà-lôph-ê-dônt, a. [PENTADONTES.]

Having the molars with five ridges.

"The *pentadont* type is represented by the *Epirotheus* (small formation of the *Triassic* *Stratodon sinensis*). — *Nicholson: Paleontology*, p. 357.

* **pên-tâ-phâ, s.** [Pref. *penta-*, and Gr. *ἀλφά* (*alphâ*) = the name of the first letter of the Greek alphabet.] A pentagon, or pentagon (q.v.).

pên-tâm-êr-â, s. pl. [PENTAMERUS.]

Entom.: A section of *Coleoptera*, comprising beetles with five-jointed legs. It is divided into seven tribes: *Alephaga*, *Pentacornia* (*Philhyridæ*), *Bracheltræ*, *Necrophaga* (*Clavicorniæ*), *Lamellicornia*, *Serricornia*, and *Malacodermata*.

pên-tâm-êr-an, s. [Mod. Lat. *pentamerus* (a); Eng. suff. *-an*.]

Entom.: A beetle of the tribe *Pentameræ* (q.v.).

pên-tâ-mêr-lâ-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *pentamerus* (a); Lat. fem. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Palæont.: A family of *Cilicentratæ* (q.v.) with two genera, *Pentamerus* and *Stricklandina*, from the Silurian, Devonian, and Carboniferous formations. Shell smooth and unperforate, with a prominent beak; the articulated valves divided into five parts or chambers.

pên-tâm-êr-ôis, a. [PENTAMERÆ.]

1. *Bot.*: Having five parts.

2. *Entom.*: Of or pertaining to the *Pentameræ* (q.v.).

pên-tâm-êr-ûs, s. [Pref. *penta-*, and Gr. *μέρος* (*mêros*) = a part; so called because both valves are divided by a central septum, making four chambers, and in one valve the septum itself contains a small chamber making five.]

hêc, hât, hère, gûndet, whât, zâll, fâther; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hâr, thêre; pîna, pîs, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôl, wê, wêre, wêlf, wêrk, whê, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, ûnîte, cûr, râle, zûll; trý, sýrian. a. tē = ē; ey = â; qu = kw.

Pentameris. The typical genus of the family Pentameridae, or, according to Woodward, a genus of Rhynchonellidae (q.v.). Shell imbricate, ovate, ventricose, with large incurved beak; valves usually plaited; dental plates converging, and supported on a prominent septum; dorsal valve with two contiguous longitudinal septa opposed to the plates of the other valve. Fifty species are known, from the Upper Silurian and Devonian.

pentamerus beds. *s. pl.*

Geol.: The Upper Cardiac, or Wenlock grit.

pentamerus-limestone. *s.*

Geol.: Two series of limestone beds: (1) an upper Pentamerus limestone of Upper Ludlow age, and a corresponding one in the Helderberg group in America; (2) the *Pentamerus Knighti* limestone, equivalent to the Aymestry limestone; the shell is found abundantly around Aymestry. It is older than No. (1).

pén-tâm-ô-târ. *s. & a.* [Lat. from Gr. *pentameris* (*pentameris*), from *πέντε* (*pentē*) = five, and *μέτρον* (*metron*) = a measure; Fr. *pentamètre*; Ital. & Sp. *pentámetro*.]

A. As substantiv.

Prose. A verse of five feet, used especially in Latin and Greek poetry, in which the first two feet may be either dactyls or spondee, the third must be a spondee, and the last two anapaests, or it may be considered as consisting of two parts, each containing two feet and a syllable; the first half consists of two dactyls or spondee and a long syllable, the second half must consist of two dactyls and a syllable. Hexameter and pentameter verses used alternately constitute what is called *chac measure*.

B. As adj. Containing five metrical feet: *a. pentameter verse*.

pén-tâm-ô-t-rî-rê. *s. f.* [Eng. *pentameter*, *s. f.*] To form *s. f.* to write a pentameter.

Met. & Poet. An old word which *pentameter* the verse. — *Satyr.* The Dorian, *Frags on Metaphys.*

pén-tâm-ô-rôn. *s.* [Pref. *pent-*, and Gr. *πέπλος* (*peplos*) = a sweet vegetable piece.]

Med. & Pharm. An old name applied to an old-fashioned medicine, containing five ingredients. (*Medic.*)

pén-tân-dêr. *s.* [PENTANDRIA]

Bot. Any plant of the class Pentandria

pén-tân-dri-a. *s. pl.* [Pref. *pent-*, and Gr. *άνδρ* (*andr*), *genit. άνδρός* (*andros*) = a man.]

Bot. The fifth class in Linnæus's natural system. It consisted of hermaphrodite plants having five stamens with filaments distinct from each other and from the pistil. He divided it into, Monogynia, Digynia, Trigynia, Tetragynia, Pentagynia, and Polygynia.

pén-tân-dri-an. *pén-tân-dri-ôn.* *s.* [PENTANDRIA.] Of or pertaining to the Pentandria; having five stamens with distinct filaments not connected with the pistil.

pén-tân-ô. *s.* [Gr. *πέντε* (*pentē*) = five; *άνη* (*anē*).]

Chem. $C_{10}H_{12}$. Amyl hydride. A mobile colourless liquid, found in the light tar oils from the distillation of cannel coal, and easily obtained from Pennsylvanian petroleum by fractional distillation. It boils at 37–39°.

pén-tân-ô-mûs. *s.* [Pref. *pent-*, and Gr. *μήν* (*mēn*) = a throat.]

Ichthy. A genus of Polyneimidae (q.v.). The five filaments in *Pentaneimis quinquefida*, from the west coast of Africa, are considerably longer than the body.

pén-tân-glo. *s.* [Pref. *pent-*, and Eng. *angle* (q.v.).] A pentagram, or pentagon (q.v.).

Met. That they [evil spirits] are afraid of the pentagram, though as set forth with the help of some, to touch and point out the five places wherein our Saviour was wounded, I know not how to account. — *Erasmus Vulgar Errors*, bk. I, ch. x.

pén-tân-gu-lar. *s.* [Pref. *pent-*, and Eng. *angular* (q.v.); Fr. *pentangulaire*.] Having five angles or corners. (*Geom.*)

pén-tân-pét-a-lôn. *s.* [Pref. *pent-*, and Eng. *petalona* (q.v.).]

Bot. Having five petals.

pén-tân-phar-ma-côn. *s.* [Pref. *pent-*, and Eng. *pharmakon* (q.v.).]

Med. A medicine having five ingredients.

pén-tân-phyl-lôn-ai. *a.* [Pref. *pent-*, Gr. *φύλλον* (*phullon*) = a leaf, and *αἶμα* (*aima*) = blood.]

Bot. Appearing to have five leaves, resembling five leaves.

pén-tân-phyl-lôn. *a.* [Pref. *pent-*, and Gr. *φύλλον* (*phullon*) = a leaf.]

Bot. Having five leaves.

pén-tân-ô-ôy. *s.* [Pref. *pent-*, and Gr. *πύος* (*pyos*), *genit. πυός* (*pyos*) = a foot.]

Prose. A measure or series of five feet.

pén-tân-tér-a. *s.* [Pref. *pent-*, and Gr. *πτερά* (*ptera*), *pl. πτερά* (*pteron*) = a feather, a wing.]

Bot. A genus of Combretaceæ, or a sub-genus of Tribulaceæ, having a five, rarely a seven winged fruit. Known species about twelve all large trees. *Pentaploca* *quadrata*, a tree sixty to eighty feet high, growing in Pegu, furnishes nuts and squirts. The *Canthace* make lime from the colored bark and wood.

pén-tân-tér-ôn. *a.* [PENTATERA]

Bot. (Chiefly of Insects.) Having five wings (*Terms of Bot.*)

pén-tân-tô-tô. *s.* [Pref. *pent-*, and Gr. *πύος* (*pyos*) = a foot, a case; *πύος* (*pyos*) = to fall.]

Chem. A term having five cases.

pén-tân-tô-y. *s.* [Pref. *pent-*, and Gr. *πτερά* (*ptera*) = a bird.]

Bot. An altitudinal consisting of a central portion, with double folding wings on each side.

pén-tân-ty. *s.* [Gr. *πέντε* (*pentē*) = five, and *τύχη* (*tyche*) = rule, government.] Government by a body of five.

These five hundred men, which I saw, that for their punishment, the Lord God.

Pentateuch. Pentateuch.

pén-tân-tâ. *s.* [Gr. *πέντε* (*pentē*) = five, and *τά* (*ta*) = a body of five. So called because the parts of the book are in five instead of in four.]

Bot. A genus of Cinchona, native of the Andes. *Pentateuch* is a pretty plant, is cultivated in hot-houses.

pén-tân-sép-a-lôn. *s.* [Pref. *pent-*, and Eng. *sepal* (q.v.).]

Bot. Having five sepals.

pén-tân-spast. *s.* [Gr. *πεντασπαστος* (*pentaspastos*), from *πέντε* (*pentē*) = five, and *σπασ* (*spas*) = to draw; Fr. *pentaste*.] An engine with five pulleys.

pén-tân-spér-môn. *s.* [Pref. *pent-*, and Gr. *σπέρμα* (*sperma*) = a seed.]

Bot. Containing or having five seeds.

pén-tân-stich. *s.* [Gr. *πενταστικός* (*pentastichos*), from *πέντε* (*pentē*) = five, and *στίχος* (*stichos*) = a verse; Fr. *pentastique*.] A composition consisting of five verses.

pén-tân-tích-ôn. *s.* [Pref. *pent-*; Gr. *στίχος* (*stichos*) = a row, and Eng. *suffix*.]

Bot. (of plants.) Quincuncial (q.v.).

pén-tân-tô-ma. *s.* [Pref. *pent-*, and Gr. *στίχος* (*stichos*) = a month.]

Bot. A genus of Entomozoa, family Acaridae, sometimes placed in a separate order, Acarothoea. The body is segmented, the head armed with four large bristles or claws, arranged in pairs on each side of the mouth. These bristles were mistaken by the older naturalists for additional mouthparts, and procured for the animal its generic name, *Pentastoma dentidactylum*, the larval condition of *P. leucocodes*, which infests the nasal cavities of the dog, is tolerably frequent in human subjects on the continent, but causes no functional disturbance. (See extract under PENTASTOME.)



pén-tân-stôme. *s.* [PENTASTOMA.] Any individual of the genus Pentastoma (q.v.).

Met. The other human *Pentastoma*, *Pentastoma canaliculatum*, infests the liver and lungs, and on account of its comparatively large size, is capable of giving rise to serious and even fatal symptoms. It measures from half an inch to an inch in length. — *Dr. Cobbold, in Quain's Dict. Med.* (ed. 1882), p. 1114.

pén-tân-stô. *s. & a.* [Pref. *pent-*, and Gr. *στίχος* (*stichos*) = a column; Fr. *pentastyle*.]

A. As subst. A portico with five columns.

B. As adj. Having five columns.

pén-tân-teuch. *s.* [Lat. *pentateuchus*, from Gr. *πέντε* (*pentē*) = five, and *τεύχος* (*teuchos*) = a tool, a book; Fr. *pentateuque*; Ital. & Sp. *pentateuco*.]

Script. Canon. A term applied exclusively to the first five books of the Old Testament collectively, termed in Hebrew *תורה* (*torah*) = the Law. The first mention of the fivefold division is by Josephus. It seems to have been made by the Septuagint translators, who then bestowed on the volume a Greek name expressive of what they had done. [Elym.] In its undivided state it is called in Ezra vi. 6, "the Law of Moses;" in Neh. xiii. 1, "the Book of the Law of Moses," and, more simply, in 2 Chron. xxv. 4, xxvi. 12, Ezra vi. 18, Neh. xiii. 1, "the Book of Moses." It is the "Book of the Law of the Lord" (Jehovah) in 2 Chron. xvii. 9. Either the Pentateuch or the book of Deuteronomy is the "Book of the Covenant" in 2 Kings xlii. 2, 21, and "the Book of the Law" in xvi. 8. The titles in both the A.V. and the R.V. of the Bible, following the Septuagint, attribute the five books to Moses. The Hebrew text prefaces his name only to Deuteronomy (Deut. i. 1), and to portions of the others (Exod. xvii. 14, xxiv. 3, 4, xxxiv. 27). No critic attributes Deut. xxxiv. 5 to Moses. Some other passages seem of later date, Gen. xii. 6, xiv. 14 (cf. with Judges xviii. 29), Gen. xxxvi. 31, Lev. xviii. 28, Deut. ii. 11, &c.; others, such as "modesty would have prevented Moses from writing" (Exod. xv. 3, Num. xii. 3). These are often attributed to Ezra. Except the author of the Clementine Homilies, who disbelieves, and Jerome, who doubted it, the Mosiac authorship of the Pentateuch seems to have been universally accepted by the early Christians. In 1657 Aben Ezra expressed his doubts as did Hobbes in 1651. Astruc, in 1755, published the hypothesis of different documents proved by the diversity in the Divine names employed (Elohim, Jahve, &c.), a view now accepted by most critics. Since then there have been the Fragmentary Hypothesis of Vater & Hartmann (1815–1818), by which the book is supposed to be made up of fragments put together, and the Synoptical Hypothesis of De Wette, and many more. Hengstenberg is the chief opponent of Astruc's hypothesis, considering that the name God is used when creation is related to, and Jehovah when there is redemption. Between 1862 and 1871 Bishop Colenso, of Natal, published a critical commentary on the Pentateuch, denying the Mosiac authorship of the book, and attributing the Levitical regulations to the priesthood during and after the Babylonian captivity (i.e. 600–400). These views created great excitement. They were controverted in many pamphlets, and led to the ecclesiastical prosecution of their author. [Genesis, Exodus.]

Samaritan Pentateuch.

Script. The Pentateuch in use among the Samaritans. Words which have in them *d* and *e*, and again, *i* and *y*, letters unlike in the Samaritan, but very similar in Hebrew (*y* (*y*) and *e* (*e*), also *i* (*i*) and *y* (*y*), are sometimes interchanged, showing that the work was derived from a Hebrew original. The passages attributed to Ezra are in it. It substantiates Mount Gerizim for Mount Elai in Deut. xxvii. 4. The text in various places differs from the Hebrew, generally, however, agreeing with the Septuagint. The chronology also is in places at variance with that of the Hebrew Bible. If Josephus is correct as to the date of the building of the Temple on Mount Gerizim, the Samaritan Pentateuch was made probably about 300 B.C., though the popular belief is that it is much older.

pén-tân-teuch-ai. *a.* [Eng. *pentateuch*; *s. f.*] Pertaining or relating to the pentateuch; contained in the pentateuch.

Met. The leaders of the nation. — *See* *fr.* from the *Pentateuch* standard of righteousness as the law of the people. — *W. Robertson Smith, The Old Testament in Jewish Church*, lect. viii, p. 22.

pén-tân-tê-ôn-ô. *s.* [Pref. *pent-*, and Eng. *diathionio*.] Derived from or containing diathionio acid.

pentathionio acid. *s.*

Chem. $H_2S_5O_8$. An acid produced by the

hôn, bôy: *pén-tân, jôwî;* *ont, gell, cherus, chin, bench;* *go, gem: thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -lâg. -slax, -tlan = shan. -tlan, -slon = shûn. -clous, -tious, -slous = shûs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bpl, dpl.*

[illegible]

[illegible]

as, expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = 2.

hên, hên; pên, pên; cên, cên, chên, chên; gô, gô; tîn, tîn; sîn, sîn, expect, Xenophen, exist. ph = 2.
-cien, -cien = shên. -tên, -tên = shên. -tên, -tên = shên. -cien, -cien, -cien = shên. -ble, -ble, &c = bô, bô.

to the highest degree of excellence; in or to perfection.

"Know that thou canst know nothing perfectly."
David: Immortality of the Soul, s. 23.

2. Exactly, accurately.

3. Totally, completely, entirely, altogether, quite.

***për-fëet-nëss**, *s.* [Eng. *perfect*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being perfect; perfection, completeness, consummate excellence.

"How then can mortal tongue hope to express
 The image of such endless perfection?"
Spenser: Rhymer on Heavenly Love.

2. Completion, ripeness, maturity.

"In this perfection of time"
Shakespeare: Henry IV., iv. 1

3. Acquired skill; dexterity.

"Is this your perfectness?"
Shakespeare: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

***për-fër-vid**, *s.* [Lat. *perfero*, *perferre* = very ferid or warm; *per*, intrins., and *ferendus* = ferid (q.v.).] Very ferid; very heated, hot, ardent, or impassioned.

"Of course it is in that perfect volume."
Butcher: Keble, lvi. 72

***për-fër-vid-i-ty**, *s.* [Pref. *per*, and Eng. *ferid*.] Excessive fervour.

"We are disposed to regret these manifestations
 and consequences of the perfectivity of Birmingham"
Naturalist: Review, Nov. 1, 1884, p. 186

***për-flo-lent** (as *ah*), *a. & s.* [Lat. *perflorens*, *perfloratus* = to do completely, to perfect (q.v.).]

A. As *adj.*: Effectual, performing, efficient; applied to the endower of a charity.

"The perfect founder of all eloquence" [foundations].
Bliss: Johnson's Comment, bk. 1, ch. 14

B. As *subst.*: One who performs or carries out a complete work; the founder or endower of a charity.

***për-fid-i-ôus**, *a.* [Lat. *perfidus*, from *perfidia* = perfidy (q.v.); Ital. & Sp. *perfidioso*, Fr. *perfidie*.]

1. Guilty of or acting with perfidy; false to trust or confidence reposed; acting in violation of good faith; treacherous, faithless, deceitful, false, dishonest.

"Men teach'd, the French would prove perfidious"
Shakespeare: Henry VIII., 1. 2

2. Guilty of violated allegiance; as, a perfidious citizen.

3. Expressive of or characterized by perfidy, treachery, or breach of faith; proceeding or resulting from perfidy.

"The hapless crew involved"
In this perfidious fraud, *Alfred: P. I.*, s. 300.

***për-fid-i-ôus-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *perfidious*; -ly.] In a perfidious manner; with violation of breach of faith or of trust or confidence reposed; treacherously, fraudulently.

"Thou'lt broke perfidiously thy oath"
Butler: Hudibras, iii. 1.

***për-fid-i-ôus-nëss**, *s.* [Eng. *perfidiousness*; -ness.] The quality or state of being perfidious; perfidy, treachery; breach of faith, trust or confidence reposed.

"All the world must have heard of his infamy"
Shakespeare: Henry VIII., ch. vii.

***për-fi-dy**, *s.* [Fr. *perfidie*, from Lat. *perfidia*, from *perfidus* = faithless, going away from one's faith or word; *per* = away, and *fides* = faith; Ital. & Sp. *perfidia*.] The act of violating faith, trust, or confidence reposed; an act of treachery; the violation of a promise, vow, or allegiance; breach of faith; faithlessness; want of good faith; perfidiousness.

"Seldom, indeed, have the violation and perfidy of tyrants produced evils greater"
Murray: Hist. Eng., ch. 21.

***për-fist**, *a.* [Lat. *perfixus*, *perfixus*, *perfixus* = to fix securely; *per* = through, and *fixo* = to fix.] Fixed, appointed.

"And take heed, as you are gentlemen, this quarrel
 Sleep till the hour perfect."
Tom Stobb: Kinnamen, iii. 7.

***për-fist-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *perfix*; -ly.] Exactly, definitely.

***për-fla-ble**, *a.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *perflabilis*, from *perfluo* = to blow through.] [PERFLATE.] That may or can be blown through.

***për-fläts**, *v.t.* [Lat. *perflatus*, *perflatus*, *perflatus* = to blow through, and *fluo* = to blow.] To blow through.

"If eastern winds did perflate our climates more
 frequently, they would clarify and refresh our air."
Burton: On Consumption.

***për-flä-tion**, *s.* [PERFLATE.] The act or process of blowing through.

"Miners, by perforations with large bellows, give motion to the air, which ventilates and cools the mines."
Woodward: On Fluids.

***për-flä-të**, *për-flä-të-ä*, *a.* [Lat. *perflatus*; *perflatus* = a leaf, and Eng., &c., suff. -ate, -ated.]

Bot. (Of a stem): So surrounded by the cohering lobes at the base of the leaf as to appear as if it had pierced the stem.

***për-flä-të**, *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of Lat. *perflatus*.] [PERFORATE, *a.*]

1. *Zool.*: Perforate Cereals; a group of Madreporearia (q.v.). The walls of the corallum are reticulate, porous, open. Families, Madreporidae and Pothidae. Genera forty-two, subgenera five. Called also Porosa (q.v.).

2. *Bot.*: From the Silurian onward.

***për-flä-të**, *s. pl.* [Fein. pl. of *perflatus*.] [PERFORATE.]

Bot.: The sixtieth order in Linnæus's Natural System. Genera, Hypericum, Cistus, and Telephium.

***për-flä-të**, *v.t. & i.* [PERFORATE, *a.* Fr. *perforer*; Sp. & Port. *perforar*.]

A. Trans.: To bore through; to pierce through with a pointed or sharp instrument; to make a hole or holes through by boring.

"But perforated were
 And drilled in holes, the solid oak is found."
Longfellow: Fast, s. 25

B. Intrins.: To pierce, to bore; to make or drive a hole or holes.

***për-flä-të**, *a.* [Lat. *perforatus*, *perforatus*, *perforatus* = to bore through; *per* = through, and *foro* = to bore.]

1. *Bot.*: Bored or pierced through with a hole or holes.

"An earthen pot perforated at the bottom."
Isaiah: Nat. Hist., s. 470.

2. *Bot.*: Having the surface pierced with holes or irregular spaces, as in Hypericum.

perforate-coral, *s. pl.* [PERFORATE.]

***për-flä-të-ä**, *pa. par. or a.* [PERFORATE, *v.*] The same as PERFORATE, *a.* (q.v.).

perforated file, *s.* A file for sculptors' use, having openings through which the abraded material is allowed to escape.

perforated saw, *s.* A saw with apertures behind each group of the teeth, as originally made. These serve to prevent fractures at the bases of the teeth, and lessen the amount of plug required, becoming themselves the gums after each filing.

perforated space, *s.*

Anth. (Pl.): Two spaces in the cerebrum, the anterior perforated space or spot constituting a depression near the entrance of the Sylvian fissure and the posterior, forming a deep fossa between the peduncles at the base.

perforated spot, *s.*

Anth.: The anterior perforated space.

***për-flä-të-ä**, *pa. par. or a.* [PERFORATE, *v.*]

perforating machine, *s.*

1. *Mining*: DIAMOND-DRILL.

2. *Paper*: A machine for making perforations on paper, to facilitate the separation of a portion.

3. *Telep.*: A machine for making holes in paper for messages to be sent by the automatic method.

***për-flä-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *perforatus*, *perforatus*, *perforatus* = to perforate (q.v.); Fr. *perforation*; Ital. *perforazione*.]

I. Ordinary language:

1. The act of perforating, boring, or piercing through.

2. A hole bored; a hole passing through or into the interior of any substance, whether natural or made with an instrument.

"Herein may be perceived slender perforations, at which may be expressed a black feculent matter."
Brown: Uterine Perforation, bk. 1, ch. xvii.

II. Pathol.: Perforation of various organs, as of the stomach, the intestines, &c. The latter is often the immediate cause of death in aggravated cases of typhoid fever.

***për-flä-tive**, *a.* [Eng. *perforate*; -ive.] Having the power or quality of perforating or piercing.

***për-flä-tör**, *s.* [Lat. from *perforatus*, *perforatus*, *perforatus* = to perforate (q.v.); Fr. *perforateur*.] One who or that which perforates or pierces; specif., a cephalotome (q.v.).

***për-flä-tör**, *par-flä-tör*, *adv.* [Fr. *perforer*.] (Lat. *per*) = by, and *foro* = force.] By force, violently; of necessity.

"He would have taken the king away by force,
 As we were bringing him to Killingworth."
Marlowe: Edward II., v. 1.

***për-flä-tör**, *v.t.* [PERFORATE, *adv.*] To force, to compel.

"My furious face their face performed to yield."
Shakespeare: Measure for Measure.

***për-form**, *par-forme*, *pär-forme*, *par-four-en*, *per-forme*, *per-four-en*, *v.t. & i.* (O. Fr. *performer*, from Fr. *per* (= Lat. *per*) = thoroughly, and *formo* = to provide, to furnish.)

A. Transitive:

1. To carry through; to bring to completion; to do, to execute, to accomplish.

"Let all things be performed after the law (of duty) diligently."
1 Peter, v. 11.

2. To carry into execution; to discharge, to fulfill; to act up to.

"To perform your father's will."
Shakespeare: Measure for Measure, i. 2.

3. To act, to play; to represent, as on a stage.

"Bravely the figure of this happy last thou"
Perform'd, my Ariel, *Shakespeare: Tempest*, iii. 1.

4. To play or execute on an instrument; as, to perform a piece of music.

B. Intrins.: To carry out or complete a work; to act a part; specif., to act a part; to represent a character on the stage, to play a musical instrument, &c.

"What in-securities
 Shall be the general fault, which he performs
 To the utmost of a man."
Shakespeare: Coriolanus, i. 1.

***për-form-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *performable*; -able.] Capable of being performed, done, executed, or fulfilled; practicable.

"Several actions are not performable with them."
Brown: Uterine Perforation, bk. 1, ch. 1.

***për-form-änce**, *për-form-änc-y*, *s.* [Eng. *perform*; -ance.]

1. The act of performing, execution, or completion, or execution or completion of a thing, or a doing or carrying out of any work, play, &c.

"Performances are not healing where the patient is in a hopeless state."
Butler: Moral Philosophy, bk. 1, ch. 1.

2. The state or condition of being performed.

3. That which is performed, done, or executed; a thing done, executed, or carried out; an action, a feat, a deed.

"Ye have the account
 Of my performance."
Shakespeare: P. I., s. 300.

4. A literary work, composition, or production.

5. The act of performing or executing on a musical instrument.

6. The acting, exhibition, or representation of a character or characters on a stage, or exhibition of skill; an entertainment performed at a place of amusement; as, the performances at a theatre.

***për-form-ër**, *s.* [Eng. *perform*; -er.]

1. One who performs, does, or executes anything; a doer.

"The merit of service in soldiers attributed to the true and exact performer."
Shakespeare: All's Well, iii. 1.

2. One who acts a part, an actor; one who plays upon a musical instrument; one who shows feats of skill or dexterity.

"Feverham was not ashamed, after seeing the performance to send the wretched performer to the gallows."
Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. 7.

***për-form-ing**, *pa. par. or a.* [PERFORM.]

A. As *pr. par.*: (See the verb).

B. As *adjective*:

1. Accomplishing, executing, carrying out.

2. Executing performances or tricks; as, a performing pony.

C. As *subst.*: Performance, execution.

***për-flä-të**, *v.t.* [Lat. *perflatus*, *perflatus*, *perflatus* = to blow through, and *fluo* = to rub.] To rub over. (Bailey.)

***për-flä-tör**, *s.* [Eng. *perflator*; -ory.] That which yields perfume.

"A perfumatory of incense altar."
Leish: Critica Sacra, v. 24. (1864.)

âte, ät, färe, smidst, whät, fäll, fäther; wä, wët, häre, camet, här, thäre; pine, pih, ähre, äir, marine; gö, pöt, or, wöre, wöif, wörk, whö, sön; mäte, ööh, ähre, quite, ähr, räle, fäll; träf, Sfräan. a, o = ä; ey = ä; qu = kw.

për 1 chëte, s. [PFEI HC M]

bell, boy; pent, jow; sat, pall, chorus, chin, bang; go, gem; thin, this, sin, as, expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-sian, -tiam = -shan. -tion, -sion = -shan. -sious, -tious, -sious = -shūs. -ble, -die, & -bel, del.

it into ten alliances: Floridales, Daphnales, Romales, Saxifragales, Rhamnales, Gentianales, Solanales, Cornales, Echiales, and Bigoniaceae.

pér-i-hé-li-ón, pér-i-hé-li-ón, s. [Pref. *pér-i-*, and Gr. *hélion* (*hélion*) = the sun.]

Astron.: The part of a planet's or comet's orbit where it is nearest the sun, as opposed to aphelion (q.v.). One of these is said to be in perihelion when it is at the extremity of the major axis of the elliptical orbit nearest the focus occupied by the sun.

pér-i-hép-s-tí-tis, s. [Pref. *pér-i-*, and Eng. *hepatitis* (q.v.).]

Pathol.: Hepatitis, in which the coats of the liver and the capsule of Glisson become inflamed.

pér-i-hér-mé-ní-al, a. [Pref. *pér-i-*, and Gr. *epiméneia* (*epiméneia*) = interpretation.] Pertaining or relating to explanation or interpretation.

pér-i-jóve, s. [Pref. *pér-i-*, and *Jove* (q.v.).]

Astron.: The point in the orbit of a satellite of Jupiter in which it is as near the planet as it can go.

pér-il, *per-el, *per-ill, *per-ille, s. [Fr. *peril*, from Lat. *periculum*, *periculum* = danger; *ill* = a trial or proof, from *perior* = to try, an obsolete verb seen in the pa. par. *perit* = skilled, and the compound verb *perior* = to try, whence *experiment* (q.v.); Ital. *periglio*, *periglio*; Sp. *perigo*; Port. *perigo*.]

1. *and. Term.*: Danger, risk, hazard, jeopardy; exposure of person or property to injury, loss, or destruction.

"...her onward to that peaceful shore,
Where *peril*, pain, and death prevail no more."

"Proceeded by *at*, *in*, *on*, or *to* = at the hazard or risk of." "The danger or risk." as, To do a thing of one's *peril*.

"A *peril* of a curse let go the brand."

2. *Term.*: The accident by which a thing is lost. (*quarant*.)

* *Peril of the sea*:

Term.: Dangers from wind, water, and fire, from pirates and from collisions, in which no blame is attributable to those managing the navigation.

* *peril-lesse, *peril-lesse, s.* [Fr. *peril-lesse*, from *peril* and *lesse* = free from danger. (*Spenser*: *Little Boats*, 311.)]

pér-il, s. & t. [PERIL, s.]

* *A. Term.*: To put in peril or hazard; to risk, to endanger.

* *B. Term.*: To be in danger or risk.

"And *peril*, wherewith it may *peril* to stain itself."

"*Peril* of Church government" (*Ch. Hist.*)

pér-il-lá, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: A genus of Menthae. *Perilla* *officinalis*, wild in the Himalayas, affords an oil used with the food of the hillmen; the leaves and seed are also eaten. The buds of *P. aphylla* are eaten in the Punjab and Sindh, in the arid parts of which it grows.

***per-ille, *per-yile, s.** [PEARL.]

pér-il-óus, *per-el-onse, *per-il-lous, *per-lous, s. [Fr. *perilleux*, from Lat. *periculosus* = dangerous, from *periculum* = peril (q.v.).] [PERICULOUS.]

1. Full of peril or danger; attended with danger, hazard, or risk; dangerous, hazardous, risky. (*Corpus*: *Tusk*, iii. 212.)

2. Dangerous; to be feared.

"This John answered: 'Alas, alas thee;
The miller is a *perilous* man,' he saith."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 4119.

* 3. Smart, witty, sharp.

"'Tis a *perilous* buy,
Bold, quick, ingenious, forward, capable."

Shakespeare: *Richard III.*, iii. 1.

pér-il-lous-ly, adv. [Eng. *perilous*; *-ly*.]

In a perilous or dangerous manner or degree; dangerously; with danger, hazard, or risk.

"Al be it so that *perilously* she be wounded."

Chaucer: *Tale of Melibee*.

pér-il-lous-ness, s. [Eng. *perilous*; *-ness*.]

The quality or state of being perilous; danger, hazard, riskiness.

pér-il-lymph, s. [Pref. *pér-i-*, and Eng. *lymph*.]

Anat.: A clear fluid in the osseous labyrinth of the ear. Called also *Liquor Cochlearis*.

pér-i-lym-phán-gi-al, a. [Eng. & e. *pér-i-*, and Gr. *lymphon* (*lymphon*) = a vessel.]

Anat.: The epithet applied by Klein to certain of the lymphatic nodules.

pér-rim-é-tér, s. [Lat. *perimetros*, from Gr. *perimetros* (*perimetros*); pref. *pér-i-*, and *metron* (*metron*) = a measure; Fr. *perimetre*; Ital. and Sp. *perimetro*.]

Geom.: The bounding line of a plane surface, or the sum of all the sides.

"If it [a circle] be perfect all the lines from one point of it drawn to the *perimeter*, must be exactly equal."—*Mora*. *Antiquities against Atheism*, bk. i, ch. vi, § 1.

***pér-i-mét-ric-al, a.** [Eng. *perimeter*; *-al*.] Pertaining or relating to the perimeter.

pér-i-mé-tri-tis, s. [Gr. *perimetritis* (*perimetritis*); *perimetris* (*perimetris*) = the circumference; suff. *-itis*.]

Pathol.: The name given by Virchow to pelvic cellulitis. It is sometimes applied also to pelvic peritonitis. Dr. Matthew Dunn limits the term to inflammation of the uterine perimetrium.

pér-i-mor-phóus, a. [Gr. *perimorphos* (*perimorphos*) = to be changed all round. (See the compound.)]

perimorphous crystals, s. pl.

Chem.: Crystals having an envelope of one mineral, with a nucleus of another, the external form of crystal being that of the envelope.

pér-i-mý-si-um, s. [Pref. *pér-i-*, and Gr. *mys* (*mys*) = a muscle.]

Anat.: The outward investment or sheath of areolar tissue surrounding a muscle.

pér-i-næ-um, pér-i-næ-um, s. [M. d. Lat. *perineum* (*perineum*); Gr. *perineion* (*perineion*); *perineion* (*perineion*) = the perineum. (See *inf*.)]

Anat.: The soft external floor of the pelvis from the rectum to the vagina in the female, and to the root of the penis in the male. It plays an important part in parturition, being frequently ruptured, and as great care is taken to prevent it, its elasticity, however, renders this of less importance in subsequent parturitions, if it has escaped injury in the first instance.

pér-i-né-al, a. [M. d. Lat. *perineal* (*perineal*); Eng. *adj.*, suff. *-al*.]

Anat.: Pertaining or belonging to the perineum.

* There are a *perineal* fascia, a *perineal* artery, and a *perineal* nerve.

pér-i-né-phrít-ic, a. [Pref. *pér-i-*, and Eng. *phrític* (q.v.).] Of or belong to perinephritis (q.v.).

perinephritic-abscess, s.

Pathol.: Inflammation and suppuration of the adipose and areolar tissue around one of the kidneys. It may arise from a blow or a fall upon the back, or from some derangement of the general health.

pér-i-né-phrít-tis, s. [Gr. *perinephritis* (*perinephritis*) = fat about the kidneys; suff. *-itis*, denoting inflammation.]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the tissue around one of the kidneys. It may be resolved, or may end in perinephritic abscess (q.v.).

***pér-i-neur-i-um, s.** [Pref. *pér-i-*, and Gr. *neuron* (*neuron*) = a tendon, a nerve.]

Anat.: The coarser sheathing of the nerves and nervous cords of a muscle; the neurilemma.

pér-i-ód, s. [Fr. *période*, from Lat. *periodus*; Gr. *períodos* (*períodos*); a going round, a well-rounded sentence; pref. *pér-i-*, and *ódos* (*ódos*) = a way; Ital. *Sp.* & Port. *período*.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. A circuit.

2. *Specific*: The time taken up by the revolution of a heavenly body; the duration of the course of a heavenly body till it returns to that point of its orbit where it began.

3. A stated number of years; a round of time, at the end of which the things comprised within the calculation shall return to the state in which they were at the beginning, and the same course is to be begun again.

"We stifle a lesser space a cycle, and a greater by the name of *períod*."—*Holder*. *On Time*.

4. Any specified portion of time, expressed in years, months, days, &c.; as, A *períod* of a hundred years.

5. A revolution, or series of years by which time is measured; as, *an epoch*, as, the Dionysian *períod*, the Julian *períod*.

6. Length of duration, existence, or performance.

"Some experiment would be made now by set t. make play to note lasting time, the *períod* period, as to make a choice of what but a whole year = *períod*."—*Not* *Not*.

7. An indefinite portion of time, or of any continued state, existence, or series of events.

"There is *períod*."—*Not* *Not*.

Períod of time.—*Not* *Not*.

* 8. A termination, end, or completion of a cycle or series of events; hence, an end, a conclusion, a liquid, a limit.

"Time is at his *períod*."—*Not* *Not*.

9. A stop, a pause.

"Make *períod* in the midst of sentences."—*Not* *Not*.

10. An end to be obtained or attained; an object.

"This is the *períod* of my ambition."—*Not* *Not*.

11. A sentence. [II. 5.]

"With a lack of *períod*."—*Not* *Not*.

Derived from *períodos* (*períodos*) = a character.

II. Technical:

1. *Geol.*: One of the largest divisions of geological time. In this sense there are at least three *períods*, the Primary, the Secondary, and the Tertiary *períods*, to which a fourth, or Quaternary one is sometimes added; also their subdivisions, as, the Glacial *períod*.

2. *Math.*: A number of figures considered together; one of two or more sets of figures or terms marked off by points or commas placed regularly after a certain number, as in nomenclature, in circulating decimals, or in the extraction of roots.

3. *Music*: Two or more phrases ending with a perfect cadence.

4. *Períod*: An interval of time or a fixed period of time at which the pulsations of a fever, &c., recur.

* *Períod* used in the plural = *períodes* (q.v.).

5. *Períod*: The full stop (.) which marks the end of a sentence in punctuation, or indicates an abbreviation, as *M. d.*, *d. b.*, &c.

* A *períod* is the division of a sentence, as all *períodes* perfect, and is marked with a full stop, over which the letter *p* is placed. (See *inf*.)

6. *Rhet.*: A complete sentence from one full stop to another; a sentence so constructed as to have all its parts mutually dependent.

***pér-i-ód, s. & t.** [PERIOD, s.]

A. Term.: To put an end to.

"He desires
To close have that hour up which is falling to him."

Shakespeare: *Titus*, i. 1.

B. Term.: To finish, to conclude.

"For you may *períod* upon this, that where there is a great deal of *períod*, that is the greatest *períod* in the party."—*Not* *Not*.

***pér-i-ód-ic (I), *pér-i-ód-ic-ly, s.** [Fr. *períodique*; Ital. & Sp. *períodico*; *Períodical*.]

"In their *períod-ic* motion."—*Not* *Not*.

períod-ic-ly, s.

Pathol.: Intermittent fever; ague (q.v.).

períod-ic-function, s.

Math.: A function in which equal values recur in the same order, when the value of the variable is uniformly increased or diminished.

períod-ic-inequalities, s. pl.

Astron.: Inequalities in the movements of the planets recurring at fixed intervals. They are caused by the perturbation of other heavenly bodies.

pér-i-ód-ic-ly (2), a. [Pref. *pér-i-*, and Eng. *lytic* (q.v.).] Derival from or containing *lytic* acid.

períod-ic-acid, s.

Chem.: HIO_4 . Produced when a current of chlorine is passed through a solution of sodic iodate. The sodic periodate formed is converted into a selenic acid, which crystallizes out, and is then decomposed by water into the free acid and basic periodate. At a high temperature it is resolved into iodine and oxygen.

bell, bay; post, low; cat, gall, chorae, phin, bench; go, gum; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing.

-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shun; -tion, -sion = shun. -cious, -tious, -sious = shus. -ble, -die, &c. = bpl, dpl.

permanent-white, &
Chem.: Basic sulphate; it is used as a

ku, kuy: post, [aw]; **en, ell, ehen, chin, bench**; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing
-ian, -tlan = shan. -tion, -sion = shün. -cions, -tions, -sions = shüs. -ble, -dile, &c. = bəl, döl.

... correct. Komenkon exist. ph =

bell, boy; pent, Jew; eat, pell, cherna, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this, sin, as, expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tiau = shan, -tiau, -sien = shün, -tieu, sien = shün. -cioua, -tious, -cioua = shüs. -bie, die, Δc - bei, del.

pér-ôz' i-ôze, *v. t.* [Prof. *per*, and Eng. *oxidize* (q.v.).] To oxidize to the utmost degree.

"Sundowning's process of peroxidizing and treating bacteria." *Athenaeum*, April 1, 1904.

pér-pënd, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *perpendo* = to weigh carefully, to consider; *per* = thoroughly, and *pendo* = to weigh.]

A. Trans. To consider or weigh in the mind carefully.

"Perpend my words." *Shakespeare Henry IV.*

B. Intrans. To consider carefully; to take thought.

"Therefore perpend, my innocents, and give ear." *Shakespeare Twelfth Night.*

pér-pënd, *n.* [Fr. *perpend* *perpendre* from *per* = through, and *pén* = the side of a wall.] Arch. The same as **PERPENDER** (q.v.). Also written *perbend*.

"Keeping the *per*, is but a phrase used to denote the occurrence of the vertical joints over each other."

perpend stone, perpend-course, *n.* [PERPENDER.]

perpend-wall, perpyn-wall, *n.*

Arch. A wall formed of perpend, that is of ashlar stones, each of which reaches from side to side.

pér-pënd-ér, *n.* [Eng. *perpend* + *er*.]

Arch. A stone going through from side to side of a wall and acting as a tie bar, called also *perpend stone* through stone through bar. (See *perpend*.) A course of such is called a *perpend-course*.

***pér-pënd i-ôze**, *v. t.* [Fr. *perpendre* from Lat. *perpendicularis*.] Anything hanging down in a direct line, a plummet line.

pér-pënd-ô-lar, *n.* [Fr. *perpendiculaire* from *per* = through, and *pénd* = to bend.] So. & Port. *perpende-lar*, *l'ar perpende-lar*.

A. As a figure.

1. Ord. Lin. Perfectly upright or vertical, at right angles to the plane of the horizon extending in a right line from any point towards the centre of the earth.

"That the walls be at every *perpend* set at right angles." *—W. R. Hamilton.*

II. Technically.

1. Lat. At right angles with another line.

2. Gen. When one straight line meets another straight line, so as to make the two angles formed equal to each other the lines are said to be perpendicular to each other [NORMAL].

B. As a substantive.

1. Ord. Line. A line at right angles to the plane of the horizon, a vertical line, standing vertically or perpendicularly.

II. Technically.

1. Gen. A line which falls upon another line or plane at right angles, or making the angles on each side equal.

2. Line. A small instrument for finding the centre line of a piece of ordnance, in the operation of pointing it at an object.

3. Prop. A straight line perpendicular to the perspective plane. A perpendicular may be drawn through any point, and every such perpendicular vanishes at the centre of the picture.

perpendicular-lift, *n.*

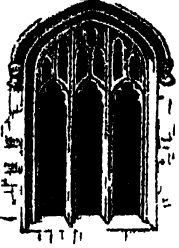
Hydr. Eng. A canal lift.

perpendicular-style, *n.*

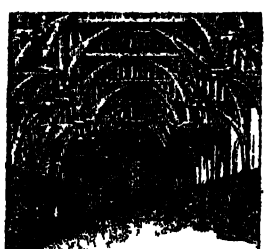
Arch. The third period of Pointed Architecture, originated at the end of the fourteenth century, and continued until the close of the sixteenth, when it was succeeded by the Revived, or Decorated Gothic, known as the Elizabethan. It is also known as the Florid, from the multiplicity, profusion, and minuteness of ornamental detail, and its non-

general name, Perpendicular, is derived from the mullions of the windows and the divisions of ornamental panel work running in straight

or perpendicular lines, which was not the case in any earlier style. The pointed arches are constructed from almost every part. The most common decay is the depressed four-centred arch (almost peculiar to this style) within a square head, having generally a hood moulding over the spandrels being filled with quadrifoliate paneling, roses, or large small shields, or other sculptured ornament. Fan-shaped ribs, or mullions with dependent pendentim mouldings, still to be seen, are also peculiar to the Perpendicular style. Richly decorated tracery which are but clearly visible and of frequent occurrence. In these roofs the spaces between the highly ornamental and moulded beams



PERPENDICULAR WINDOW



ROOF TRACERY, WESTMINSTER ABBEY

are filled with tracery, whilst the mullions are at right angles to the wall, and are called *perpendicular mullions*. (See *Westminster Hall*.)

pér-pënd-ô-lâr i-ty, *n.* [Fr. *perpendiculaire* + *ty*.] The quality or state of being perpendicular.

"The *perpendicularity* of the wall." *—W. R. Hamilton.*

pér-pënd-ô-lâr i-ty, *n.* [Fr. *perpendiculaire* + *ty*.] The quality or state of being perpendicular.

pér-pënd-ô-lâr i-ty, *n.* [Fr. *perpendiculaire* + *ty*.] The quality or state of being perpendicular.

pér-pënd-ô-lâr i-ty, *n.* [Fr. *perpendiculaire* + *ty*.] The quality or state of being perpendicular.

pér-pënd-ô-lâr i-ty, *n.* [Fr. *perpendiculaire* + *ty*.] The quality or state of being perpendicular.

pér-pënd-ô-lâr i-ty, *n.* [Fr. *perpendiculaire* + *ty*.] The quality or state of being perpendicular.

pér-pënd-ô-lâr i-ty, *n.* [Fr. *perpendiculaire* + *ty*.] The quality or state of being perpendicular.

pér-pënd-ô-lâr i-ty, *n.* [Fr. *perpendiculaire* + *ty*.] The quality or state of being perpendicular.

pér-pënd-ô-lâr i-ty, *n.* [Fr. *perpendiculaire* + *ty*.] The quality or state of being perpendicular.

pér-pënd-ô-lâr i-ty, *n.* [Fr. *perpendiculaire* + *ty*.] The quality or state of being perpendicular.

pér-pënd-ô-lâr i-ty, *n.* [Fr. *perpendiculaire* + *ty*.] The quality or state of being perpendicular.

pér-pënd-ô-lâr i-ty, *n.* [Fr. *perpendiculaire* + *ty*.] The quality or state of being perpendicular.

1. The act of perpetrating or committing as a crime.

"A person who although perhaps not the perpetrator of the crime, must have been in some way implicated in their perpetration." *—W. R. Hamilton.*

***2. A wicked action, a crime.**

"The stroke of divine vengeance or the curse of God, always attend injury in perpetration." *—W. R. Hamilton.*

pér-pê-trâ-tôr, *n.* [Lat. *perpetrator* from *per* = through, and *petra* = to commit.] One who perpetrates or commits.

"A principal in the first degree is a perpetrator of an absolute perpetration." *—W. R. Hamilton.*

***pér-pê-trâ-tôr**, *n.* [PERPETRATOR.] One who perpetrates or commits.

"Varieties are perpetually like." *—W. R. Hamilton.*

pér-pê-trâ-tôn, *n.* [Lat. *perpetratio* from *per* = through, and *petra* = to commit.] The act of perpetrating or committing.

1. Never ceasing, continuing.

2. Not suffering or subject to interruption, increasing, undiminished, falling, perpetual, constant.

"And in their service were perpetual." *—W. R. Hamilton.*

perpetual-annuity, *n.* [PERPETUAL + ANNUITY.] An annuity which goes on for ever.

perpetual canon, *n.*

Music. A canon which is constantly repeated, or which goes on for ever.

perpetual curacy, *n.*

A curacy which is perpetual, or which goes on for ever.

perpetual curate, *n.*

A curate who is perpetual, or who goes on for ever.

perpetual injunction, *n.*

An injunction which is perpetual, or which goes on for ever.

perpetual motion, *n.*

A motion which is perpetual, or which goes on for ever.

perpetual motion, *n.*

A motion which is perpetual, or which goes on for ever.

perpetual motion, *n.*

A motion which is perpetual, or which goes on for ever.

perpetual motion, *n.*

A motion which is perpetual, or which goes on for ever.

perpetual motion, *n.*

A motion which is perpetual, or which goes on for ever.

perpetual motion, *n.*

A motion which is perpetual, or which goes on for ever.

perpetual motion, *n.*

A motion which is perpetual, or which goes on for ever.

perpetual motion, *n.*

A motion which is perpetual, or which goes on for ever.

perpetual motion, *n.*

A motion which is perpetual, or which goes on for ever.

perpetual motion, *n.*

A motion which is perpetual, or which goes on for ever.

âte, ô, ôre, quidist, whât, fâll, fâther; wê, wêt, herê, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pêt, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pêt, or, wêre, wêll, wôrck, whô, sôn; mûte, cûh, cûre, unîte, cûr, râle, fâll; trî, sîrîan. m, o = ô; ey = â; qu = kw.

us. -long = shūs. -ble, die, (L = bel.



tion, -tion = shən. -sion, -sion = shən, -tion, sion = shun. -sious, -sious, -sious

perspective-glass, s. A telescope.

perspective-instrument, s. A mechanical contrivance to assist persons in drawing in perspective.

per-spic-tive-ly, adv. [Eng. *perspective*; -ly.]

1. As through a perspective, or some optical arrangement.

"Yes, my lord, you see them *perspectively*."—*Shakespeare: Henry V.*

2. According to the rules of perspective.

per-spic-tō-graph, s. [Eng. *perspective*; -graph.] An instrument for the mechanical drawing of objects in perspective. The object is placed in front of the perspective, which is applied to a small hole. A movable hinged bar is so adjusted as to bring a point between the eye and a certain part of the object. The bar is then folded down and the mark transferred to the paper. A series of such marks affords data for the drawing of the object.

per-spic-tō-rā-phŷ, s. [PERSPECTOGRAPH.] The science or theory of perspective; the art of delineating objects according to the rules of perspective.

per-spic-a-ble, a. [Lat. *perspicibilis*, from *perspicere* = to see through, to see clearly.] Discernible, visible.

"The sea . . . without any *perspicible* motion."—*Sir J. Herbert: Travels*, p. 128.

per-spic-a-cious, a. [Lat. *perspicax*, genit. *perspicax*, from *perspicere* = to see through to see clearly.]

1. Quick-sighted; sharp of sight.

2. Quick or sharp of discernment; acute.

"It is as nice and tender in feeling, as it can be *per-spicacious* and quick in seeing."—*South: Sermons*, vol. II, p. 12.

per-spic-a-cious-ly, adv. [Eng. *perspicacious*; -ly.] In a perspicacious manner; with quick sight or discernment.

per-spic-a-cious-nēss, s. [Eng. *perspicaciousness*; -ness.] The quality or state of being perspicacious; acuteness of sight or discernment; perspicacity.

per-spic-i-ty, s. [Fr. *perspicacité*, from Lat. *perspicacitas*, accus. of *perspicax*, from *perspicere*, genit. *perspicax* = sharp-sighted, perspicacious (q.v.); Sp. *perspicacia*, Ital. *perspicacia*.]

1. Sharpness or acuteness of sight; quickness of sight.

"Nor can there anything escape the *perspicacity* of those eyes which were before light."—*Brown: Vulgar Errors*, bk. I, ch. 11.

2. Acuteness or quickness of discernment; sagacity, penetration.

per-spic-a-cy, s. [Lat. *perspicax* = perspicacious (q.v.).] Perspicacity, sagacity, acuteness.

"It was a very great mistake in the *perspicacy* of that animal."—*Brown: Vulgar Errors*, bk. VII, ch. xvii.

per-spic-i-ence (s as ah), s. [Lat. *perspicacia*, from *perspicere*, pr. par. of *perspicere*.] [Perspective.] The act of looking sharply or closely.

per-spic-ill, per-spic-ill, s. [Low. Lat. *perspicillum*, from Lat. *perspicere* = to see through.] A glass through which things are viewed; an optical glass; a telescope.

"Sir, the *perspicill*, the best under heaven, With this I'll read a list of that small filial That in a walnut-shell was dwelt, as plainly Twelve long miles off, as you see Paul's from Highgate."—*Albans: A. 1.*

per-spic-u-ity, s. [Fr. *perspicuité*, from Lat. *perspicuitas*, accus. of *perspicuus*, from *perspicere* = to see through; Sp. *perspicuidad*; Ital. *perspicuità*.]

1. The quality or state of being transparent or translucent; transparency, diaphaneity.

"As for diaphaneity and *perspicuity*, it enjoyeth that most eminently."—*Brown: Vulgar Errors*.

2. Clearness to mental vision; freedom from obscurity or ambiguity; easiness to be understood; plainness of language; lucidity.

"The *perspicuity* and lucidity of his style have been praised by Prior and Addison."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

3. Sharpness or acuteness of discernment; sagacity, perspicacity.

per-spic-u-ous, a. [Lat. *perspicuus* = transparent, clear, from *perspicere* = to see through; Sp. & Ital. *perspicuo*.] [Perspective.]

1. Capable of being seen through; transparent, diaphanous; not opaque.

"From sacred truth's *perspicuous* gate."—*Beaumont: As You Like It*.

2. Clear to the mental vision; easily understood; free from obscurity or ambiguity; lucid, plain.

3. Using plain or lucid language; not obscure or ambiguous.

"The artist, to give vivid perceptions, must be *perspicuous* and concise."—*Goldsmith: Pict. Lectures*, ch. vii.

per-spic-u-ous-ly, adv. [Eng. *perspicuous*; -ly.] In a perspicuous manner; clearly, plainly, lucidly; without obscurity or ambiguity; in a manner easy to be understood.

per-spic-u-ous-nēss, s. [Eng. *perspicuousness*; -ness.] The quality or state of being perspicuous; perspicuity.

per-spir-a-bil-i-ty, s. [Eng. *perspire* (s), and *ability*.] The quality or state of being perspirable.

per-spir-a-ble, a. [Fr. from *perspire* = to perspire (q.v.); Sp. *perspirable*, Ital. *perspirabile*.]

1. Capable of being perspired, or emitted by the pores of the skin.

"The amplex is a general investment, containing the surface of this *perspirable* through the skin."—*Brown: Vulgar Errors*, bk. I, ch. xxi.

2. Perspiring, emitting perspiration.

"Hair cometh not upon the palms of the hands or sides of the feet, which are parts more *perspirable*."—*Brown*.

per-spi-rā-tō, s. [Lat. *perspiratio*, pa. par. of *perspire* = to perspire (q.v.).] To perspire.

"I *perspire* from head to heel."

—*Shakespeare: As You Like It*.

per-spi-rā-tion, s. [Fr. from Lat. *perspiratio*, accus. of *perspirare*, from *perspire*, pa. par. of *perspire* = to perspire (q.v.); Ital. *perspirazione*.]

1. Ordinary transpiration.

2. The act of breathing out; the act of emitting breath.

"The spirit is belatedly sent away by insensible *perspiration*."—*Morse: The Art of the Soul*, bk. III, ch. vi.

3. The act or state of perspiring. [II.]

"[It] very soon that was the person exposed to its action into a violent *perspiration*."—*Estlin: Italy*, vol. II, ch. xi.

3. That which is perspired or emitted by the pores of the skin.

II. Physiology:

1. Human: Watery matter "breathed out," or made to exude from the skin, in by means of the pores in the skin. It is more copious than the matter sent forth from the lungs by respiration, averaging eleven grains per minute against seven from the lungs. The quantity varies greatly, and is affected by the amount of heat or dryness in the atmosphere, by the fluid drunk, by the exercise taken, by the relative activity of the kidneys, by medicine, &c. The relative proportions of sensible and insensible perspiration also vary; and sometimes, when, seeing drops on our skin, we believe that we are perspiring copiously, the increase is chiefly in the sensible kind, not in the total amount. Less than two per cent. of solid matter is contained in the watery vapour. The chief ingredients are: sodium chloride, formic, acetic, lactic, and perhaps propionic, caproic, and caprylic acids; neutral fats, cholesterol, nitrogen, &c. In acute Bright's disease uric acid is also present, and imparts a uric odour to the vapour passing off from the system. Besides keeping the skin in a healthy, moist condition, and acting as a refrigerant, perspiration takes its share in carrying off superfluous or noxious matter from the system. If stopped, morbid consequences are sure, sooner or later, to ensue.

2. Canine: The horse perspires freely all over the body; the pig does so on the snout; the cat chiefly on the sole of the feet; the dog from the same part, but not to the same extent. Rabbits and the Rodentia generally, appear not to sweat at all. (Foster: *Physiol.*)

3. Vegetable: Used also of the transudation of water through pores of plants. According to Hales, the perspiration of plants is proportionately seventeen times as copious as that of animals.

per-spir-a-tive, a. [Lat. *perspiratus*, pa. par. of *perspire* = to perspire (q.v.).] Pertaining to the act of perspiration; perspiratory.

per-spir-a-tō-rŷ, a. [Lat. *perspirator*, pa. par. of *perspire* = to perspire (q.v.).] Pertaining to perspiration; employed in perspiration; causing perspiration; perspiratory.

"The air that *res* through the *perspiratory* ducts into the blood."—*Chapman: Health & Long Life*, p. 6.

perspiratory-glands, s. pl. [SWEAT-GLANDS.]

per-spire, v. t. & i. [Lat. *perspire* = to breathe or respire all over; *per* = completely, and *spiro* = to breathe.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To breathe or blow gently through.

"What gentle winds *perspire*?"

—*Horace: Odes*, p. 20.

2. To be evacuated or excreted through the cuticular pores.

"A man in the morning is lighter in the scale, because some pounds have *perspired*."—*Brown: Vulgar Errors*, bk. IV, ch. vii.

3. To vacate the fluids of the body through the cuticular pores; to sweat; as, He *perspires* freely.

B. Trans: To emit or evacuate through the pores of the skin; to excrete through pores.

"First . . . *perspire* a fine balsam of turpentine."—*Shalliter*.

per-spir-ō-y-lie, a. [Etym. doubtful; per- from pret. *per*; Mosk. Lat. *spirare*; Eng. (*spir*), (*yl*), and suff. -*ie*] (See compound.)

perspiroylic-acid, s. [SALICYLIC ACID.]

per-stānd, v. t. [Prof. *per*, and Eng. *stand*.] To understand.

"Say what is your will, that I may *perstand*."—*Pope: Elisson & Clamoris*, l. 1.

per-strēp-ēr-ōus, a. [Lat. *perstrēperus* = to make a great noise; *per* = thoroughly, and *strēper* = to make a noise.] Noisy, obstreperous. You are *per-strēperous*, noisy, boisterous. —*Ford*.

per-stric-tive, a. [Lat. *perstrictus*, pa. par. of *perstringere* = to perstringe (q.v.).] Compressing, binding.

"They make to *perstringe* the *perstringer* stroke upon the . . . under . . . of the *perstringer* stroke."—*Peck: The Art of the Soul*, p. 20.

per-stringe, v. t. [Lat. *perstringere* = to bind, to graze, or touch upon.]

1. To graze; to touch lightly.

2. To touch upon; to criticize.

"Johnson's both observed and *perstringed*, by the learned author."—*Pudworth: Intellectual System*, p. 144.

per-suad-a-ble (n as w), a. [Eng. *persuade* (n), -able.] Possible to be persuaded.

per-suad-a-ble-nēss (n as w), s. [Eng. *persuadable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being persuadable; a susceptible disposition.

"Knowing her *persuadableness*."—*Macaulay: Park*, ch. xviii.

per-suad-a-ble-ly (n as w), adv. [Eng. *persuadable* (n), -ly.] In a persuadable manner; as to be persuaded.

per-suade (n as w), per-swade, v. t. & i. [Fr. *persuader*, from Lat. *persuadeo* = to advise thoroughly, to persuade; *per* = thoroughly, and *suadeo* = to recommend; Sp. *persuadir*; Ital. *persuadere*.]

A. Transitive:

1. Of things:

1. To commend (as an opinion or statement) to reception; to urge as true; to accredit.

"Disputing and *persuading* the things concerning the Kingdom of God."—*Acts*, xix, 19.

2. To commend (as an action, line of conduct, &c.) to adoption; to recommend, to advise, to advocate.

"Letters are but feeble instruments to *persuade* so great a thing."—*Victor: Church of Our Fathers*, p. 104.

3. It was formerly followed by *to* or the dative of the person advised.

"That it should be *persuaded* to a melody, that we have not that care that bears with."—*Brown: Hist. Persuade*, 1663, p. 277.

II. Of persons:

1. To move or influence by appeals to one's feelings or imagination; to influence by argument, advice, entreaty, or exhortation. (The idea of success, complete or partial, is implied.)

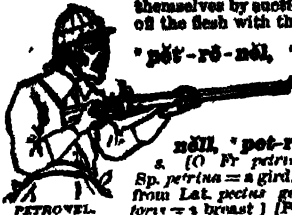
"Reasoning with him, or *persuading* him, or treating him."—*Macaulay: Liberty*, p. 6.

bel, beŷ; pōt, jōt; ant, gell, chorua, phin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ap; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing. -clan, -clan = shun, -clan, -clan = shun; -tion, -tion = shun. -clous, -tions, -clous = shun. -ble, -ble, &c. = bel, del.



bell, boy, post, pot; pat, yell, shorn, chin, bough; go, gum; thin, this, sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, -tian = shun. -tion = shün. -sion = shün. -sious, -cions, -sions = shün. -ble, -dlo, & c = bəl, dəl

metamorphosis; in the perfect stage, with a ventral mouth armed with teeth. Eyes present in mature animals. External nasal aperture in middle of upper side of head. Larvae without teeth, and with a single continuous ventral fin. Genera: Petrosaurus, Ichthyosaurus, Moschops, and Geotria. Habits: the rivers and coasts of temperate regions. They feed on other fishes, to which they attach themselves by suction, scraping off the flesh with their teeth.



man's pistol. So called from being fired with the stock against the breast.

pét-ré-mé-a, s. [Fem of Lat. *petrosus* of or belonging to a rock or mountain] Ornith. A sub-genus of *Passer*. It contains the Sparrow of Palestine, *Passer (Petro) brachydactylus* (Palm.)

pét-ré-ph-lé-a, s. [Pref *petr-* and Gr *phalos* (phalos) = a friend] Bot. A genus of *Fraxinea*. The dried flowers of *Petrophila brevifolia* treated with hot water, impart to it a brilliant yellow colour, which Landley thinks might be used as a dye.

pét-ré-ph-lé-dag, s. [Msd Lat. *petrosus* (phalos) and Gr *phalos* (phalos) = a friend] Palaeobot. A genus of fossil fruits resembling *Petrophila*. It was described by Bowerbank, from the London Clay of Sheppey. Its name and figured seven species or, at least, forms.

pét-ré-ph-lé-a, s. [Lat *petrosus* = rocky Eng. suff. -al] Anat. Of or belonging to the petrous portion of the temporal bone. There are petrous nerves and sinuses.

pét-ré-ph-lé-a, s. [Pref *petr-* and Gr *phalos* (phalos) = a friend] Ichthyol. A genus of *Blenniidae*, with thirty species of small size, from the tropical Indo-Pacific. Body moderately elongate, naked, a single dorsal fin, ventrals of two or three rays, a single series of immovable teeth in the jaws, with a strong curved canine behind stronger in lower than in upper jaw. Tentacles sometimes present, gill opening reduced to a small fissure above root of pectoral.

pét-ré-ph-lé-a, s. [Lat. from Gr *petrosus* (phalos) = rock (phalos), and Gr *phalos* (phalos) = a friend] Bot. A section or sub-genus of *Caryum* containing one native British species, *Caryum capense*, and one escape, *Caryum (phalos) capense*, in latter the typical one. [Palm.]

pét-ré-ph-lé-a, s. [Pref *petr-* and Gr *phalos* (phalos) = a friend] Min. A granular mixture of magnesian iron or silicate with felspar. Occurs in Sicily and Faeroe Islands.

pét-ré-ph-lé-a, s. [Pref *petr-* and Lat *phalos* (phalos) = a friend] Petrol. The same as *Pétroleum* (q.v.).

pét-ré-ph-lé-a, s. [Pref *petr-* and Gr *phalos* (phalos) = a friend] Anat. Of or belonging to the petrous portion of the temporal bone. There is a petrous portion of the temporal bone.

pét-ré-ph-lé-a, s. [Pref *petr-* and Lat *phalos* (phalos) = a friend] Anat. Of or belonging to the petrous portion of the temporal bone. There is a petrous portion of the temporal bone.

pét-ré-ph-lé-a, s. [Pref *petr-* and Gr *phalos* (phalos) = a friend] Anat. Of or belonging to the petrous portion of the temporal bone. There is a petrous portion of the temporal bone.

pét-ré-ph-lé-a, s. [Pref *petr-* and Gr *phalos* (phalos) = a friend] Anat. Of or belonging to the petrous portion of the temporal bone. There is a petrous portion of the temporal bone.

pét-ré-ph-lé-a, s. [Pref *petr-* and Gr *phalos* (phalos) = a friend] Anat. Of or belonging to the petrous portion of the temporal bone. There is a petrous portion of the temporal bone.

pét-ré-ph-lé-a, s. [Pref *petr-* and Gr *phalos* (phalos) = a friend] Anat. Of or belonging to the petrous portion of the temporal bone. There is a petrous portion of the temporal bone.

pét-ré-ph-lé-a, s. [Pref *petr-* and Gr *phalos* (phalos) = a friend] Anat. Of or belonging to the petrous portion of the temporal bone. There is a petrous portion of the temporal bone.

pét-ré-ph-lé-a, s. [Pref *petr-* and Gr *phalos* (phalos) = a friend] Anat. Of or belonging to the petrous portion of the temporal bone. There is a petrous portion of the temporal bone.

pét-ré-ph-lé-a, s. [Pref *petr-* and Gr *phalos* (phalos) = a friend] Anat. Of or belonging to the petrous portion of the temporal bone. There is a petrous portion of the temporal bone.

pét-ré-ph-lé-a, s. [Pref *petr-* and Gr *phalos* (phalos) = a friend] Anat. Of or belonging to the petrous portion of the temporal bone. There is a petrous portion of the temporal bone.

pét-ré-ph-lé-a, s. [Pref *petr-* and Gr *phalos* (phalos) = a friend] Anat. Of or belonging to the petrous portion of the temporal bone. There is a petrous portion of the temporal bone.

pét-ré-ph-lé-a, s. [Pref *petr-* and Gr *phalos* (phalos) = a friend] Anat. Of or belonging to the petrous portion of the temporal bone. There is a petrous portion of the temporal bone.

pét-ré-ph-lé-a, s. [Pref *petr-* and Gr *phalos* (phalos) = a friend] Anat. Of or belonging to the petrous portion of the temporal bone. There is a petrous portion of the temporal bone.

pét-ré-ph-lé-a, s. [Pref *petr-* and Gr *phalos* (phalos) = a friend] Anat. Of or belonging to the petrous portion of the temporal bone. There is a petrous portion of the temporal bone.

pét-ré-ph-lé-a, s. [Pref *petr-* and Gr *phalos* (phalos) = a friend] Anat. Of or belonging to the petrous portion of the temporal bone. There is a petrous portion of the temporal bone.

pét-ré-ph-lé-a, s. [Pref *petr-* and Gr *phalos* (phalos) = a friend] Anat. Of or belonging to the petrous portion of the temporal bone. There is a petrous portion of the temporal bone.

pét-ré-ph-lé-a, s. [Pref *petr-* and Gr *phalos* (phalos) = a friend] Anat. Of or belonging to the petrous portion of the temporal bone. There is a petrous portion of the temporal bone.

pét-ré-ph-lé-a, s. [Pref *petr-* and Gr *phalos* (phalos) = a friend] Anat. Of or belonging to the petrous portion of the temporal bone. There is a petrous portion of the temporal bone.

pét-ré-ph-lé-a, s. [Pref *petr-* and Gr *phalos* (phalos) = a friend] Anat. Of or belonging to the petrous portion of the temporal bone. There is a petrous portion of the temporal bone.

pét-ré-ph-lé-a, s. [Pref *petr-* and Gr *phalos* (phalos) = a friend] Anat. Of or belonging to the petrous portion of the temporal bone. There is a petrous portion of the temporal bone.

pét-ré-ph-lé-a, s. [Pref *petr-* and Gr *phalos* (phalos) = a friend] Anat. Of or belonging to the petrous portion of the temporal bone. There is a petrous portion of the temporal bone.

pét-ré-ph-lé-a, s. [Pref *petr-* and Gr *phalos* (phalos) = a friend] Anat. Of or belonging to the petrous portion of the temporal bone. There is a petrous portion of the temporal bone.

pét-ré-ph-lé-a, s. [Pref *petr-* and Gr *phalos* (phalos) = a friend] Anat. Of or belonging to the petrous portion of the temporal bone. There is a petrous portion of the temporal bone.

pét-ré-ph-lé-a, s. [Pref *petr-* and Gr *phalos* (phalos) = a friend] Anat. Of or belonging to the petrous portion of the temporal bone. There is a petrous portion of the temporal bone.

pét-ré-ph-lé-a, s. [Pref *petr-* and Gr *phalos* (phalos) = a friend] Anat. Of or belonging to the petrous portion of the temporal bone. There is a petrous portion of the temporal bone.

pét-ré-ph-lé-a, s. [Pref *petr-* and Gr *phalos* (phalos) = a friend] Anat. Of or belonging to the petrous portion of the temporal bone. There is a petrous portion of the temporal bone.

pét-ré-ph-lé-a, s. [Pref *petr-* and Gr *phalos* (phalos) = a friend] Anat. Of or belonging to the petrous portion of the temporal bone. There is a petrous portion of the temporal bone.

pét-ré-ph-lé-a, s. [Pref *petr-* and Gr *phalos* (phalos) = a friend] Anat. Of or belonging to the petrous portion of the temporal bone. There is a petrous portion of the temporal bone.

pét-ré-ph-lé-a, s. [Pref *petr-* and Gr *phalos* (phalos) = a friend] Anat. Of or belonging to the petrous portion of the temporal bone. There is a petrous portion of the temporal bone.

pét-ré-ph-lé-a, s. [Pref *petr-* and Gr *phalos* (phalos) = a friend] Anat. Of or belonging to the petrous portion of the temporal bone. There is a petrous portion of the temporal bone.

pét-ré-ph-lé-a, s. [Pref *petr-* and Gr *phalos* (phalos) = a friend] Anat. Of or belonging to the petrous portion of the temporal bone. There is a petrous portion of the temporal bone.

pét-ré-ph-lé-a, s. [Pref *petr-* and Gr *phalos* (phalos) = a friend] Anat. Of or belonging to the petrous portion of the temporal bone. There is a petrous portion of the temporal bone.

pét-ré-ph-lé-a, s. [Pref *petr-* and Gr *phalos* (phalos) = a friend] Anat. Of or belonging to the petrous portion of the temporal bone. There is a petrous portion of the temporal bone.

pét-ré-ph-lé-a, s. [Pref *petr-* and Gr *phalos* (phalos) = a friend] Anat. Of or belonging to the petrous portion of the temporal bone. There is a petrous portion of the temporal bone.

pét-ré-ph-lé-a, s. [Pref *petr-* and Gr *phalos* (phalos) = a friend] Anat. Of or belonging to the petrous portion of the temporal bone. There is a petrous portion of the temporal bone.

pét-ré-ph-lé-a, s. [Pref *petr-* and Gr *phalos* (phalos) = a friend] Anat. Of or belonging to the petrous portion of the temporal bone. There is a petrous portion of the temporal bone.

pét-ré-ph-lé-a, s. [Pref *petr-* and Gr *phalos* (phalos) = a friend] Anat. Of or belonging to the petrous portion of the temporal bone. There is a petrous portion of the temporal bone.

pét-ré-ph-lé-a, s. [Pref *petr-* and Gr *phalos* (phalos) = a friend] Anat. Of or belonging to the petrous portion of the temporal bone. There is a petrous portion of the temporal bone.

pét-ré-ph-lé-a, s. [Pref *petr-* and Gr *phalos* (phalos) = a friend] Anat. Of or belonging to the petrous portion of the temporal bone. There is a petrous portion of the temporal bone.

pét-ré-ph-lé-a, s. [Pref *petr-* and Gr *phalos* (phalos) = a friend] Anat. Of or belonging to the petrous portion of the temporal bone. There is a petrous portion of the temporal bone.

pét-ré-ph-lé-a, s. [Pref *petr-* and Gr *phalos* (phalos) = a friend] Anat. Of or belonging to the petrous portion of the temporal bone. There is a petrous portion of the temporal bone.

pét-ré-ph-lé-a, s. [Pref *petr-* and Gr *phalos* (phalos) = a friend] Anat. Of or belonging to the petrous portion of the temporal bone. There is a petrous portion of the temporal bone.

pét-ré-ph-lé-a, s. [Pref *petr-* and Gr *phalos* (phalos) = a friend] Anat. Of or belonging to the petrous portion of the temporal bone. There is a petrous portion of the temporal bone.

Sole, tit, tire, smit, what, fall, father: wé, wé, hère, camel, hère, there; pinn, pin, stre, air, marine, sé, er, wère, wold, wick, whé, sèn; mûte, cûr, cure, unite, cûr, râle, fall; tré, Syrian. m, m, s; cy - &, qn = kw

= shds. -bie, -die, &c = bei, der

bell, bay; boat, low; eat, poll, chorna, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-an, -tan = -an. -tion = -shin. -tion = -shin. -cioua, -cioua = -shin. -bia, -die, &c. = bel, del.

bēi, bō; pēi, fōw; eā, qā, chera, phā, bench, go, gēm, thīn, thīs, sīn, ā, expect, Xenophon, exist. -lāg
-mān, -tiān = shān. -tān = shūn: tīan, -tiān = shūn. -tiān -tiān -tiān = shūn. -biē, diē, ēc - bēi, dēi,

a little alcohol. It is slightly soluble in water, but very soluble in alcohol. Fused with potash it gives off aniline.

phenyl-phthalimide, s

Chem. $C_{14}H_9NO_2 = (C_6H_5O)_2N$ Ob-

tained by melting a mixture of aniline and phthalic acid, and dissolving out impurities from the cold pulverized mass by boiling alcohol. It forms beautiful colourless needles, insoluble in water, and melts at 205.

phenyl sulphide, s

Chem. $C_6H_5S_2$ Formed by the dry dis-

tillation of sulphobenzolate of sodium that portion of the distillate boiling at 292 being further rectified in presence of hydrogen. It is then nearly colourless, with a slight yellow tinge and faint alliaceous odour. It is highly refractive, has a specific gravity of 1.09, is insoluble in water, easily soluble in hot alcohol and miscible in all proportions with ether and benzene. A disulphide of phenyl is formed in phenylmercaptan by oxidation, $(C_6H_5)_2S_2$.

phenyl tolylamine, s

Chem. $C_{12}H_{11}N$ Formerly designated a mixture of acetate of rosin and aniline in a flask for some hours. Distilling the liquid and adding to the distillate by it the hot acid and water, phenyltolylamine is an oily liquid, which solidifies at a crystalline mass. It melts at 87° below 0 and is converted into a blue compound by the acid. Its compounds with acids are easily decomposed by contact with water.

phenyl triamine, s

Chem. $C_6H_5N_3$ Derived from a triple molecule of ammonia, H_3N , by the substitution of three atoms of phenyl for an equal number of hydrogen atoms in the ammonia radical. It is a solid, which is easily decomposed by contact with water.

phē nyl' am' iō, (Fng phen' a) Derived from a containing phenyl and am-

phenylamio acid, s [NHIO ACID]

phē nyl' a mīde, (Fng phen' a) Amides. Amide in which the hydrogen atom in the amide radical is replaced by the phenyl radical. It is formed by the action of acid anhydride on aniline, $C_6H_5N=H$ or benzene, C_6H_6 .

phē nyl' a mīne, (Fng phen' a) Organic bases derived from ammonia by the substitution of phenyl groups for hydrogen atoms. Phenylamine, $C_6H_5NH_2$, is a diatomic amine having two atoms of hydrogen replaced by phenyl atoms. It is more active than ammonia, $(C_6H_5)_2NH$.

phē nyl' am-mō-nī' am, (Fng phen' a) Compounds derived from ammonia by the substitution of phenyl groups for hydrogen atoms. Phenylamine, $C_6H_5NH_2$, is a diatomic amine having two atoms of hydrogen replaced by phenyl atoms. It is more active than ammonia, $(C_6H_5)_2NH$.

phē nyl' am-l' hae, (Fng phen' a) The metallic derivatives of phenyl corresponding to the alkylates and their salts. They are very unstable being decomposed even by carbonic acid.

phē nyl' āte, (Fng phen' a) The metallic derivatives of phenyl corresponding to the alkylates and their salts. They are very unstable being decomposed even by carbonic acid.

phē nyl' āte, (Fng phen' a) The metallic derivatives of phenyl corresponding to the alkylates and their salts. They are very unstable being decomposed even by carbonic acid.

phē nyl' āte, (Fng phen' a) The metallic derivatives of phenyl corresponding to the alkylates and their salts. They are very unstable being decomposed even by carbonic acid.

phenylene-diamine, s Chem. $C_{12}H_{10}N_2$ A base produced by the action of reducing agents on

nitrobenzene. When freshly distilled it is a heavy oil, but it gradually solidifies to a mass of crystals, melts at 68°, boils at 287° distilling without decomposition, and is soluble in water and alcohol, but insoluble in ether. It is a diacid, and forms salts which crystallize easily.

phē nyl' iō, (Fng phen' a) Derived from a containing phenyl.

phenylic acid, [PHENOL]

phenylic alcohol, s [CARBOLIC ACID]

phenylic oxide, s

Chem. C_6H_5O A colourless oil obtained by impregnating benzoic acid with dry distillation. It has an odour of geranium, boils at 200° is insoluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol, very soluble in ether. When heated with concentrated sulphuric acid it yields a white crystalline substance (phenyl).

phē nyl' iō, (Fng phen' a) Derived from a containing phenyl.

phenylide of benzoyl, [PHENYL BENZOYL]

phē ōn, (Fng phen' a) Derived from a containing phenyl.

phē ōn, (Fng phen' a) Derived from a containing phenyl.

phē ō spor' ē se, (Fng phen' a) Derived from a containing phenyl.

phē ru sa, (Fng phen' a) Derived from a containing phenyl.

phē ru sī de, (Fng phen' a) Derived from a containing phenyl.

phē ru sī de, (Fng phen' a) Derived from a containing phenyl.

phē ru sī de, (Fng phen' a) Derived from a containing phenyl.

phē ru sī de, (Fng phen' a) Derived from a containing phenyl.

phē ru sī de, (Fng phen' a) Derived from a containing phenyl.

phē ru sī de, (Fng phen' a) Derived from a containing phenyl.

phē ru sī de, (Fng phen' a) Derived from a containing phenyl.

phē ru sī de, (Fng phen' a) Derived from a containing phenyl.

phē ru sī de, (Fng phen' a) Derived from a containing phenyl.

formed the first of the empire and are in shape of about four feet five inches in length, and two feet six inches in breadth. They represent the battles of the Cretans and Amazons.

phē nyl' iō, (Fng phen' a) Derived from a containing phenyl.

phē nyl' iō, (Fng phen' a) Derived from a containing phenyl.

phē nyl' iō, (Fng phen' a) Derived from a containing phenyl.

phē nyl' iō, (Fng phen' a) Derived from a containing phenyl.

phē nyl' iō, (Fng phen' a) Derived from a containing phenyl.

phē nyl' iō, (Fng phen' a) Derived from a containing phenyl.

phē nyl' iō, (Fng phen' a) Derived from a containing phenyl.

phē nyl' iō, (Fng phen' a) Derived from a containing phenyl.

phē nyl' iō, (Fng phen' a) Derived from a containing phenyl.

phē nyl' iō, (Fng phen' a) Derived from a containing phenyl.

phē nyl' iō, (Fng phen' a) Derived from a containing phenyl.

phē nyl' iō, (Fng phen' a) Derived from a containing phenyl.

phē nyl' iō, (Fng phen' a) Derived from a containing phenyl.

phē nyl' iō, (Fng phen' a) Derived from a containing phenyl.

phē nyl' iō, (Fng phen' a) Derived from a containing phenyl.

phē nyl' iō, (Fng phen' a) Derived from a containing phenyl.

phē nyl' iō, (Fng phen' a) Derived from a containing phenyl.

phē nyl' iō, (Fng phen' a) Derived from a containing phenyl.

phē nyl' iō, (Fng phen' a) Derived from a containing phenyl.

phē nyl' iō, (Fng phen' a) Derived from a containing phenyl.

phē nyl' iō, (Fng phen' a) Derived from a containing phenyl.

phē nyl' iō, (Fng phen' a) Derived from a containing phenyl.

phē nyl' iō, (Fng phen' a) Derived from a containing phenyl.

phē nyl' iō, (Fng phen' a) Derived from a containing phenyl.

phē nyl' iō, (Fng phen' a) Derived from a containing phenyl.

phē nyl' iō, (Fng phen' a) Derived from a containing phenyl.

phē nyl' iō, (Fng phen' a) Derived from a containing phenyl.

phē nyl' iō, (Fng phen' a) Derived from a containing phenyl.

phē nyl' iō, (Fng phen' a) Derived from a containing phenyl.

phē nyl' iō, (Fng phen' a) Derived from a containing phenyl.

phē nyl' iō, (Fng phen' a) Derived from a containing phenyl.

phē nyl' iō, (Fng phen' a) Derived from a containing phenyl.

phē nyl' iō, (Fng phen' a) Derived from a containing phenyl.

phē nyl' iō, (Fng phen' a) Derived from a containing phenyl.

phē nyl' iō, (Fng phen' a) Derived from a containing phenyl.

phē nyl' iō, (Fng phen' a) Derived from a containing phenyl.

phē nyl' iō, (Fng phen' a) Derived from a containing phenyl.

phē nyl' iō, (Fng phen' a) Derived from a containing phenyl.

phē nyl' iō, (Fng phen' a) Derived from a containing phenyl.

phē nyl' iō, (Fng phen' a) Derived from a containing phenyl.

phē nyl' iō, (Fng phen' a) Derived from a containing phenyl.

Phosol: The love of offspring, in the way of natural affection; fondness for children. Its organ is located above the middle of the cerebellum.

phl-lôp-tôr - *l. am. & pl.* [Mod. Lat. *philopter* (v.); Lat. *sem. pl. adj. suff. -lôp.*]

Eulon: A family of Mallophaga. Antennae thread-like, with three or five joints; maxillary palpi wanting. Those with five-jointed antennae infest birds, and those with the antennae three-jointed are parasitic on mammals.

phl-lôp-tôr-ûs, *s.* [Pref. *phl-*, and Gr. *epos* (epi) = a wing.]

Eulon: The typical genus of the Philopteridæ (q.v.).

phl-lôp-tôr-phân-tôr, *s.* [Formed from *philosophy* on the model of *psychist*, &c.] A pretender to philosophy.

phl-lôp-tôr-phân-tôr, *s.* [Lat. *philosophus* par. par. of *philosoph*, from *philosophia* a philosophy (q.v.).] To act the philosopher, to imitate, to philosophize.

phl-lôp-tôr-phân-tôr, *s.* [Lat. *philosophus* par. par. of *philosoph*, from *philosophia* a philosophy (q.v.).] To act the philosopher, to imitate, to philosophize.

phl-lôp-tôr-phân-tôr, *s.* [Lat. *philosophus* par. par. of *philosoph*, from *philosophia* a philosophy (q.v.).] To act the philosopher, to imitate, to philosophize.

phl-lôp-tôr-phân-tôr, *s.* [Lat. *philosophus* par. par. of *philosoph*, from *philosophia* a philosophy (q.v.).] To act the philosopher, to imitate, to philosophize.

phl-lôp-tôr-phân-tôr, *s.* [Lat. *philosophus* par. par. of *philosoph*, from *philosophia* a philosophy (q.v.).] To act the philosopher, to imitate, to philosophize.

phl-lôp-tôr-phân-tôr, *s.* [Lat. *philosophus* par. par. of *philosoph*, from *philosophia* a philosophy (q.v.).] To act the philosopher, to imitate, to philosophize.

phl-lôp-tôr-phân-tôr, *s.* [Lat. *philosophus* par. par. of *philosoph*, from *philosophia* a philosophy (q.v.).] To act the philosopher, to imitate, to philosophize.

phl-lôp-tôr-phân-tôr, *s.* [Lat. *philosophus* par. par. of *philosoph*, from *philosophia* a philosophy (q.v.).] To act the philosopher, to imitate, to philosophize.

phl-lôp-tôr-phân-tôr, *s.* [Lat. *philosophus* par. par. of *philosoph*, from *philosophia* a philosophy (q.v.).] To act the philosopher, to imitate, to philosophize.

phl-lôp-tôr-phân-tôr, *s.* [Lat. *philosophus* par. par. of *philosoph*, from *philosophia* a philosophy (q.v.).] To act the philosopher, to imitate, to philosophize.

phl-lôp-tôr-phân-tôr, *s.* [Lat. *philosophus* par. par. of *philosoph*, from *philosophia* a philosophy (q.v.).] To act the philosopher, to imitate, to philosophize.

phl-lôp-tôr-phân-tôr, *s.* [Lat. *philosophus* par. par. of *philosoph*, from *philosophia* a philosophy (q.v.).] To act the philosopher, to imitate, to philosophize.

phl-lôp-tôr-phân-tôr, *s.* [Lat. *philosophus* par. par. of *philosoph*, from *philosophia* a philosophy (q.v.).] To act the philosopher, to imitate, to philosophize.

phl-lôp-tôr-phân-tôr, *s.* [Lat. *philosophus* par. par. of *philosoph*, from *philosophia* a philosophy (q.v.).] To act the philosopher, to imitate, to philosophize.

phl-lôp-tôr-phân-tôr, *s.* [Lat. *philosophus* par. par. of *philosoph*, from *philosophia* a philosophy (q.v.).] To act the philosopher, to imitate, to philosophize.

phl-lôp-tôr-phân-tôr, *s.* [Lat. *philosophus* par. par. of *philosoph*, from *philosophia* a philosophy (q.v.).] To act the philosopher, to imitate, to philosophize.

phl-lôp-tôr-phân-tôr, *s.* [Lat. *philosophus* par. par. of *philosoph*, from *philosophia* a philosophy (q.v.).] To act the philosopher, to imitate, to philosophize.

phl-lôp-tôr-phân-tôr, *s.* [Lat. *philosophus* par. par. of *philosoph*, from *philosophia* a philosophy (q.v.).] To act the philosopher, to imitate, to philosophize.

phl-lôp-tôr-phân-tôr, *s.* [Lat. *philosophus* par. par. of *philosoph*, from *philosophia* a philosophy (q.v.).] To act the philosopher, to imitate, to philosophize.

phl-lôp-tôr-phân-tôr, *s.* [Lat. *philosophus* par. par. of *philosoph*, from *philosophia* a philosophy (q.v.).] To act the philosopher, to imitate, to philosophize.

phl-lôp-tôr-phân-tôr, *s.* [Lat. *philosophus* par. par. of *philosoph*, from *philosophia* a philosophy (q.v.).] To act the philosopher, to imitate, to philosophize.

phl-lôp-tôr-phân-tôr, *s.* [Lat. *philosophus* par. par. of *philosoph*, from *philosophia* a philosophy (q.v.).] To act the philosopher, to imitate, to philosophize.

phl-lôp-tôr-phân-tôr, *s.* [Lat. *philosophus* par. par. of *philosoph*, from *philosophia* a philosophy (q.v.).] To act the philosopher, to imitate, to philosophize.

phl-lôp-tôr-phân-tôr, *s.* [Lat. *philosophus* par. par. of *philosoph*, from *philosophia* a philosophy (q.v.).] To act the philosopher, to imitate, to philosophize.

phl-lôp-tôr-phân-tôr, *s.* [Lat. *philosophus* par. par. of *philosoph*, from *philosophia* a philosophy (q.v.).] To act the philosopher, to imitate, to philosophize.

phl-lôp-tôr-phân-tôr, *s.* [Lat. *philosophus* par. par. of *philosoph*, from *philosophia* a philosophy (q.v.).] To act the philosopher, to imitate, to philosophize.

phl-lôp-tôr-phân-tôr, *s.* [Lat. *philosophus* par. par. of *philosoph*, from *philosophia* a philosophy (q.v.).] To act the philosopher, to imitate, to philosophize.

phl-lôp-tôr-phân-tôr, *s.* [Lat. *philosophus* par. par. of *philosoph*, from *philosophia* a philosophy (q.v.).] To act the philosopher, to imitate, to philosophize.

phl-lôp-tôr-phân-tôr, *s.* [Lat. *philosophus* par. par. of *philosoph*, from *philosophia* a philosophy (q.v.).] To act the philosopher, to imitate, to philosophize.

phl-lôp-tôr-phân-tôr, *s.* [Lat. *philosophus* par. par. of *philosoph*, from *philosophia* a philosophy (q.v.).] To act the philosopher, to imitate, to philosophize.

phl-lôp-tôr-phân-tôr, *s.* [Lat. *philosophus* par. par. of *philosoph*, from *philosophia* a philosophy (q.v.).] To act the philosopher, to imitate, to philosophize.

phl-lôp-tôr-phân-tôr, *s.* [Lat. *philosophus* par. par. of *philosoph*, from *philosophia* a philosophy (q.v.).] To act the philosopher, to imitate, to philosophize.

phl-lôp-tôr-phân-tôr, *s.* [Lat. *philosophus* par. par. of *philosoph*, from *philosophia* a philosophy (q.v.).] To act the philosopher, to imitate, to philosophize.

phl-lôp-tôr-phân-tôr, *s.* [Lat. *philosophus* par. par. of *philosoph*, from *philosophia* a philosophy (q.v.).] To act the philosopher, to imitate, to philosophize.

phl-lôp-tôr-phân-tôr, *s.* [Lat. *philosophus* par. par. of *philosoph*, from *philosophia* a philosophy (q.v.).] To act the philosopher, to imitate, to philosophize.

phl-lôp-tôr-phân-tôr, *s.* [Lat. *philosophus* par. par. of *philosoph*, from *philosophia* a philosophy (q.v.).] To act the philosopher, to imitate, to philosophize.

philosopher; calm, cool, temperate, unimpassioned.

"With cold eloquence, or philosophical pride."
—*Cooper, Description, etc.*

1. Frugal, abstemious, temperate.

"What early philosopher would be known."
—*Cooper, Description, etc.*

philosophical-lamp, *s.* [Dobsonian's LAMP.]

philosophic-wool, *s.* [Nihil-ALBUM.]

phl-lôp-tôr-phân-tôr, *s.* [Eng. *philosophical*, -lôp.]

1. In a philosophical manner; according to the rules or principles of philosophy as, To argue philosophically.

2. Like a philosopher, calmly, coolly, without heat or passion, temperately.

"He was resolved for the future to live philosophically."
—*Sp. Taylor, Sermons*, vol. 1, ser. 1.

phl-lôp-tôr-phân-tôr, *s.* [Eng. *philosophical*, -lôp.] The quality or state of being philosophical.

phl-lôp-tôr-phân-tôr, *s.* [PHILOSOPHY.]

An examination in philosophy, the study of philosophy.

Ken Streatham a Minorite, who had spent several years here, and at Cambridge, in the study of philosophy and the sciences. — *Ed. & Eng. Hist.*, vol. 1.

phl-lôp-tôr-phân-tôr, *s.* [1] *philosophia* from *philosoph* = a philosopher (q.v.). The affection of philosophy, sham or would-be philosophy.

An affectation; a notable example may be reckoned the motto of French philosophy: "L'homme est un animal qui se trompe." — *Encyclopædia*, vol. 1, p. 1.

phl-lôp-tôr-phân-tôr, *s.* [Fr. *philosophie*.]

1. A philosopher.

This benevolent establishment, with its various branches of philosophy, is a model of the kind.

2. A sham or would-be philosopher, one who pretends to philosophy.

phl-lôp-tôr-phân-tôr, *s.* [Fr. *philosophie*.]

phl-lôp-tôr-phân-tôr, *s.* [Fr. *philosophie*.]

phl-lôp-tôr-phân-tôr, *s.* [Fr. *philosophie*.]

phl-lôp-tôr-phân-tôr, *s.* [Fr. *philosophie*.]

phl-lôp-tôr-phân-tôr, *s.* [Fr. *philosophie*.]

phl-lôp-tôr-phân-tôr, *s.* [Fr. *philosophie*.]

phl-lôp-tôr-phân-tôr, *s.* [Fr. *philosophie*.]

phl-lôp-tôr-phân-tôr, *s.* [Fr. *philosophie*.]

phl-lôp-tôr-phân-tôr, *s.* [Fr. *philosophie*.]

phl-lôp-tôr-phân-tôr, *s.* [Fr. *philosophie*.]

phl-lôp-tôr-phân-tôr, *s.* [Fr. *philosophie*.]

phl-lôp-tôr-phân-tôr, *s.* [Fr. *philosophie*.]

phl-lôp-tôr-phân-tôr, *s.* [Fr. *philosophie*.]

phl-lôp-tôr-phân-tôr, *s.* [Fr. *philosophie*.]

phl-lôp-tôr-phân-tôr, *s.* [Fr. *philosophie*.]

phl-lôp-tôr-phân-tôr, *s.* [Fr. *philosophie*.]

phl-lôp-tôr-phân-tôr, *s.* [Fr. *philosophie*.]

phl-lôp-tôr-phân-tôr, *s.* [Fr. *philosophie*.]

phl-lôp-tôr-phân-tôr, *s.* [Fr. *philosophie*.]

phl-lôp-tôr-phân-tôr, *s.* [Fr. *philosophie*.]

phl-lôp-tôr-phân-tôr, *s.* [Fr. *philosophie*.]

phl-lôp-tôr-phân-tôr, *s.* [Fr. *philosophie*.]

phl-lôp-tôr-phân-tôr, *s.* [Fr. *philosophie*.]

phl-lôp-tôr-phân-tôr, *s.* [Fr. *philosophie*.]

phl-lôp-tôr-phân-tôr, *s.* [Fr. *philosophie*.]

phl-lôp-tôr-phân-tôr, *s.* [Fr. *philosophie*.]

Real in 1810; the positive philosophy of Comte in 1820, and the evolutionary philosophy of Herbert Spencer in 1842, or more exactly in 1859.

"He thought to become happy by philosophy, but he found that he was not so much as he thought. He found all this to be vanity and vexation of spirit." — *Sharp, Sermons*, vol. 1, ser. 1.

2. An hypothesis or a system upon which natural effects are explained, a philosophical system or theory.

3. Reasoning, argumentation.

"Of good and evil much they say, I find Vain wisdom and vain philosophy."
— *Milton, P. L.*, l. 1, s. 1.

4. (almness and coolness of mind; tact, tude, practical wisdom, discretion, &c.) troubles with philosophy.

5. The course of sciences read in the schools, and required for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the universities of Germany &c. and corresponding to Arts in this country.

phl-lôp-tôr-phân-tôr, *s.* [Gr. *philosophia* (philosophia) = natural affection.] Natural affection that of a mother for her child.

phl-lôp-tôr-phân-tôr, *s.* [Gr. *philosophia* (philosophia) = natural affection.] Natural affection that of a mother for her child.

phl-lôp-tôr-phân-tôr, *s.* [Gr. *philosophia* (philosophia) = natural affection.] Natural affection that of a mother for her child.

phl-lôp-tôr-phân-tôr, *s.* [Gr. *philosophia* (philosophia) = natural affection.] Natural affection that of a mother for her child.

phl-lôp-tôr-phân-tôr, *s.* [Gr. *philosophia* (philosophia) = natural affection.] Natural affection that of a mother for her child.

phl-lôp-tôr-phân-tôr, *s.* [Gr. *philosophia* (philosophia) = natural affection.] Natural affection that of a mother for her child.

phl-lôp-tôr-phân-tôr, *s.* [Gr. *philosophia* (philosophia) = natural affection.] Natural affection that of a mother for her child.

phl-lôp-tôr-phân-tôr, *s.* [Gr. *philosophia* (philosophia) = natural affection.] Natural affection that of a mother for her child.

phl-lôp-tôr-phân-tôr, *s.* [Gr. *philosophia* (philosophia) = natural affection.] Natural affection that of a mother for her child.

phl-lôp-tôr-phân-tôr, *s.* [Gr. *philosophia* (philosophia) = natural affection.] Natural affection that of a mother for her child.

phl-lôp-tôr-phân-tôr, *s.* [Gr. *philosophia* (philosophia) = natural affection.] Natural affection that of a mother for her child.

phl-lôp-tôr-phân-tôr, *s.* [Gr. *philosophia* (philosophia) = natural affection.] Natural affection that of a mother for her child.

phl-lôp-tôr-phân-tôr, *s.* [Gr. *philosophia* (philosophia) = natural affection.] Natural affection that of a mother for her child.

phl-lôp-tôr-phân-tôr, *s.* [Gr. *philosophia* (philosophia) = natural affection.] Natural affection that of a mother for her child.

phl-lôp-tôr-phân-tôr, *s.* [Gr. *philosophia* (philosophia) = natural affection.] Natural affection that of a mother for her child.

phl-lôp-tôr-phân-tôr, *s.* [Gr. *philosophia* (philosophia) = natural affection.] Natural affection that of a mother for her child.

phl-lôp-tôr-phân-tôr, *s.* [Gr. *philosophia* (philosophia) = natural affection.] Natural affection that of a mother for her child.

phl-lôp-tôr-phân-tôr, *s.* [Gr. *philosophia* (philosophia) = natural affection.] Natural affection that of a mother for her child.

phl-lôp-tôr-phân-tôr, *s.* [Gr. *philosophia* (philosophia) = natural affection.] Natural affection that of a mother for her child.

phl-lôp-tôr-phân-tôr, *s.* [Gr. *philosophia* (philosophia) = natural affection.] Natural affection that of a mother for her child.

phl-lôp-tôr-phân-tôr, *s.* [Gr. *philosophia* (philosophia) = natural affection.] Natural affection that of a mother for her child.

phl-lôp-tôr-phân-tôr, *s.* [Gr. *philosophia* (philosophia) = natural affection.] Natural affection that of a mother for her child.

phl-lôp-tôr-phân-tôr, *s.* [Gr. *philosophia* (philosophia) = natural affection.] Natural affection that of a mother for her child.

phl-lôp-tôr-phân-tôr, *s.* [Gr. *philosophia* (philosophia) = natural affection.] Natural affection that of a mother for her child.

phl-lôp-tôr-phân-tôr, *s.* [Gr. *philosophia* (philosophia) = natural affection.] Natural affection that of a mother for her child.

phl-lôp-tôr-phân-tôr, *s.* [Gr. *philosophia* (philosophia) = natural affection.] Natural affection that of a mother for her child.

phl-lôp-tôr-phân-tôr, *s.* [Gr. *philosophia* (philosophia) = natural affection.] Natural affection that of a mother for her child.

phl-lôp-tôr-phân-tôr, *s.* [Gr. *philosophia* (philosophia) = natural affection.] Natural affection that of a mother for her child.

phl-lôp-tôr-phân-tôr, *s.* [Gr. *philosophia* (philosophia) = natural affection.] Natural affection that of a mother for her child.

phl-lôp-tôr-phân-tôr, *s.* [Gr. *philosophia* (philosophia) = natural affection.] Natural affection that of a mother for her child.

phl-lôp-tôr-phân-tôr, *s.* [Gr. *philosophia* (philosophia) = natural affection.] Natural affection that of a mother for her child.

phl-lôp-tôr-phân-tôr, *s.* [Gr. *philosophia* (philosophia) = natural affection.] Natural affection that of a mother for her child.

phl-lôp-tôr-phân-tôr, *s.* [Gr. *philosophia* (philosophia) = natural affection.] Natural affection that of a mother for her child.

phl-lôp-tôr-phân-tôr, *s.* [Gr. *philosophia* (philosophia) = natural affection.] Natural affection that of a mother for her child.

phl-lôp-tôr-phân-tôr, *s.* [Gr. *philosophia* (philosophia) = natural affection.] Natural affection that of a mother for her child.

phl-lôp-tôr-phân-tôr, *s.* [Gr. *philosophia* (philosophia) = natural affection.] Natural affection that of a mother for her child.

phl-lôp-tôr-phân-tôr, *s.* [Gr. *philosophia* (philosophia) = natural affection.] Natural affection that of a mother for her child.

See, sit, sire, amidst, what, fall, father; wê, wêt, hère, camél, hâr, thère; pine, pit, spire, air, marine; gô, phô, or, wère, wêlf, wâr, whâ, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, quîte, cûr, râle, fâll; trî, Sýrian. æ, œ = é; éy = ê; qu = kw.

as expect, Xenophon, exist. ph =
ious = abūs. -ble, -dle, &c = bəl, dəl

Pho-ni-1 qm (as nā), a & a. (See def.)
A. Asant: Of or pertaining to Phoenicia, an ancient country on the coast of Syria.
B. Asant: A native or inhabitant of Phoenicia.

pho-ni-1 dōe, s. pl. [Lat. *phoenix*, genit. *phoenicis*], fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ida*].
Bot: A family of palms, tribe Corypheae.

pho-ni-1 qm, s. [Gr. *phoeniceos* (*phoenikē*) = purple red, suff. *-in* (Chem.)] [Sulfuric acid, new acid].

pho-ni-1 qm, s. [Gr. *phoeniceos* (*phoenikē*) = purple red, suff. *-in* (Min.)] [Fuchsin, carbin].

pho-ni-1 qm, s. [Lat. *phoenix* genit. *phoenicis*], suff. *-ida*].

Pala: A genus of fossil palms akin to the recent *Phoenix* (q.v.). Species occur in the Middle Eocene at Bouracemouth.

pho-ni-1 qm, s. [Gr. *phoeniceos* (*phoenikē*) = purple red, suff. *-in* (Min.)] [Fuchsin, carbin].

Min: A rare mineral occurring at Berea, Ohio, associated with silicate vanadium. It is a crystalline orthorhombic mineral, colorless to light, streak, black. It is a chromic acid, 211, protoxide of lead. It is corresponding to the formula $PbCrO_4$.

pho-ni-1 qm, s. [Med. Lat. *phoenix*, suff. *-ida*].
A: A subfamily of Cuniculidae. It contains the Cuniculidae that have lost the Cuniculidae, and the Cuniculidae of Australia.

pho-ni-1 qm, s. [Gr. *phoeniceos* (*phoenikē*) = purple red, suff. *-in* (Min.)] [Fuchsin, carbin].

pho-ni-1 qm, s. [Gr. *phoeniceos* (*phoenikē*) = purple red, suff. *-in* (Min.)] [Fuchsin, carbin].

pho-ni-1 qm, s. [Gr. *phoeniceos* (*phoenikē*) = purple red, suff. *-in* (Min.)] [Fuchsin, carbin].

pho-ni-1 qm, s. [Gr. *phoeniceos* (*phoenikē*) = purple red, suff. *-in* (Min.)] [Fuchsin, carbin].

pho-ni-1 qm, s. [Gr. *phoeniceos* (*phoenikē*) = purple red, suff. *-in* (Min.)] [Fuchsin, carbin].

pho-ni-1 qm, s. [Gr. *phoeniceos* (*phoenikē*) = purple red, suff. *-in* (Min.)] [Fuchsin, carbin].

pho-ni-1 qm, s. [Gr. *phoeniceos* (*phoenikē*) = purple red, suff. *-in* (Min.)] [Fuchsin, carbin].

pho-ni-1 qm, s. [Gr. *phoeniceos* (*phoenikē*) = purple red, suff. *-in* (Min.)] [Fuchsin, carbin].

pho-ni-1 qm, s. [Gr. *phoeniceos* (*phoenikē*) = purple red, suff. *-in* (Min.)] [Fuchsin, carbin].

pho-ni-1 qm, s. [Gr. *phoeniceos* (*phoenikē*) = purple red, suff. *-in* (Min.)] [Fuchsin, carbin].

pho-ni-1 qm, s. [Gr. *phoeniceos* (*phoenikē*) = purple red, suff. *-in* (Min.)] [Fuchsin, carbin].

pho-ni-1 qm, s. [Gr. *phoeniceos* (*phoenikē*) = purple red, suff. *-in* (Min.)] [Fuchsin, carbin].

pho-ni-1 qm, s. [Gr. *phoeniceos* (*phoenikē*) = purple red, suff. *-in* (Min.)] [Fuchsin, carbin].

II. Technically

1. **Astron.**: One of the constellations of the southern hemisphere, north of the bright star Antares in Eridanus.

2. **Bot**: The typical genus of the family Phoenicaceae (q.v.).

3. **Bot**: The typical genus of the family Phoenicaceae (q.v.).

4. **Bot**: The typical genus of the family Phoenicaceae (q.v.).

5. **Bot**: The typical genus of the family Phoenicaceae (q.v.).

6. **Bot**: The typical genus of the family Phoenicaceae (q.v.).

7. **Bot**: The typical genus of the family Phoenicaceae (q.v.).

8. **Bot**: The typical genus of the family Phoenicaceae (q.v.).

9. **Bot**: The typical genus of the family Phoenicaceae (q.v.).

10. **Bot**: The typical genus of the family Phoenicaceae (q.v.).

11. **Bot**: The typical genus of the family Phoenicaceae (q.v.).

12. **Bot**: The typical genus of the family Phoenicaceae (q.v.).

13. **Bot**: The typical genus of the family Phoenicaceae (q.v.).

14. **Bot**: The typical genus of the family Phoenicaceae (q.v.).

15. **Bot**: The typical genus of the family Phoenicaceae (q.v.).

16. **Bot**: The typical genus of the family Phoenicaceae (q.v.).

17. **Bot**: The typical genus of the family Phoenicaceae (q.v.).

18. **Bot**: The typical genus of the family Phoenicaceae (q.v.).

19. **Bot**: The typical genus of the family Phoenicaceae (q.v.).

20. **Bot**: The typical genus of the family Phoenicaceae (q.v.).

21. **Bot**: The typical genus of the family Phoenicaceae (q.v.).

22. **Bot**: The typical genus of the family Phoenicaceae (q.v.).

23. **Bot**: The typical genus of the family Phoenicaceae (q.v.).

24. **Bot**: The typical genus of the family Phoenicaceae (q.v.).

25. **Bot**: The typical genus of the family Phoenicaceae (q.v.).

26. **Bot**: The typical genus of the family Phoenicaceae (q.v.).

27. **Bot**: The typical genus of the family Phoenicaceae (q.v.).

28. **Bot**: The typical genus of the family Phoenicaceae (q.v.).

29. **Bot**: The typical genus of the family Phoenicaceae (q.v.).

30. **Bot**: The typical genus of the family Phoenicaceae (q.v.).

31. **Bot**: The typical genus of the family Phoenicaceae (q.v.).

32. **Bot**: The typical genus of the family Phoenicaceae (q.v.).

pho-ni-1 qm, s. [Gr. *phoeniceos* (*phoenikē*) = purple red, suff. *-in* (Min.)] [Fuchsin, carbin].

pho-ni-1 qm, s. [Gr. *phoeniceos* (*phoenikē*) = purple red, suff. *-in* (Min.)] [Fuchsin, carbin].

pho-ni-1 qm, s. [Gr. *phoeniceos* (*phoenikē*) = purple red, suff. *-in* (Min.)] [Fuchsin, carbin].

pho-ni-1 qm, s. [Gr. *phoeniceos* (*phoenikē*) = purple red, suff. *-in* (Min.)] [Fuchsin, carbin].

pho-ni-1 qm, s. [Gr. *phoeniceos* (*phoenikē*) = purple red, suff. *-in* (Min.)] [Fuchsin, carbin].

pho-ni-1 qm, s. [Gr. *phoeniceos* (*phoenikē*) = purple red, suff. *-in* (Min.)] [Fuchsin, carbin].

pho-ni-1 qm, s. [Gr. *phoeniceos* (*phoenikē*) = purple red, suff. *-in* (Min.)] [Fuchsin, carbin].

pho-ni-1 qm, s. [Gr. *phoeniceos* (*phoenikē*) = purple red, suff. *-in* (Min.)] [Fuchsin, carbin].

pho-ni-1 qm, s. [Gr. *phoeniceos* (*phoenikē*) = purple red, suff. *-in* (Min.)] [Fuchsin, carbin].

pho-ni-1 qm, s. [Gr. *phoeniceos* (*phoenikē*) = purple red, suff. *-in* (Min.)] [Fuchsin, carbin].

pho-ni-1 qm, s. [Gr. *phoeniceos* (*phoenikē*) = purple red, suff. *-in* (Min.)] [Fuchsin, carbin].

pho-ni-1 qm, s. [Gr. *phoeniceos* (*phoenikē*) = purple red, suff. *-in* (Min.)] [Fuchsin, carbin].

pho-ni-1 qm, s. [Gr. *phoeniceos* (*phoenikē*) = purple red, suff. *-in* (Min.)] [Fuchsin, carbin].

pho-ni-1 qm, s. [Gr. *phoeniceos* (*phoenikē*) = purple red, suff. *-in* (Min.)] [Fuchsin, carbin].

pho-ni-1 qm, s. [Gr. *phoeniceos* (*phoenikē*) = purple red, suff. *-in* (Min.)] [Fuchsin, carbin].

pho-ni-1 qm, s. [Gr. *phoeniceos* (*phoenikē*) = purple red, suff. *-in* (Min.)] [Fuchsin, carbin].

pho-ni-1 qm, s. [Gr. *phoeniceos* (*phoenikē*) = purple red, suff. *-in* (Min.)] [Fuchsin, carbin].

pho-ni-1 qm, s. [Gr. *phoeniceos* (*phoenikē*) = purple red, suff. *-in* (Min.)] [Fuchsin, carbin].

pho-ni-1 qm, s. [Gr. *phoeniceos* (*phoenikē*) = purple red, suff. *-in* (Min.)] [Fuchsin, carbin].

pho-ni-1 qm, s. [Gr. *phoeniceos* (*phoenikē*) = purple red, suff. *-in* (Min.)] [Fuchsin, carbin].

pho-ni-1 qm, s. [Gr. *phoeniceos* (*phoenikē*) = purple red, suff. *-in* (Min.)] [Fuchsin, carbin].

pho-ni-1 qm, s. [Gr. *phoeniceos* (*phoenikē*) = purple red, suff. *-in* (Min.)] [Fuchsin, carbin].

pho-ni-1 qm, s. [Gr. *phoeniceos* (*phoenikē*) = purple red, suff. *-in* (Min.)] [Fuchsin, carbin].

pho-ni-1 qm, s. [Gr. *phoeniceos* (*phoenikē*) = purple red, suff. *-in* (Min.)] [Fuchsin, carbin].

pho-ni-1 qm, s. [Gr. *phoeniceos* (*phoenikē*) = purple red, suff. *-in* (Min.)] [Fuchsin, carbin].

pho-ni-1 qm, s. [Gr. *phoeniceos* (*phoenikē*) = purple red, suff. *-in* (Min.)] [Fuchsin, carbin].

pho-ni-1 qm, s. [Gr. *phoeniceos* (*phoenikē*) = purple red, suff. *-in* (Min.)] [Fuchsin, carbin].

pho-ni-1 qm, s. [Gr. *phoeniceos* (*phoenikē*) = purple red, suff. *-in* (Min.)] [Fuchsin, carbin].

pho-ni-1 qm, s. [Gr. *phoeniceos* (*phoenikē*) = purple red, suff. *-in* (Min.)] [Fuchsin, carbin].

pho-ni-1 qm, s. [Gr. *phoeniceos* (*phoenikē*) = purple red, suff. *-in* (Min.)] [Fuchsin, carbin].

pho-ni-1 qm, s. [Gr. *phoeniceos* (*phoenikē*) = purple red, suff. *-in* (Min.)] [Fuchsin, carbin].

pho-ni-1 qm, s. [Gr. *phoeniceos* (*phoenikē*) = purple red, suff. *-in* (Min.)] [Fuchsin, carbin].

pho-ni-1 qm, s. [Gr. *phoeniceos* (*phoenikē*) = purple red, suff. *-in* (Min.)] [Fuchsin, carbin].

pho-ni-1 qm, s. [Gr. *phoeniceos* (*phoenikē*) = purple red, suff. *-in* (Min.)] [Fuchsin, carbin].

phosphorus-chlorides, 4 pt.
 These PCl_3 Prepared by heating dry chlorine gas over phosphorus in a tubulated retort, greatly heated on a sand bath. The tri-chloride condenses in the receiver, from which it can be obtained by rectification. It is a colorless liquid, boiling at 76° and having a sp. gr. of 1.61. It acts upon acids, bases, ethers, and acids, forming chlorides of the radicals, and nitrous acid decomposes it with violent explosion.

phosphorus-chloronitride,
(chem. $\text{P}_2\text{N}_2\text{Cl}_2$). Prepared by saturating
a mixture of phosphorus with dry ammo-
nial gas, and distilling the white mass pro-
duced with water. The crystals which con-
dense in the receiver are recrystallized from
hot ether. It separates in trimetric crystals,
which melt at 110° , boil at 240° , dissolve
easily in alcohol, ether, and benzene, but are
insoluble in water.

Cham Phosphites of the alcohol radicals
Phosphorous acid is capable of forming mono-
phosphites and tetraphosphites. (1) Ethyl
phosphite acid, $(C_2H_5HPO_2)_2$, is prepared
by the action of triethyl phosphite on mono-
acidic acid. It is scarcely known in the free
state but its barium salt can be obtained in
crystals. $(C_2H_5HPO_2)_2Ba$. (2) Ethylic (ethyl
phosphite), $(C_2H_5)_2HPO_2$, is not known in
the free state. Its potassium salt
 $(C_2H_5)_2HPO_2K$ can be obtained by adding
an aqueous hydrate of bismuth to two atoms
of ethylic thiophosphite and decomposing
the bismuth salt with potassium sulphate. (3)
Diethyl thiophosphite, $(C_2H_5)_2H_2P(S)_2$, is
formed by the action of ethyl sulphide on
triethyl phosphite. It is a neutral
liquid of very distinctive odor. So far
as this point is concerned, it is the only

1) (/)
 2) (\)

It is a mixture of plants and the dried
by order by hand in 1901.
It is a mixture of dried and bones
with two thirds of them with
filled with water and
the liquid and after mixing with
the liquid by heating in an oven
the bones are then introduced
into a hot water and the phosphorus
is then completely black and is a
solid white of a uniform temperature, sp.
1.75, vapor down 3.45, melts at 42.2, u.
1.1417. On cooling it 4 times forms
durable crystals. It is insoluble in water
and kept in first liquid, but dissolves in
the nitrogen and the liquid of carbon
very fusible and sometimes takes the
form of the heat of the hand. A remarkable
modification in color under the name of an
phosphorus, prepared by exposing
the phosphorus to 70 for 30 hours.
It is a reddish brown fusible solid, m.p.
4.11 in (soft) but of carbon, sp. gr. 2.08
to 2.10. It is not luminous in the dark and
can be mixed into ordinary phosphorus
when heated to 200°. Used on a very large
scale in the preparation of safety matches.
[BETTER PHOSPHORUS]

in intercostal and trigeminal neuralgia, post-herpetic neuralgia, and zoster, but even in minor doses it is dangerous. In larger ones it produces jaundice, vomiting, diarrhoea, and

(1) 124 Calcium sulphide. A white, lustrous substance obtained, by heating a mixture of calcium carbonate and sulphur, in a retort, a maximum of three parts of sulphur to one part of calcium carbonate. It is luminous in the dark. Named from its luminous property. (1718 1772), an electrician and physician.

Chlorine
oxygen

phosphorus paste, ¹ A 1 is n 1
compound for the destruction of rats, m
cockroaches &c

Phenol Phosphoric acid (1:1:1:1)
 1 lb 120 grains, yellow wax (1:1:1:1)
 three to six grains (Phosphoric)

Chem. Phosphorus especially when it is dissolved in highly pure benzene. Fatal cases are sometimes seen, but they are small in number. The use of 11 grains twice, until fatally. Some have even died after the worst symptoms appear, consisting generally of burning pain, vomiting, and after two or three days jaundice and a greenish blood. It is not very amenable to antidotes, unless they are applied at a very early stage, but even then the should be given in liberal quantities in the form of 11 grains slightly increased in sugar of milk, if given in liquid form.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

U. S. An. 1000 Rhodone (1000)
1000 14 per 1000 1000 1000
1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000

of high - the term is used in the United States Patent Office and is there applied that class of electrical apparatus known as

shrubs, with cernylous or white fl were in
Szechuan, China, and California. The bark
Phedonotul was used in Szechuan to be scar-

phō-tō, phŏt [G] d'wɛ (ph'ch) s'u (d' (ph'ch)) - light | Pertaining or relating
light

phō-tō, [A contraction of *photograph*, κ (q v)] A lithographic or heliographic picture

phō-tō-ohēm ic al. Pic shot, and
 Eng 1 n (1) 1 turn ng t, th
 h m al ac 1 1 1 1 t

11. *For (1)* In beginning of chemistry
try which treats of the action of light on
the out nature

1964 in the field of photography.

115 (PHOTOGRAPH)

[illegible]

1. All the things that I do
 2. I do them for you
 3. I do them for you
 4. I do them for you

1. The code (25) of A is 1, the
 2. part of light is 1, the part
 3. 1, the part of light is 1, the
 4. part of light is 1, the part
 5. 1, the part of light is 1, the

For all that I have the electric light
Is the image of my own life
How I have seen it in the light

and the other (p. 17). A black
and white photograph of a man
in a top hat and a woman in a
long dress, both looking at the
camera. The man is on the left
and the woman is on the right.
The man is wearing a dark suit
and a top hat. The woman is
wearing a long, light-colored
dress. They are both smiling.
The photograph is mounted on a
page with a decorative border.

1. After applying the process of a producing black or white by the photograph, the most commonly applied process is at least first with a thin film fast, and exposes it to the light, and then it is removed and developed, and then it is washed away the parts of the exposed area, and then it is washed and subsequently the film is washed and the process is finished. The second method is to use a film of background and a light and a film of a negative and a film of a film which are suitable for the purpose, leaving the film of the film of the film with the parts of the film with a film.

ball, boy; pout, bow; eat, qat, ahorn, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this, sin, as, expect, Xenophon, exist. ing.
-an, -tan = shan, -tlan, -tlan = shün; -tlan, -tlan = shün. cioua, cioua, cioua - shün. -bie, die, & -bei, dei.

silver by electro-deposition, and placed in an ordinary electrotyping bath, in which it is allowed to remain until a shell of copper from one-thirtieth to one-eighth of an inch thick (according to size of plate) is formed. Thus, after the rough cast impressions have been removed by filing, becomes the printing plate. It can be worked upon by an engraver, if necessary, to remove photographic defects, and is printed at a copper plate press. When a relief block is required, a reversed negative is used to print from, and the etching is carried to a much greater extent. Obviously these processes will only answer for subjects in black and white, no satisfactory method of translating the half tones of a photograph into an ordinary printing block or plate, having yet (1886) become public property. [PROVOGRAT (RE), PHOTOGRAPHY (RE)].

2. The process of making photoelectrotypes. [PHOTOGRAPHY (RE)].

phô-tô-êch-ing, *n*. [PHOTOGRAPHY (RE)]

phô-to-gai-vân-ê-graph, *n*. [Pref. photo, and Eng. galvanograph (q.v.)] [PHOTO-ELECTROTYPE]

phô-tô-gai-vân-ê-graph, *n*. [Pref. photo, and Eng. galvanograph (q.v.)] The process of making photoelectrotypes.

phô-tô-gên, *n*. [Pref. ph to, and Gr. *γεννάν* = to produce]

Chem. A term applied to the light hydrocarbon oils obtained by distillation of shale, peat, &c., at low temperatures, and used for burning in lamps. (RE)

phô-tô-gênê, [PHOTOGEN] The generation of a latent or less latent image on a picture in the retina, and the delay in its obliteration after it.

phô-tô-gên-ê-sis, [PHOTOGENESIS]

phô-to-gên-ê-sis, [Eng. photogenesis (q.v.)] Of or pertaining to photogenesis, or to photogenesis.

phô-tô-gên-ê-sis, [PHOTOGENESIS] The same as PHOTOGENESIS (RE).

phô-tô-glyph-ic, *n*. [Eng. photoglyphic (q.v.)] Of or pertaining to photoglyphy.

photoglyphic-engraving, *n*. A process of photoglyphy invented by F. v. Taubert, in which a metal plate, coated with gelatine sensitive to light, is exposed to light under a negative. It is then dissolved with weak potash solution, and varnished until this is melted. When cold, it is covered with a suitable etching fluid which soaks through the portions of the film not acted upon by light and attacks the plate underneath.

phô-tô-glyp, *n*. [Pref. ph to, and Gr. *γλυφω* (q.v.) = to engrave] The same as PHOTOGRAPHY ENGRAVING (RE).

phô-tô-glyp-tic, *n*. [PHOTOGLYPHIC]

phô-tô-grâm, *n*. [Pref. ph to, and Gr. *γραμμή* (q.v.) = a letter, a drawing] A photographic picture, a photograph.

phô-tô-graph, *n*. [PHOTOGRAPHY] A representation of a thing or object obtained by means of photography.

In the hope of this, many a sweet little pot for a photograph. —*Flora Dec. 1887*

There is a copyright in photographs which is regulated by the Act of 20th Dec. 1868.

phô-tô-graph, *n*. [PHOTOGRAPHY]

A. T. R. I. take a picture or likeness of by means of photography.

They used to take the type of photoglyphy on a cast of the ancient tablet. —*Flora Dec. 1887*

The future of practical photography, to take photographs.

phô-tô-graph, *n*. [Eng. photograph, (q.v.)] One who takes pictures by means of photography.

Who has lately come out as a most enthusiastic photographer. —*Flora Dec. 1887*

phô-tô-graph-ic, *n*. [Eng. photograph (q.v.)] Pertaining or relating to photography, obtained by means of photography, used in photography.

A dark place in which to change the photograph plate. —*Flora Dec. 1887*

photographic-micrometer, *n*. A system of opaque or transparent lines for use in the focus of the eye glass of a telescope or micrometer (q.v.), reduced by photography from a large and well defined drawing.

photographic-printing, *n*. *Photog.* The process of obtaining proofs from negatives.

phô-tô-graph-ic-al-ly, *adv*. [Eng. photo-graphical, -ly] By the means or aid of photography.

The employment of photographic produced slides. —*Modern Technical Education at the U.S.*

phô-tô-graph-ic-al, *n*. [Eng. photograph, -al] A photograph.

phô-tô-graph-ic-ô-m-ê-tér, *n*. [Eng. photo-graph, a connective, and Eng. meter] *Photog.* An instrument for determining the sensibility of each tablet employed in the photographic process, in respect to the amount of luminous and chemical radiation (time).

phô-tô-graph-ic-ô-m-ê-tér, *n*. [Pref. photo, and Gr. *μετρητής* (q.v.) = to write, to measure] The art of producing pictures by the action of certain sensitive substances, under the influence of light. It may be said to have sprung from the discovery, some three hundred years ago, that the dark corners of the niches in the fused silver chloride—well darkened on exposure to light. Nothing more was known until 1777 Scheele the Swedish chemist, stated that the power which produced this darkening resided chiefly in the violet end of the solar spectrum. In 1801 Thomas Wedgwood published his method of taking pictures upon paper or white leather treated with nitrate of silver and exposed to the light of the sun under the object to be represented. For many years no one took the trouble of dissolving away the undecomposed salt, but the difficulty was eventually overcome by Sir J. H. Herschel when he suggested the use of hyposulphite (thiosulphate) of soda, a salt now used for the same purpose in hundreds of thousands of cameras, which has its solubility in certain media when exposed to the light and has with it has since been extremely developed as the best method of etching and many other processes. The year 1839 was one of permanent importance in the history of photography for the day. L. J. M. Niepce published his first photograph in which he represented his own house in France, having on its surface a thin layer of silver which was exposed to a camera obscura (q.v.) and the image developed by a solution of gallium. The discovery of this kind of development, which marks an epoch in the history of photography, is due to the Rev. J. B. Reade. The pictures so produced were negatives (q.v.) and from them positives were obtained by exposing to light under them, an alternative sheet. The sensitizing, in the next year, of silver chloride for chloride, greatly improved the process which was now thoroughly workable, and by its means many beautiful prints have been obtained. In the same year, Mungo M. Newton observed the sensitizing of light paper containing iodine chloride of potassium. This phenomenon, the true nature of which was explained by B. Quereau in 1840, has given birth to the early process of the *Woolf* type (q.v.), and many others. The world famous *Daguerreotype* process was also published in 1839 a thin layer of silver iodide on a plate of metal paper being the sensitive material. The pictures on which were developed by the vapour of mercury. This process is still used for making photographs from which are the reproductions are to be taken. In 1850 the art of photography was greatly advanced by the introduction of Mr. Scott Archer's process in which the sensitive white and brown of silver are held in a film of collodion on glass, the image being developed with pyrogallol acid, or a ferrous salt. The next great step forward was the adoption of alkaline development for dry plates. The collodion process (q.v.) still holds its own in many processes, and was universally employed until a few years ago, when the art was once more completely revolutionized by the introduction of gelatine, which may be spread either upon glass or paper, as a medium for holding the sensitive salts. The sensitiveness of these gelatine plates is so great that photo-

graphs of express trains in motion, leaping horses and birds on the wing are of every day occurrence. The application of photography to astronomy has been attended, of late years, with truly remarkable results, for we have now pictures of every object in the heavens from the nebula in Orion to the spot in the face of the sun himself. Photographs in colour, upon silver chloride, have been exhibited, though no means are yet known of fixing the results. But upon the solution of this problem, many master minds are even now at work. [CATOPTRIC CAMERA OBSCURA, (CATOPTRIC), COLLODION PROCESS, (HISTORICAL), PLATINOTYPE, POSITIVE SILVER PLATINOTYPE, WOODBURYTYPE]

phô-tô-graph-ic-vure, *n*. [RE] A term applied to methods of producing photographs, plates for printing in a copper plate press. The processes are kept secret but in one of them, the translation of photographic brilliancies into the corresponding grains required for printing is said to be effected by the aid of a substance which crystallizes when exposed to light the silver crystals depending upon the amount of light they receive. Such a substance, exposed to a negative, will give a surface the form of which will exactly correspond with the light and shadow of the picture at the moment of exposure can be made for printing.

phô-tô-graph-ic-vure, *n*. [RE] A term applied to methods of producing photographs, plates for printing in a copper plate press. The processes are kept secret but in one of them, the translation of photographic brilliancies into the corresponding grains required for printing is said to be effected by the aid of a substance which crystallizes when exposed to light the silver crystals depending upon the amount of light they receive. Such a substance, exposed to a negative, will give a surface the form of which will exactly correspond with the light and shadow of the picture at the moment of exposure can be made for printing.

phô-tô-graph-ic-vure, *n*. [RE] A term applied to methods of producing photographs, plates for printing in a copper plate press. The processes are kept secret but in one of them, the translation of photographic brilliancies into the corresponding grains required for printing is said to be effected by the aid of a substance which crystallizes when exposed to light the silver crystals depending upon the amount of light they receive. Such a substance, exposed to a negative, will give a surface the form of which will exactly correspond with the light and shadow of the picture at the moment of exposure can be made for printing.

phô-tô-graph-ic-vure, *n*. [RE] A term applied to methods of producing photographs, plates for printing in a copper plate press. The processes are kept secret but in one of them, the translation of photographic brilliancies into the corresponding grains required for printing is said to be effected by the aid of a substance which crystallizes when exposed to light the silver crystals depending upon the amount of light they receive. Such a substance, exposed to a negative, will give a surface the form of which will exactly correspond with the light and shadow of the picture at the moment of exposure can be made for printing.

phô-tô-graph-ic-vure, *n*. [RE] A term applied to methods of producing photographs, plates for printing in a copper plate press. The processes are kept secret but in one of them, the translation of photographic brilliancies into the corresponding grains required for printing is said to be effected by the aid of a substance which crystallizes when exposed to light the silver crystals depending upon the amount of light they receive. Such a substance, exposed to a negative, will give a surface the form of which will exactly correspond with the light and shadow of the picture at the moment of exposure can be made for printing.

phô-tô-graph-ic-vure, *n*. [RE] A term applied to methods of producing photographs, plates for printing in a copper plate press. The processes are kept secret but in one of them, the translation of photographic brilliancies into the corresponding grains required for printing is said to be effected by the aid of a substance which crystallizes when exposed to light the silver crystals depending upon the amount of light they receive. Such a substance, exposed to a negative, will give a surface the form of which will exactly correspond with the light and shadow of the picture at the moment of exposure can be made for printing.

phô-tô-graph-ic-vure, *n*. [RE] A term applied to methods of producing photographs, plates for printing in a copper plate press. The processes are kept secret but in one of them, the translation of photographic brilliancies into the corresponding grains required for printing is said to be effected by the aid of a substance which crystallizes when exposed to light the silver crystals depending upon the amount of light they receive. Such a substance, exposed to a negative, will give a surface the form of which will exactly correspond with the light and shadow of the picture at the moment of exposure can be made for printing.

phô-tô-graph-ic-vure, *n*. [RE] A term applied to methods of producing photographs, plates for printing in a copper plate press. The processes are kept secret but in one of them, the translation of photographic brilliancies into the corresponding grains required for printing is said to be effected by the aid of a substance which crystallizes when exposed to light the silver crystals depending upon the amount of light they receive. Such a substance, exposed to a negative, will give a surface the form of which will exactly correspond with the light and shadow of the picture at the moment of exposure can be made for printing.

phô-tô-graph-ic-vure, *n*. [RE] A term applied to methods of producing photographs, plates for printing in a copper plate press. The processes are kept secret but in one of them, the translation of photographic brilliancies into the corresponding grains required for printing is said to be effected by the aid of a substance which crystallizes when exposed to light the silver crystals depending upon the amount of light they receive. Such a substance, exposed to a negative, will give a surface the form of which will exactly correspond with the light and shadow of the picture at the moment of exposure can be made for printing.

phô-tô-graph-ic-vure, *n*. [RE] A term applied to methods of producing photographs, plates for printing in a copper plate press. The processes are kept secret but in one of them, the translation of photographic brilliancies into the corresponding grains required for printing is said to be effected by the aid of a substance which crystallizes when exposed to light the silver crystals depending upon the amount of light they receive. Such a substance, exposed to a negative, will give a surface the form of which will exactly correspond with the light and shadow of the picture at the moment of exposure can be made for printing.

phô-tô-graph-ic-vure, *n*. [RE] A term applied to methods of producing photographs, plates for printing in a copper plate press. The processes are kept secret but in one of them, the translation of photographic brilliancies into the corresponding grains required for printing is said to be effected by the aid of a substance which crystallizes when exposed to light the silver crystals depending upon the amount of light they receive. Such a substance, exposed to a negative, will give a surface the form of which will exactly correspond with the light and shadow of the picture at the moment of exposure can be made for printing.

phô-tô-graph-ic-vure, *n*. [RE] A term applied to methods of producing photographs, plates for printing in a copper plate press. The processes are kept secret but in one of them, the translation of photographic brilliancies into the corresponding grains required for printing is said to be effected by the aid of a substance which crystallizes when exposed to light the silver crystals depending upon the amount of light they receive. Such a substance, exposed to a negative, will give a surface the form of which will exactly correspond with the light and shadow of the picture at the moment of exposure can be made for printing.

phô-tô-graph-ic-vure, *n*. [RE] A term applied to methods of producing photographs, plates for printing in a copper plate press. The processes are kept secret but in one of them, the translation of photographic brilliancies into the corresponding grains required for printing is said to be effected by the aid of a substance which crystallizes when exposed to light the silver crystals depending upon the amount of light they receive. Such a substance, exposed to a negative, will give a surface the form of which will exactly correspond with the light and shadow of the picture at the moment of exposure can be made for printing.

phô-tô-graph-ic-vure, *n*. [RE] A term applied to methods of producing photographs, plates for printing in a copper plate press. The processes are kept secret but in one of them, the translation of photographic brilliancies into the corresponding grains required for printing is said to be effected by the aid of a substance which crystallizes when exposed to light the silver crystals depending upon the amount of light they receive. Such a substance, exposed to a negative, will give a surface the form of which will exactly correspond with the light and shadow of the picture at the moment of exposure can be made for printing.

phô-tô-graph-ic-vure, *n*. [RE] A term applied to methods of producing photographs, plates for printing in a copper plate press. The processes are kept secret but in one of them, the translation of photographic brilliancies into the corresponding grains required for printing is said to be effected by the aid of a substance which crystallizes when exposed to light the silver crystals depending upon the amount of light they receive. Such a substance, exposed to a negative, will give a surface the form of which will exactly correspond with the light and shadow of the picture at the moment of exposure can be made for printing.

phô-tô-graph-ic-vure, *n*. [RE] A term applied to methods of producing photographs, plates for printing in a copper plate press. The processes are kept secret but in one of them, the translation of photographic brilliancies into the corresponding grains required for printing is said to be effected by the aid of a substance which crystallizes when exposed to light the silver crystals depending upon the amount of light they receive. Such a substance, exposed to a negative, will give a surface the form of which will exactly correspond with the light and shadow of the picture at the moment of exposure can be made for printing.

phô-tô-graph-ic-vure, *n*. [RE] A term applied to methods of producing photographs, plates for printing in a copper plate press. The processes are kept secret but in one of them, the translation of photographic brilliancies into the corresponding grains required for printing is said to be effected by the aid of a substance which crystallizes when exposed to light the silver crystals depending upon the amount of light they receive. Such a substance, exposed to a negative, will give a surface the form of which will exactly correspond with the light and shadow of the picture at the moment of exposure can be made for printing.

phô-tô-graph-ic-vure, *n*. [RE] A term applied to methods of producing photographs, plates for printing in a copper plate press. The processes are kept secret but in one of them, the translation of photographic brilliancies into the corresponding grains required for printing is said to be effected by the aid of a substance which crystallizes when exposed to light the silver crystals depending upon the amount of light they receive. Such a substance, exposed to a negative, will give a surface the form of which will exactly correspond with the light and shadow of the picture at the moment of exposure can be made for printing.

phô-tô-graph-ic-vure, *n*. [RE] A term applied to methods of producing photographs, plates for printing in a copper plate press. The processes are kept secret but in one of them, the translation of photographic brilliancies into the corresponding grains required for printing is said to be effected by the aid of a substance which crystallizes when exposed to light the silver crystals depending upon the amount of light they receive. Such a substance, exposed to a negative, will give a surface the form of which will exactly correspond with the light and shadow of the picture at the moment of exposure can be made for printing.

phô-tô-graph-ic-vure, *n*. [RE] A term applied to methods of producing photographs, plates for printing in a copper plate press. The processes are kept secret but in one of them, the translation of photographic brilliancies into the corresponding grains required for printing is said to be effected by the aid of a substance which crystallizes when exposed to light the silver crystals depending upon the amount of light they receive. Such a substance, exposed to a negative, will give a surface the form of which will exactly correspond with the light and shadow of the picture at the moment of exposure can be made for printing.

phô-tô-graph-ic-vure, *n*. [RE] A term applied to methods of producing photographs, plates for printing in a copper plate press. The processes are kept secret but in one of them, the translation of photographic brilliancies into the corresponding grains required for printing is said to be effected by the aid of a substance which crystallizes when exposed to light the silver crystals depending upon the amount of light they receive. Such a substance, exposed to a negative, will give a surface the form of which will exactly correspond with the light and shadow of the picture at the moment of exposure can be made for printing.

phô-tô-graph-ic-vure, *n*. [RE] A term applied to methods of producing photographs, plates for printing in a copper plate press. The processes are kept secret but in one of them, the translation of photographic brilliancies into the corresponding grains required for printing is said to be effected by the aid of a substance which crystallizes when exposed to light the silver crystals depending upon the amount of light they receive. Such a substance, exposed to a negative, will give a surface the form of which will exactly correspond with the light and shadow of the picture at the moment of exposure can be made for printing.

phô-tô-graph-ic-vure, *n*. [RE] A term applied to methods of producing photographs, plates for printing in a copper plate press. The processes are kept secret but in one of them, the translation of photographic brilliancies into the corresponding grains required for printing is said to be effected by the aid of a substance which crystallizes when exposed to light the silver crystals depending upon the amount of light they receive. Such a substance, exposed to a negative, will give a surface the form of which will exactly correspond with the light and shadow of the picture at the moment of exposure can be made for printing.

phô-tô-graph-ic-vure, *n*. [RE] A term applied to methods of producing photographs, plates for printing in a copper plate press. The processes are kept secret but in one of them, the translation of photographic brilliancies into the corresponding grains required for printing is said to be effected by the aid of a substance which crystallizes when exposed to light the silver crystals depending upon the amount of light they receive. Such a substance, exposed to a negative, will give a surface the form of which will exactly correspond with the light and shadow of the picture at the moment of exposure can be made for printing.

phô-tô-graph-ic-vure, *n*. [RE] A term applied to methods of producing photographs, plates for printing in a copper plate press. The processes are kept secret but in one of them, the translation of photographic brilliancies into the corresponding grains required for printing is said to be effected by the aid of a substance which crystallizes when exposed to light the silver crystals depending upon the amount of light they receive. Such a substance, exposed to a negative, will give a surface the form of which will exactly correspond with the light and shadow of the picture at the moment of exposure can be made for printing.

phô-tô-graph-ic-vure, *n*. [RE] A term applied to methods of producing photographs, plates for printing in a copper plate press. The processes are kept secret but in one of them, the translation of photographic brilliancies into the corresponding grains required for printing is said to be effected by the aid of a substance which crystallizes when exposed to light the silver crystals depending upon the amount of light they receive. Such a substance, exposed to a negative, will give a surface the form of which will exactly correspond with the light and shadow of the picture at the moment of exposure can be made for printing.

See, sit, there, amidst, what, still, father; wê, wê, here, camp, hê, there; pine, pîn, sîre, air, marine; sô, pôt, or, wore, well, work, who, sôn; mûte, oû, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, sâil; wry, Syrian. m. ce = â; ey = â qu - kw.

phô-tô-ô-ly, *s.* [Pref. *photo*, and Gr. *lyōs* (lyōs) = a word, a discourse.] The spotline or outline of light; optics.

phô-tô-mag-nét-ism, *s.* [Pref. *photo*, and Eng. *magnetism* (q.v.).] The relation of magnetism to light.

phô-tô-mé-chân-ic-al, *a.* [Pref. *photo*, and Eng. *mechanical*.] A term applied to methods of printing from blocks or plates made by photography. [PHOTOLITHOGRAPHY, PHOTOGRAPHY, PHOTODUPLICATION.]

phô-tô-mé-ter, *s.* [Pref. *photo*, and Eng. *meter*.]

1. A contrivance for comparing the relative intensities of lights. In Bunsen's photometer a screen of white paper, having a spot of green in the middle, is placed between the two lights to be compared, which are then moved backward or forward until the transparent spot is invisible from either side. The intensities of the two lights differ as the squares of their distances from the screen. Another method of photometry depends upon comparing the intensity of two shadows cast by different lights.

2. An actinometer.

phô-tô-mét-ric, phô-tô-mét-ric-al, *a.* [Eng. *photometric*, *to*, *to*.] Pertaining to or obtained by a photometer.

phô-tô-mé-tri-cian, *s.* [Eng. *photometrician*.] One engaged in the scientific measurement of light.

phô-tô-mé-tri-cy, *s.* [PHOTOMETRY.] The act or process of measuring the relative amount or intensity of light emitted by different sources.

phô-tô-mé-tri-cy, *s.* [PHOTOMETRY.] The act or process of measuring the relative amount or intensity of light emitted by different sources.

phô-tô-mé-tri-cy, *s.* [PHOTOMETRY.] The act or process of measuring the relative amount or intensity of light emitted by different sources.

phô-tô-mé-tri-cy, *s.* [PHOTOMETRY.] The act or process of measuring the relative amount or intensity of light emitted by different sources.

phô-tô-mé-tri-cy, *s.* [PHOTOMETRY.] The act or process of measuring the relative amount or intensity of light emitted by different sources.

phô-tô-mé-tri-cy, *s.* [PHOTOMETRY.] The act or process of measuring the relative amount or intensity of light emitted by different sources.

phô-tô-mé-tri-cy, *s.* [PHOTOMETRY.] The act or process of measuring the relative amount or intensity of light emitted by different sources.

phô-tô-mé-tri-cy, *s.* [PHOTOMETRY.] The act or process of measuring the relative amount or intensity of light emitted by different sources.

phô-tô-mé-tri-cy, *s.* [PHOTOMETRY.] The act or process of measuring the relative amount or intensity of light emitted by different sources.

phô-tô-mé-tri-cy, *s.* [PHOTOMETRY.] The act or process of measuring the relative amount or intensity of light emitted by different sources.

phô-tô-mé-tri-cy, *s.* [PHOTOMETRY.] The act or process of measuring the relative amount or intensity of light emitted by different sources.

phô-tô-mé-tri-cy, *s.* [PHOTOMETRY.] The act or process of measuring the relative amount or intensity of light emitted by different sources.

phô-tô-mé-tri-cy, *s.* [PHOTOMETRY.] The act or process of measuring the relative amount or intensity of light emitted by different sources.

phô-tô-mé-tri-cy, *s.* [PHOTOMETRY.] The act or process of measuring the relative amount or intensity of light emitted by different sources.

phô-tô-scôpe, *s.* [Pref. *photo*, and Gr. *skopos* (skopos) = to see, to observe.] An instrument or apparatus for exhibiting photographs.

phô-tô-scûlpt-ure, *s.* [Pref. *photo*, and Eng. *sculpture* (q.v.).] A process for producing statues by the aid of photography, invented by M. Villani, a French sculptor. The model stands in a studio of special construction, in the center of a circle of twenty-four cameras, by all of which he is photographed at the same moment. The twenty-four negatives are then projected successively upon a screen by means of an optical lantern and the artist goes over the outline of each with the trace of a pen, photograph, a cutting tool acting upon a lump of modelling clay mounted upon a turntable, being substituted for the usual pencil. After each photograph is gone over, the clay is turned through fifteen degrees, and when a complete revolution has been effected, it is removed and finished by hand.

phô-tô-sphere, *s.* [Pref. *photo*, and Eng. *sphere* (q.v.).]

Astron. A luminous envelope believed to completely surround the sun within an outer environment of dense atmosphere. It is from the photosphere that light and heat are radiated. Used more rarely of the solar disk.

phô-tô-týpe, *s.* [Pref. *photo*, and Fr. *typ*.] A book produced by dry phototypographic process.

phô-tô-tý-pô-graph-ic, *a.* [Eng. *phototypographic*.] Pertaining to phototypography.

phô-tô-tý-pô-graph-y, *s.* [Pref. *photo*, and Eng. *typography*.]

Phot. A general term for processes in which reproductions of light pictures as the name indicates are made printing surfaces and thus become the means of multiplying pictures. [PHOTOLITHOGRAPHY.]

phô-tô-tý-pý, *s.* [Eng. *phototype*.] The art or process of producing phototypes.

phô-tô-vít-rô-týpe, *s.* [Pref. *photo*, and Fr. *rotary* (q.v.).] A light picture printing process.

phô-tô-xý-lôg-rá-phý (x-s), *s.* [Pref. *photo*, and Gr. *xylōs* (xylōs) = wood.] The process of producing an image of an object on wood by photography for the use of the wood engraver.

phô-tô-xý-lô-graph-ic, *a.* [Eng. *photographic*.] Pertaining to photography.

phô-tô-xý-lô-graph-y, *s.* [Eng. *photography*.] The art or process of producing photographs.

phô-tô-xý-lô-graph-y, *s.* [Eng. *photography*.] The art or process of producing photographs.

phô-tô-xý-lô-graph-y, *s.* [Eng. *photography*.] The art or process of producing photographs.

phô-tô-xý-lô-graph-y, *s.* [Eng. *photography*.] The art or process of producing photographs.

phô-tô-xý-lô-graph-y, *s.* [Eng. *photography*.] The art or process of producing photographs.

phô-tô-xý-lô-graph-y, *s.* [Eng. *photography*.] The art or process of producing photographs.

phô-tô-xý-lô-graph-y, *s.* [Eng. *photography*.] The art or process of producing photographs.

phô-tô-xý-lô-graph-y, *s.* [Eng. *photography*.] The art or process of producing photographs.

phô-tô-xý-lô-graph-y, *s.* [Eng. *photography*.] The art or process of producing photographs.

phô-tô-xý-lô-graph-y, *s.* [Eng. *photography*.] The art or process of producing photographs.

phô-tô-xý-lô-graph-y, *s.* [Eng. *photography*.] The art or process of producing photographs.

phô-tô-xý-lô-graph-y, *s.* [Eng. *photography*.] The art or process of producing photographs.

phô-tô-xý-lô-graph-y, *s.* [Eng. *photography*.] The art or process of producing photographs.

phô-tô-xý-lô-graph-y, *s.* [Eng. *photography*.] The art or process of producing photographs.

phô-tô-xý-lô-graph-y, *s.* [Eng. *photography*.] The art or process of producing photographs.

phô-tô-xý-lô-graph-y, *s.* [Eng. *photography*.] The art or process of producing photographs.

phô-tô-xý-lô-graph-y, *s.* [Eng. *photography*.] The art or process of producing photographs.

phô-tô-xý-lô-graph-y, *s.* [Eng. *photography*.] The art or process of producing photographs.

phô-tô-xý-lô-graph-y, *s.* [Eng. *photography*.] The art or process of producing photographs.

phô-tô-xý-lô-graph-y, *s.* [Eng. *photography*.] The art or process of producing photographs.

phô-tô-xý-lô-graph-y, *s.* [Eng. *photography*.] The art or process of producing photographs.

phô-tô-xý-lô-graph-y, *s.* [Eng. *photography*.] The art or process of producing photographs.

phô-tô-xý-lô-graph-y, *s.* [Eng. *photography*.] The art or process of producing photographs.

phô-tô-xý-lô-graph-y, *s.* [Eng. *photography*.] The art or process of producing photographs.

phô-tô-xý-lô-graph-y, *s.* [Eng. *photography*.] The art or process of producing photographs.

phô-tô-xý-lô-graph-y, *s.* [Eng. *photography*.] The art or process of producing photographs.

phô-tô-xý-lô-graph-y, *s.* [Eng. *photography*.] The art or process of producing photographs.

phô-tô-xý-lô-graph-y, *s.* [Eng. *photography*.] The art or process of producing photographs.

phô-tô-xý-lô-graph-y, *s.* [Eng. *photography*.] The art or process of producing photographs.

phô-tô-xý-lô-graph-y, *s.* [Eng. *photography*.] The art or process of producing photographs.

phô-tô-xý-lô-graph-y, *s.* [Eng. *photography*.] The art or process of producing photographs.

phô-tô-xý-lô-graph-y, *s.* [Eng. *photography*.] The art or process of producing photographs.

phô-tô-xý-lô-graph-y, *s.* [Eng. *photography*.] The art or process of producing photographs.

phô-tô-xý-lô-graph-y, *s.* [Eng. *photography*.] The art or process of producing photographs.

phô-tô-xý-lô-graph-y, *s.* [Eng. *photography*.] The art or process of producing photographs.

phô-tô-xý-lô-graph-y, *s.* [Eng. *photography*.] The art or process of producing photographs.

phô-tô-xý-lô-graph-y, *s.* [Eng. *photography*.] The art or process of producing photographs.

1. The first group of people who are interested in the results of the study are the researchers themselves. They want to know if the study was successful in achieving its goals and if the results are consistent with their expectations. 2. The second group of people who are interested in the results of the study are the participants. They want to know if the study was fair and if the results are consistent with their own experiences. 3. The third group of people who are interested in the results of the study are the stakeholders. They want to know if the study was useful and if the results are consistent with their own interests. 4. The fourth group of people who are interested in the results of the study are the general public. They want to know if the study was interesting and if the results are consistent with their own beliefs. 5. The fifth group of people who are interested in the results of the study are the media. They want to know if the study was newsworthy and if the results are consistent with their own reporting. 6. The sixth group of people who are interested in the results of the study are the policymakers. They want to know if the study was relevant and if the results are consistent with their own policies. 7. The seventh group of people who are interested in the results of the study are the educators. They want to know if the study was educational and if the results are consistent with their own teaching. 8. The eighth group of people who are interested in the results of the study are the employers. They want to know if the study was practical and if the results are consistent with their own business. 9. The ninth group of people who are interested in the results of the study are the consumers. They want to know if the study was helpful and if the results are consistent with their own needs. 10. The tenth group of people who are interested in the results of the study are the community. They want to know if the study was beneficial and if the results are consistent with their own values.

[illegible]

of the Science and Art Department of the Committee of Council on Education in 1877, and was said to be the external relations and conditions of the earth, which form the common basis of Nautical Astronomy, Geology, and Biology.

phýs-i-ô-ô-try, *s.* [Gr. φύσις (phusis) = nature, and λατρεία (latreia) = worship] Nature-worship; the cult of the powers of nature.

The physiology of the Vedas — Monier Williams in Annals.

phýs-i-ô-ô-gér, *s.* [This is -i-ô-ô-gér, + [Eng. physiology(-) + -er] The same as Physiologist (q.v.). (Probably used in contempt or disparagement.)

The old physiologists before Aristotle and Democritus — Fowler, "Latin System" p. 171.

phýs-i-ô-lôg-ic-ál, *s.* **phýs-i-ô-lôg-ic-ál**, *s.* [Eng. physiology(-) + -ic, -al] Of or pertaining to physiology.

One of the most recent physiological books which have lately appeared — Stewart, "Philos. of the Mind," vol. 1, ch. 11, § 4.

phýs-i-ô-lôg-ic-ál-ly, *adv.* [Eng. physiology(-) + -ly] In a physiological manner, according to the rules or principles of physiology.

phýs-i-ô-lôg-ic-ál-íst, *s.* [Fr. physiologiste] One who studies or is versed in physiology, one who writes or treats on physiology.

phýs-i-ô-lôg-ic-ál-íst-ry, *s.* [Eng. physiology(-) + -ist] To reason or discourse of the nature of things.

They who first theologized did physiologize after this manner — Edwards, "Latin System," p. 120.

phýs-i-ô-lôg-ic-ál-íst, *s.* **phýs-i-ô-lôg-ic-ál-íst**, *s.* [Fr. physiologiste, from Lat. physiologia (in φυσιολογια (phusiolugia)) = an inquiry into the nature of things φύσις (phusis) = nature, and λόγος (logos) = a word or discourse, Sp. & Ital. fisiologia] The science which brings together, in a systematic form, the phenomena which normally present themselves during the existence of living beings, and classifies and compares them in such a manner as to deduce from them those general laws or principles which express the condition of their occurrences, and investigates the causes to which they are attributable (H. J. Carpenter). It is divided into human, animal, and vegetable physiology, or the functions of the different organs, seen in this dictionary the names of the organs themselves.

phýs-i-ô-lôg-ic-ál-íst-ry, *s.* [Gr. φύσις (phusis) = nature, and λόγος (logos) = a word] The study of the functions of the organs of the body.

The trial history of the functions. In the case of man a large part of the history of culture falls under this head (Harley, "Evolution of Man," 1, 24).

phýs-i-ô-lôg-ic-ál-íst-ry, *s.* [Fr. physiologie] The physical structure or organization of an individual.

A marked improvement in the physiology of the people. — Lecky, 1851, p. 189.

phýs-i-ô-lôg-ic-ál-íst-ry, *s.* [PHYSIOLOGY]

phýs-i-ô-lôg-ic-ál-íst-ry, *s.* [Gr. φύσις (phusis) = nature, and λόγος (logos) = a word] A pan of bubbles, a blast of air, an air bubble. Any thing bellows like, an air bubble, an air float.

phýs-i-ô-lôg-ic-ál-íst-ry, *s.* [Fr. physiologie, and Gr. φύσις (phusis) = nature, and λόγος (logos) = a word] A genus of Leguminosae, containing one species, *Physolobus floridus*. It is a tree, with opposite, oval, rough leaves, and panicles of purplish flowers. It grows in Brazil and yields the fine rose-colored Tulip wood of commerce.

phýs-i-ô-lôg-ic-ál-íst-ry, *s.* [Mod. Lat. physolite] the species name of a kind of Parmelia (q.v.), -a (f. fem.).

phýs-i-ô-lôg-ic-ál-íst-ry, *s.* [Chem. C₁₂H₂₂O₁₁] A neutral substance extracted from all kinds of Parmelia species in ether. It forms a white, loosely coherent mass, melts at 125°, insoluble in water, almost insoluble in alcohol, ether, and acetic acid, soluble in alcohol of 50 per cent. It dissolves readily in ammonia, ammoniac carbonate, and in potash, forming yellow solutions which become reddish on exposure to the air.

phýs-i-ô-lôg-ic-ál-íst-ry, *s.* [Fr. physio, and Gr. φύσις (phusis) = nature] To walk.

Phyl. A sub-order of Hydrozoa, order Bili-

phonophora. Jelly-Babies having a vesicular organ full of air, which buoy up and enables them to float on the ocean. Families two: Physalidae and Diphyidae.

phýs-i-ô-lôg-ic-ál-íst-ry, *s.* [PHYSIOGRADA] Any individual of the Physograda.

phýs-i-ô-lôg-ic-ál-íst-ry, *s.* [Prof. physio, and Gr. λόγος (logos) = a word] A lobe.

Bot. A genus of papilionaceous plants, sub-tribe Kennedyae. They have scarlet flowers introduced from the south-west of Australia into English gardens.

phýs-i-ô-lôg-ic-ál-íst-ry, *s.* [Prof. physio, and Gr. μήτρα (mētra) = the womb]

Pathol. Tympany of the womb.

phýs-i-ô-lôg-ic-ál-íst-ry, *s.* [Prof. physio, and Gr. μύκη (mukē) = growth] μύκητος (mukētos) = a fungus.

Bot. An order of fungi, about Sporidiaceae. Microscopic fungi of very humble organization, the mycelium constituting a system of filamentous masses, bearing simple sporangia full of minute spores. Suborders Antennariaceae and Mucroni, the former with scales, the latter with stalked perithecia.

phýs-i-ô-lôg-ic-ál-íst-ry, *s.* [Prof. physio, and Gr. φέρω (phero) = bearing]

Zoology.

1. *Living.* The typical genus of the Physophoridae. They float by means of many air vesicles. *Physophora horticola* is found in the Mediterranean.

2. *Phyl.* A sub-order of Siphonophora.

phýs-i-ô-lôg-ic-ál-íst-ry, *s.* [Mod. Lat. phyllophora] The typical family of the sub-order Phyllophora (PHYSOPHORA).

phýs-i-ô-lôg-ic-ál-íst-ry, *s.* [Prof. physio, and Gr. πόδα (poda) = foot] A foot.

Entom. A sub-order of Orthoptera. Mouth resembling a rostrum, antennae with eight or nine joints, mandibles bristle-like, two compound eyes, and generally three ocelli. Tarsi two-jointed, terminating in a bladder or sucker. Small insects seen in summer on the petals, &c., of plants. Larvae in most respects like the adults. Larvae or family a two Tubulifer and Terebrator. Called the Thysanoptera. Best known genus Thysanoptera.

phýs-i-ô-lôg-ic-ál-íst-ry, *s.* [Prof. physio, and Gr. σπέρμα (sperma) = seed]

Bot. Bladder weed, a genus of Umbelliferae. *Physospermum umbelliferum* a plant, one to two feet high, with ten to twenty omler rays, and dylmuous bladder fruit, is found in thickets near Tavistock.

phýs-i-ô-lôg-ic-ál-íst-ry, *s.* [Prof. physio, and Gr. στίγμα (stigma) = a mark]

Bot. A genus of Leguminosae, tribe Phaseoleae. *Physostigma venenosum* is the Calabar Bean from Western Africa. It is a twining climber, with pinnately trifoliate leaves, purplish flowers, and legumes about six inches long. It is very poisonous, but a watery solution has been used externally in certain affections of the eye, and internally in poisoning by strychnine, in tetanus, chorea, and general paralysis of the insane (ORDEPAT-REAN).

phýs-i-ô-lôg-ic-ál-íst-ry, *s.* [Mod. Lat. physostigma] A genus of Leguminosae, tribe Phaseoleae. *Physostigma venenosum* is the Calabar Bean from Western Africa. It is a twining climber, with pinnately trifoliate leaves, purplish flowers, and legumes about six inches long. It is very poisonous, but a watery solution has been used externally in certain affections of the eye, and internally in poisoning by strychnine, in tetanus, chorea, and general paralysis of the insane (ORDEPAT-REAN).

phýs-i-ô-lôg-ic-ál-íst-ry, *s.* [Prof. physio, and Gr. στίγμα (stigma) = a mark]

Bot. A genus of Leguminosae, tribe Phaseoleae. *Physostigma venenosum* is the Calabar Bean from Western Africa. It is a twining climber, with pinnately trifoliate leaves, purplish flowers, and legumes about six inches long. It is very poisonous, but a watery solution has been used externally in certain affections of the eye, and internally in poisoning by strychnine, in tetanus, chorea, and general paralysis of the insane (ORDEPAT-REAN).

phýs-i-ô-lôg-ic-ál-íst-ry, *s.* [Mod. Lat. physostigma] A genus of Leguminosae, tribe Phaseoleae. *Physostigma venenosum* is the Calabar Bean from Western Africa. It is a twining climber, with pinnately trifoliate leaves, purplish flowers, and legumes about six inches long. It is very poisonous, but a watery solution has been used externally in certain affections of the eye, and internally in poisoning by strychnine, in tetanus, chorea, and general paralysis of the insane (ORDEPAT-REAN).

phýs-i-ô-lôg-ic-ál-íst-ry, *s.* [Prof. physio, and Gr. στίγμα (stigma) = a mark]

Bot. A genus of Leguminosae, tribe Phaseoleae. *Physostigma venenosum* is the Calabar Bean from Western Africa. It is a twining climber, with pinnately trifoliate leaves, purplish flowers, and legumes about six inches long. It is very poisonous, but a watery solution has been used externally in certain affections of the eye, and internally in poisoning by strychnine, in tetanus, chorea, and general paralysis of the insane (ORDEPAT-REAN).

phýs-i-ô-lôg-ic-ál-íst-ry, *s.* [Prof. physio, and Gr. στίγμα (stigma) = a mark]

Bot. A genus of Leguminosae, tribe Phaseoleae. *Physostigma venenosum* is the Calabar Bean from Western Africa. It is a twining climber, with pinnately trifoliate leaves, purplish flowers, and legumes about six inches long. It is very poisonous, but a watery solution has been used externally in certain affections of the eye, and internally in poisoning by strychnine, in tetanus, chorea, and general paralysis of the insane (ORDEPAT-REAN).

phýs-i-ô-lôg-ic-ál-íst-ry, *s.* [Prof. physio, and Gr. στίγμα (stigma) = a mark]

Bot. A genus of Leguminosae, tribe Phaseoleae. *Physostigma venenosum* is the Calabar Bean from Western Africa. It is a twining climber, with pinnately trifoliate leaves, purplish flowers, and legumes about six inches long. It is very poisonous, but a watery solution has been used externally in certain affections of the eye, and internally in poisoning by strychnine, in tetanus, chorea, and general paralysis of the insane (ORDEPAT-REAN).

phýs-i-ô-lôg-ic-ál-íst-ry, *s.* [Mod. Lat. phyllophora] The typical family of the sub-order Phyllophora (PHYSOPHORA).

Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -lita.

Bot. A genus of Orchids, tribe Neottieae.

phýs-i-ô-lôg-ic-ál-íst-ry, *s.* [Prof. physio, and Gr. οὐρα (oura) = the tail]

Bot. A typical genus of the Physalidae (q.v.).

phýs-i-ô-lôg-ic-ál-íst-ry, *s.* [FEST.]

phýs-i-ô-lôg-ic-ál-íst-ry, *s.* [PHYTO.]

phýs-i-ô-lôg-ic-ál-íst-ry, *s.* [Mod. Lat. phylephantia] A genus of the Phyllophoridae (q.v.).

Bot. A tribe of plants established by Martin. He placed it under the Palmae from which it differs in having imbricate stamens. Hence some have elevated it into an order.

phýs-i-ô-lôg-ic-ál-íst-ry, *s.* [Prof. phyt, and Gr. ελεphas (elephas) = an elephant, ivory]

Bot. The typical genus of the Phyllophoridae (q.v.). *Phylephorus macrocarpa* Minckley. Vegetable ivory (IVORY, ¶).

phýs-i-ô-lôg-ic-ál-íst-ry, *s.* [Lat. from Gr. φυτόν (phuton) = a plant, species Root] Not the modern genus.

Bot. Rampion, a genus of (umbelliferae) Corolliferae, segments long, linear, and distinct. Known species thirty. *Phytolacca orbiculata* and *Phytolacca alba* British, the first has blue and the second greenish white flowers. The roots of the first are sometimes eaten. The roots of other species are also medicinal.

phýs-i-ô-lôg-ic-ál-íst-ry, *s.* [Prof. phyt, and Gr. φυτόν (phuton) = a plant, species Root] Not the modern genus.

Bot. Rampion, a genus of (umbelliferae) Corolliferae, segments long, linear, and distinct. Known species thirty. *Phytolacca orbiculata* and *Phytolacca alba* British, the first has blue and the second greenish white flowers. The roots of the first are sometimes eaten. The roots of other species are also medicinal.

phýs-i-ô-lôg-ic-ál-íst-ry, *s.* [Prof. phyt, and Gr. φυτόν (phuton) = a plant, species Root] Not the modern genus.

phýs-i-ô-lôg-ic-ál-íst-ry, *s.* [Prof. phyt, and Gr. φυτόν (phuton) = a plant, species Root] Not the modern genus.

phýs-i-ô-lôg-ic-ál-íst-ry, *s.* [Prof. phyt, and Gr. φυτόν (phuton) = a plant, species Root] Not the modern genus.

phýs-i-ô-lôg-ic-ál-íst-ry, *s.* [Prof. phyt, and Gr. φυτόν (phuton) = a plant, species Root] Not the modern genus.

phýs-i-ô-lôg-ic-ál-íst-ry, *s.* [Prof. phyt, and Gr. φυτόν (phuton) = a plant, species Root] Not the modern genus.

phýs-i-ô-lôg-ic-ál-íst-ry, *s.* [Prof. phyt, and Gr. φυτόν (phuton) = a plant, species Root] Not the modern genus.

phýs-i-ô-lôg-ic-ál-íst-ry, *s.* [Prof. phyt, and Gr. φυτόν (phuton) = a plant, species Root] Not the modern genus.

phýs-i-ô-lôg-ic-ál-íst-ry, *s.* [Prof. phyt, and Gr. φυτόν (phuton) = a plant, species Root] Not the modern genus.

phýs-i-ô-lôg-ic-ál-íst-ry, *s.* [Prof. phyt, and Gr. φυτόν (phuton) = a plant, species Root] Not the modern genus.

phýs-i-ô-lôg-ic-ál-íst-ry, *s.* [Prof. phyt, and Gr. φυτόν (phuton) = a plant, species Root] Not the modern genus.

phýs-i-ô-lôg-ic-ál-íst-ry, *s.* [Prof. phyt, and Gr. φυτόν (phuton) = a plant, species Root] Not the modern genus.

phýs-i-ô-lôg-ic-ál-íst-ry, *s.* [Prof. phyt, and Gr. φυτόν (phuton) = a plant, species Root] Not the modern genus.

phýs-i-ô-lôg-ic-ál-íst-ry, *s.* [Prof. phyt, and Gr. φυτόν (phuton) = a plant, species Root] Not the modern genus.

phýs-i-ô-lôg-ic-ál-íst-ry, *s.* [Prof. phyt, and Gr. φυτόν (phuton) = a plant, species Root] Not the modern genus.

phýs-i-ô-lôg-ic-ál-íst-ry, *s.* [Prof. phyt, and Gr. φυτόν (phuton) = a plant, species Root] Not the modern genus.

phýs-i-ô-lôg-ic-ál-íst-ry, *s.* [Prof. phyt, and Gr. φυτόν (phuton) = a plant, species Root] Not the modern genus.

phýs-i-ô-lôg-ic-ál-íst-ry, *s.* [Prof. phyt, and Gr. φυτόν (phuton) = a plant, species Root] Not the modern genus.

See, fit, fire, amidst, what, fall, father; wé, wét, hère, camp, hár, thère; pine, pít, síre, sír, marine; só, pít, or, wère, wét, wérk, whá, sán; mûto, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, ráto, fáil; trý, sírion, so, so = é; ay = á; qu = kw.

1921 - cattle; (1st ANNUAL)

mto, m̄t, m̄re, amidst, wh̄at, f̄all, father; w̄e, w̄et, h̄ere, cam̄el, h̄er, th̄ere; p̄ine, p̄a, s̄ire, s̄ir, marine; so, p̄ot,
 or, w̄ere, w̄elf, w̄ork, wh̄o, s̄on; m̄ito, ōut, sure, quite, c̄ar, v̄ale, s̄ill; tr̄y, s̄yrian. a, e = ̄a; o, u = ̄u; qu = kw.

in an expect. Xenophon, exist. ph =

[illegible]

called a singsong pigeon, a conversationalist or talkative pigeon.

pigeon-express, s. The conveyance of intelligence by means of carrier pigeons, in intelligence conveyed by carrier pigeons.

pigeon-foot, s.

Bot. *Ceranium molle*

pigeon-geese, s.

Ornith. The genus *Circus* (q.v.).

***pigeon hearted, a.** Timid, easily frightened.

I never saw such a pigeon hearted fellow. —B. Ann.

And Pigeon Hill.

pigeon hole, *pigin hole, s.

1 One of the holes in a dovecot, by which the pigeons pass in or out.

2 A little division or compartment in a case for papers.

3 (U.S.) An old game in which balls were rolled through little arches, resembling the holes in a dovecot.

On roundabouts whole horse racing, pigin holes.

Ball in on Front St. (1884) 1 20

***pigeon hole, s.** To place or deposit in a pigeon hole.

We see the old bureau put pigeon hole letters.

Archives May 1894 1 1.

pigeon house, s. A dovecot.

***pigeon livered, s.** Of too mild a temper, pigeon hearted, mild, gentle.

But I am pigeon livered and I am a gall.

Chickney 1840 1 1.

pigeon pair, pigeon's pair, s. A boy and girl, twins when a boy and a girl.

pigeon pea, s. [ANGLAIS]

pigeon toed, s. Having the toes turned in.

The pigeon toed step as if the right knee were in.

Barham 1840 1 1.

pigeon wood, s. [ZEBRA WOOD]

5 J. Nat. A. 1890 1 1.

P. A. de 1890 1 1.

***pig coin, s.** [PINKOIN] To fleece to fluk to swindle out of money by tricks in gambling.

Harvard the way to fluk to swindle.

Harvard the way to fluk to swindle.

***pig-skin rye, s.** [Pig rye] A place for keeping pigeons, a dovecot.

pigg, s. [PISSEIN] A cartilaginous, vesicular, pitcher.

I shall wish them to the brown piggie.

Heart of Midlothian 1 1.

pig gar y, s. [Pig gar y] A place with sticks and other material for the accommodation of pigs.

Just in the substantial for a tall piggie.

Daily Telegraph Jan 1 1.

***pigges-nio, s.** [PISSEIN]

pig gin, s. [Gael] A small gin for catching pigs.

A small gin for catching pigs.

A small gin for catching pigs.

pig gish, s. [Pig gish] A pig's head.

A pig's head.

pig head ed, a. [Pig head ed] A pig's head.

A pig's head.

pig head ed ly, s. [Pig head ed ly] A pig's head.

A pig's head.

pig head ed nio, s. [Pig head ed nio] A pig's head.

A pig's head.

***pight (gh silent) s.** [Pight] A pig's head.

A pig's head.

***pigh-tel, *pigh-tle, s.** [Pigh-tel] A pig's head.

A pig's head.

***pig-ling, s.** [Eng pig (l), a.; dimia suff. ling] A little or young pig.

One porker in particular a fat little pigling. —Daily Telegraph, Sept 20 1885.

pig-mé an, a. [Pigman]

pig mént, s. [Lat pigmentum, from pig root of pingo = to paint, Pi pigment]

1 Ordinary language.

2 A kind of highly spiced wine, sweetened with honey. (Sott. Fenchus, ch. 11)

II Technical.

1 Arts & Manuf. One of the coloring materials used in painting, dyeing, &c. They are partly artificial and partly derived from the three kingdoms of nature.

2 Science. Any coloring of an organic kind when its composition cannot be determined or has no definite name. (Crichton & Henfrey)

3 Bot. A black or brown matter in the cells of the cuticle, the chorion membrane of the eye, the posterior surface of the iris, and the investing membrane of the spinal cord. It consists of molecules which when they escape from the ruptured cells, exhibit molecular movement.

pigment cell, s.

Lat (P.) Cells containing pigment. (P. 1890 1 1.)

pigment liver, s.

Lat (P.) A liver ascertained after death by severe fever to be dark or chocolate colored with brown insulated figures on a darker ground.

pigment molecule, s. [Pigment, II]

pigment spot, s.

Lat (P.) The eyes of the iris in a dark color.

pig mént ar y, s. [Pigment ar y] A pigment.

Lat (P.) A pigment.

pig mént ed, s. [Pigment ed] A pigment.

Lat (P.) A pigment.

pig mént ois, s. [Pigment ois] A pigment.

Lat (P.) A pigment.

pig mént ar y, s. [Pigment ar y] A pigment.

Lat (P.) A pigment.

pig mént ed, s. [Pigment ed] A pigment.

Lat (P.) A pigment.

pig mént ois, s. [Pigment ois] A pigment.

Lat (P.) A pigment.

pig mént ar y, s. [Pigment ar y] A pigment.

Lat (P.) A pigment.

pig mént ed, s. [Pigment ed] A pigment.

Lat (P.) A pigment.

pig mént ois, s. [Pigment ois] A pigment.

Lat (P.) A pigment.

pig mént ar y, s. [Pigment ar y] A pigment.

Lat (P.) A pigment.

pig mént ed, s. [Pigment ed] A pigment.

Lat (P.) A pigment.

pig mént ois, s. [Pigment ois] A pigment.

Lat (P.) A pigment.

pig mént ar y, s. [Pigment ar y] A pigment.

Lat (P.) A pigment.

pig mént ed, s. [Pigment ed] A pigment.

Lat (P.) A pigment.

pig mént ois, s. [Pigment ois] A pigment.

Lat (P.) A pigment.

pig mént ar y, s. [Pigment ar y] A pigment.

Lat (P.) A pigment.

pig mént ed, s. [Pigment ed] A pigment.

Lat (P.) A pigment.

pig mént ois, s. [Pigment ois] A pigment.

Lat (P.) A pigment.

pig mént ar y, s. [Pigment ar y] A pigment.

Lat (P.) A pigment.

pig mént ed, s. [Pigment ed] A pigment.

Lat (P.) A pigment.

pig mént ois, s. [Pigment ois] A pigment.

Lat (P.) A pigment.

***pig-nor-éte, *pig-nor éte, s.** [Lat pigmentum, pa. par of pigmentum, pig-nor = to pawn, pignus, genit pignoris = a pledge]

1 To pledge, to pawn, to mortgage.

2 To take in pawn, as a pawnbroker.

pignon (as pân-yon), s. [Fr, in Lat, pignus = the pine] An edible seed (the seed of certain pine trees, as *Pinus Pinaster*).

pig-nor ar y, s. [As if from M.] [Pignoris]

1 The same as *Pignoris*.

2 The same as *Pignoris*.

***pig nor a tien, s.** [Lat pig-nor a tien]

1 The same as *Pignoris*.

2 The same as *Pignoris*.

***pig nor a tive, a.** [Pignoris]

1 The same as *Pignoris*.

2 The same as *Pignoris*.

pig nua, s. [Lat]

1 The same as *Pignoris*.

2 The same as *Pignoris*.

pig nüt, s. [Eng pig, and nüt]

1 The root of *Cornus* with its fruit.

2 That of *Linum catharticum*.

pig ot ite, s. [After a Rev. M.]

1 The same as *Pignoris*.

2 The same as *Pignoris*.

***pigs ney, *pigs nie, pigges nie**

***pigges nye, pygges nie, pys ney**

***pigs ney, *pigs nie, pigges nie**

***pigges nye, pygges nie, pys ney**

***pigs ney, *pigs nie, pigges nie**

***pigges nye, pygges nie, pys ney**

***pigs ney, *pigs nie, pigges nie**

***pigges nye, pygges nie, pys ney**

***pigs ney, *pigs nie, pigges nie**

***pigges nye, pygges nie, pys ney**

***pigs ney, *pigs nie, pigges nie**

***pigges nye, pygges nie, pys ney**

***pigs ney, *pigs nie, pigges nie**

***pigges nye, pygges nie, pys ney**

***pigs ney, *pigs nie, pigges nie**

***pigges nye, pygges nie, pys ney**

***pigs ney, *pigs nie, pigges nie**

***pigges nye, pygges nie, pys ney**

***pigs ney, *pigs nie, pigges nie**

***pigges nye, pygges nie, pys ney**

***pigs ney, *pigs nie, pigges nie**

***pigges nye, pygges nie, pys ney**

***pigs ney, *pigs nie, pigges nie**

***pigges nye, pygges nie, pys ney**

***pigs ney, *pigs nie, pigges nie**

***pigges nye, pygges nie, pys ney**

***pigs ney, *pigs nie, pigges nie**

***pigges nye, pygges nie, pys ney**

***pigs ney, *pigs nie, pigges nie**

***pigges nye, pygges nie, pys ney**

***pigs ney, *pigs nie, pigges nie**

***pigges nye, pygges nie, pys ney**

***pigs ney, *pigs nie, pigges nie**

***pigges nye, pygges nie, pys ney**

***pigs ney, *pigs nie, pigges nie**

***pigges nye, pygges nie, pys ney**

***pigs ney, *pigs nie, pigges nie**

éte, éte, éte, amidst, what, éte, father; wé, wé, here, camel, hár, éte: pine, pít, éte, éte, marine, so, pót, or, wé, wé, work, wé, son; mûte, pûte, cure, unite, éte, éte, éte; trý, éte. so, so = é; éy = é; qu = kw.

1. A small javelin; an arrow.

Where piles with piling eagles with eagles met.
Dryden: *St. Paul & Panther*, II, 161.

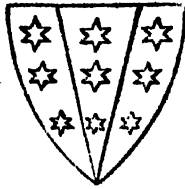
2. One side of a coin; the reverse of a coin. The allusion is to the stamping of money; one side of the coin bore a cross, the other side was the under side in the stamping, and took its name from the pile or short pillar on which the coin rested. Hence, used for a coin, money, and the game of *cross and pile* = pitch and toss.

"A man may more justifiably throw up cross and pile for his opinions, than take them up by such measure." — Locke: *Human Understanding*, II, c. 10, § 10.

II. Technically:

1. Arch. & Eng. A beam or timber driven into treacherous ground to form a foundation for a structure, or to form part of a wall, as of a coffer-dam or quay. Piles are named as coming to their structure, and the most important kinds are described under the respective qualifying terms—*e.g.*, false-pile (q.v.).

2. Her. One of the lesser ordinaries, triangular in form, and issuing from the chief with the point downwards. When borne plain it should contain one-third of the chief in breadth, and it charged two-thirds.



PILE

¶ Per pile:

Her.: A term used when the escutcheon is divided by lines in the form of the pile.

pile-cap, s.

Fr.: A beam connecting the heads of piles.

pile-drawer, s.

Eng.: A machine, or apparatus for drawing piles out of the ground.

pile-driver, s.

1. A man engaged in driving piles.

2. (Moskva, U.S.S.R.)

pile-dwellers, s. pl. *Lake-dweller* (q.v.).

"The pile-dwellers possessed a valuable and treasured to wild stocks, as growing in Switzerland." — Darwin: *Early Man in Britain*, ch. 11.

pile-dwelling, s. A lake or lacustrine dwelling. [*Lake-dwelling*.]

pile-engine, s.

Eng.: A pile-driver (q.v.).

pile-hoop, s.

Eng.: A iron band round the head of a pile, to prevent splitting.

pile-plank, s.

Eng.: One of a number of planks, about nine inches wide, and two to four thick, having the points sharp and driven into the ground with the edges close together in hydraulic works, so as to form a coffer-dam.

pile shoe, s.

Eng.: An iron joint at the foot of a pile, to enable it to penetrate hard ground.

pile-worm, s. A worm found in imbedded piles or stakes.

pile (3), s. [*Lat. pilus* = a hair; *Fr. p. 3.*]

1. *Ordinary Language*:

A hair; a fibre of wool, cotton, &c.

2. The shag or hair on the skins of animals.

II. *Fabric*: The nap of a cloth.

"Many other sorts of stones are regularly figured: the disposition of parallel threads, as in the pile of velvet." — Brown

pile-carpet, s. A carpet made like Brussels carpet, excepting that the loops are cut, forming a pile or downy surface.

pile-warp, s. A warp which is woven in loops on the face to form a nap.

pile-wire, s.

Weaving: The wire around which the warp threads are looped to make a pile-fabric.

pile (4), s. [*PEEL* (3), s.]

pile (1), s. [*PILE* (1), s.]

1. To collect or heap together in a mass or pile; to heap up.

"Achilles cover'd with their fat the dead,
And the pile'd victims round the body spread."
Pope: *Homer*; *Iliad* xii. 207.

2. To accumulate; to bring together; to gather; as, To pile quotations or extracts.

3. To fill with piles or heaps.

¶ *To pile arms*:

Mil.: To stack or place three rifles together in such a position that the butts rest firmly on the ground, and the muzzles are locked together obliquely.

pile (2), v. [*PILE* (2), s.] To support or strengthen with, or as with, piles; to drive piles into.

* **pile (3), v.** [*PEEL*, v.] To peel; to strip the skin of the hoof.

¶ *To pile barley*: To break off the awns of threshed barley.

pi-lō-s, s. [*Lat. pilosa* = a cap. Named from the appearance of the perianth.]

Bot.: A genus of Urticaceae. About 130 are known. *Pilea muscosa* is a small creeper, from the warmer parts of America. An extract of it is given by the Brazilians in dysuria.

pi-lō-ate, pi-lō-at-ōd, s. [*Lat. pilatus*, from *pila* = a hat or cap.]

1. *Ord. Long*:

Having the form of a cap or covering for the head.

2. *Botany & Zool.*

(1) Having the form of a cap.

"A *pilatus* cellula taken up with different shells of several kinds." — Woodworth: *On Fossils*.

(2) Having a pila.

piled-vulture, s.

Ornith.: *Neophron pileatus*, a brown vulture occurring throughout Africa.

* **piled (1), s.** **pilode, s.** [*Eng. pile* (2), s. + *-od*.] Having a pile or point; pointed.

"At Delphos: *Margus thronos*"

A square well-piled.

Chapman: Homer, Iliad xv

piled (2), s. [*Eng. pile* (3), s. + *-od*.] Having pile or nap.

"With that money I would make thee several shillings and thou shouldst have a good quantity thereof." — *Barry: Ram Alley*, III.

* **piled-ness, pil'd-ness, s.** [*PILE* (3), s. + *-ness*, s.] Meanness, shabbiness.

"Some women pile the folds of his garments."

Barrett: Tangled in 1871.

pi-lō-form, s. [*Lat. pilosa* = a cap or hat, and *forma* = form.] Having the form or shape of a hat or cap; pilate.

* **pi-lō-mōnt, s.** [*Eng. pile* (1), s. + *-mont*.] An accumulation, a pile, a heap.

"Gaily pilaments of some curious stone."

Sp. Hall: Satires, II, 2.

* **pi-lōn-tūm, s.** [*Lat.*]

Roman Antiq.: A light easy carriage used by the Roman ladies on great occasions. It was frequently richly decorated, and had a canopy supported by pillars, beneath which the ladies were seated.

pi-lō-lōs, s. [*Mod. Lat. dimin. from pilosa* (q.v.).]

Botany:

1. *Gen.*: Any small cup-like body.

2. *Spec.*: The receptacle of certain fungi.

pi-lō-mā, s. [*Gr. málō (pilō) = to comb.*]

Ichth.: A genus of Percide, from the lakes and rivers of North America.

pi-lō-ōp-sis, s. [*Gr. pilōnos (pilōnos) = a cap, and opsis (opsis) = look, appearance.*]

Zool.: Bonnet-limpet; a genus of Gastropoda Mollusca, family Calyptraeidae. Shell conical, apex posterior, spirally recurved; aperture rounded, muscular impression horseshoe shaped; margin of the mantle fringed.

Recent species eight, nearly world-wide; fossil twenty, from the Devonian.

Pileopsis hungaricus or *Pileopsis ungarica*, the Hungarian Bonnet, is found on oysters.

pi-lō-ō-rhī-za, s. [*Gr. pilōnos (pilōnos) = a cap, and rhiza (rhiza) = a root.*]

Bot.: The cap of a root; a membranous

hood at the end of a root. Examples, *Nuphar*, *Lotus*, *Pandanus*, the *Coniferae*.

* **pi-lō-ō-sis, s.** [*Lat. pilus* = a hair.] Of or pertaining to hair; covered with hair, pilous.

pi-lō-er (1), s. [*Eng. pil(e), v.* + *-er*.] One who piles or forms things into a heap.

* **pi-lō-er (2), s.** [*PILLAR*.]

pī-lōs, * pī-lōs, s. pl. [*PILUS* (1), s.]

Pothol.: [*HEMORRHOID*.]

* **pi-lō-tūa, s.** [*Lat. pilum* = a javelin.]

Old Arm.: An arrow used by the mediæval archers, having a small knob on the shaft, a little below the head, to prevent its going too far into a body.

pi-lō-ūs, s. [*Lat., from pilus* = hair.]



PILUS

1. *Roet. Antiq.*: A felt cap worn by the Romans.

2. *Ed.*: The umbrella-like top of a cypress, crowning the stipes and bearing a hymenium. Called also the cap.

pī-lō-wōrk, s. [*Eng. pile* (1), s. + *-work*.] Pile-driving, lake-driving.

* **pī-lō-wōrn, s.** [*Eng. pile* (1), s. + *-worn*.] Having the pile of nap worn.

pī-lō-wōrt, s. [*Eng. pile* (1), s. + *-wort*.] Pile-driving, lake-driving.

Ed.: *Pileus*, the *Pileus*, a cap worn by the Romans.

pī-lō-fer, s. [*Lat. pilus* = a hair, and *fer* = to carry.]

A. *Infans*: To promise or undertake, to be bound, to stand in small quantities.

B. *Trans.*: To stand in small quantities, to be bound, to stand in small quantities.

C. *Trans.*: To stand in small quantities, to be bound, to stand in small quantities.

D. *Trans.*: To stand in small quantities, to be bound, to stand in small quantities.

E. *Trans.*: To stand in small quantities, to be bound, to stand in small quantities.

F. *Trans.*: To stand in small quantities, to be bound, to stand in small quantities.

G. *Trans.*: To stand in small quantities, to be bound, to stand in small quantities.

H. *Trans.*: To stand in small quantities, to be bound, to stand in small quantities.

I. *Trans.*: To stand in small quantities, to be bound, to stand in small quantities.

J. *Trans.*: To stand in small quantities, to be bound, to stand in small quantities.

K. *Trans.*: To stand in small quantities, to be bound, to stand in small quantities.

L. *Trans.*: To stand in small quantities, to be bound, to stand in small quantities.

M. *Trans.*: To stand in small quantities, to be bound, to stand in small quantities.

N. *Trans.*: To stand in small quantities, to be bound, to stand in small quantities.

O. *Trans.*: To stand in small quantities, to be bound, to stand in small quantities.

P. *Trans.*: To stand in small quantities, to be bound, to stand in small quantities.

Q. *Trans.*: To stand in small quantities, to be bound, to stand in small quantities.

R. *Trans.*: To stand in small quantities, to be bound, to stand in small quantities.

S. *Trans.*: To stand in small quantities, to be bound, to stand in small quantities.

T. *Trans.*: To stand in small quantities, to be bound, to stand in small quantities.

U. *Trans.*: To stand in small quantities, to be bound, to stand in small quantities.

V. *Trans.*: To stand in small quantities, to be bound, to stand in small quantities.

W. *Trans.*: To stand in small quantities, to be bound, to stand in small quantities.

X. *Trans.*: To stand in small quantities, to be bound, to stand in small quantities.

Site, sit, sire, amidst, what, fall, father; wē, wēt, hōre, campl, hēr, thōre; pīns, pīl, sīre, sīr, marine; sō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, quite, cūr, rāle, fāl; trī, sīryan. s, = s; ay = a; qu = kw.

(2) *Pillars of Hercules*:

Geog. The Cape and Abyla of the ancients, the Gibraltar and Hacho of the moderns, the rocks at the entrance to the Mediterranean. The legend was that Hercules tore them asunder to open a passage to Gades.

"Alexander had excited the admiration and terror of all nations from the Ganges to the Pillars of Hercules."—*Macaulay: History of England*. (Intro.)

pillar-apostle, *s.* A title sometimes given to Peter, James, and John, in allusion to the statement of Paul that "they seemed to be pillars" (Gal. ii. 9).

pillar-block, *s.* A contraction of pillow-block (q.v.).

pillar-box, *s.* A public receptacle in the shape of a short hollow pillar, erected in public places for the reception of letters to be forwarded by post.

pillar-compass, *s.* A pair of dividers, the legs of which are so arranged that the lower part may be taken out, forming, respectively, a bow-pen and bow-pen-ii, or by inverting them in their sheaths in the upper part of the leg, a compass with a pen or pencil point is formed.

pillar-deity, *s.*
Compar. Relig. A deity worshipped under the symbol of a monolith.

"The peculiar titles given to these pillar deities, and their association with the sun, led to their original phallic character being overlooked."—*W. G. Smith: Ancient Symbol Worship*, p. 101.

pillar-dollar, *s.* A Spanish dollar, so called from having two pillars on the reverse supporting the royal arms.

pillar-file, *s.* A narrow, thin, flat hand-file with one sharp edge.

pillar-saint, *s.* [STYLITE.]

pillar-symbol, *s.*
Compar. Relig. A pillar erected in honour of a phallic deity, or with a phallic signification.

"In the Kings of India we have another instance of the use of the pillar symbol."—*W. G. Smith: Ancient Symbol Worship*, p. 51.

pill-ared, *v.* [Eng. *pillared*; -ed.]

1. Resembling a pillar; having the form or appearance of a column or pillar.

"From one pillar'd chimney's bayonet
The silver smoke."—*W. G. Smith: Ancient Symbol Worship*, p. 101.

2. Supported by or ornamented with pillars.
"The pillared arches were over the hall."
—*Scott: Lady of the Lake*, c. 11.

pill-lar-ét, *s.* [Eng. *pill-lar*; -et, -et.] A little pillar.

"The pillars and pillars of Euclid's work."—*Euclid: Works*, li. 46.

pill-lar-ist, *s.* [Eng. *pill-lar*; -ist.] A stylist (q.v.).

pill-lau, pill-law, pill-laffe, pill-laffe, *s.* [Pers. & Turk.] An Eastern dish, consisting of rice cooked with fat, butter, or meat.

pill-corn, *s.* [PILGORN.]

pillle, *v.* [PILL (1), -e.]

pillled, *a.* [PILL (2), -e.] Bald

pillled, *a.* [PILL (2), -e.] Bald

pillled, *a.* [PILL (2), -e.] Bald

pill-ér, pill-oir, *s.* [Fr. *pillier*, from *pillar* = to rob.] [PILL (3), -e.] A plunderer, a robber, a thief.

"The name of piller and of thief."
—*Chaucer: P. P. 111*

pill-lér-y (1), *s.* [PILORY.]

pill-lér-y (2), *s.* [Eng. *pill* (1), -y; -er.] Plunder, pillage, robbery, theft.

"Returned to the great robbery and pillory."—*Ben Jonson: Every Man in his Humour*, c. 1, l. 10.

pill-lér, *s.* [Celtic.] The name given in Cornwall to a species of naked ladybird raised there.

pill-il-dan, *s.* [Ir. *pillín*, *pillín*; Gael. *pill léan*, *pillín* = a jack saddle, from Ir. *pill*, *pill* = a covering, a skin, a pillow; Gael. *pillín* = a skin; Wel. *pillan* = a garment, a pillow. Cogn. with Lat. *pellis* = a skin; Eng. *fell* (2), *s.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A pad, a pannel; a low saddle.

"I thought that the manner had been Irish, as also the furniture of his horse, his shank pillow without stirrups."—*Macaulay: History of England*, c. 11.

2. The pad of a saddle that rests on the horse's back.

3. A cushion for a woman to ride on behind a person on horseback.



RIDING ON A PILLOW.

"Taking the air now and then on a pillow, behind faithful John."—*Macaulay: History of England*, c. 11.

* 4. The head-dress of a priest.

II. Metaph. The tin that remains in the slugs after it is first melted.

pill-lér-led, *pa. pres. or v.* [PILORY, -e.]

pill-lér-izé, *v.* [Eng. *pillory*; -e.] To set in a pillory; to pillory.

"Afterwards pilloried with Prymme."—*Macaulay: History of England*, c. 11.

pill-lér-y, pill-lér-y, pill-or-y, pill-lér-y, pill-lér-y, *s.* [Fr. *pillory*; Lat. *pillory*; perhaps from Lat. *pila* = a pillar.]

A common instrument of punishment for prisoners convicted of forestalling, use of unjust weights, perjury, forgery, libel, &c. It consisted of a frame of wood, erected on a pillar or stand, and furnished with movable boards, so as to bring those of the



PILORY

(From a contemporary print.)

the stocks, and holes through which the offender's head and hands were put. In this position he was exposed for a certain time to public view and insult. The use of the pillory was abolished in 1837.

"I have stood on the pillory for the first time, both killed and shamed."—*Macaulay: History of England*, c. 11.

pill-lér-y, *v.* [PILORY, -e.]

1. To set in the pillory; to punish with the pillory.

"The word had forgotten him since his pillorying."—*Macaulay: History of England*, c. 11.

2. To hold up to contempt, ridicule, abuse, or execration. [*Macaulay: History of England*, Nov. 1896, p. 15.]

pill-our, *s.* [PILORY, -e.]

pill-lér, pill-ow, pill-ow, pill-wo, pill-ow, *s.* [A s. *pill*, from Lat. *pila*; = a cushion, a pillow; Dan. *pillow*; Ger. *pill*; M. H. G. *philer*; O. H. G. *philet*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A cushion, filled with feathers or other soft material, used as a rest for the head of a person when reposing.

"Their feathers were to rest our heads and pillows."—*Macaulay: History of England*, c. 11.

2. Any support for the head when reposing.

"The pillow was my head's late support."—*Macaulay: History of England*, c. 11.

II. Technically:

1. *Fabric:* [PILLOW-FUSTIAN.]

2. *Machinery:*

(1) The rest or bearing of a gullion.

(2) The socket of a pivot

3. *Skipshovel:* A block of wood on which the inner end of the bowsprit rests.

* *Pillion of a plough:* A cross piece of wood which serves to raise or lower the beam.

pillow-bier, pillow-bere, pillow-bear, *s.* A pillow-cass, or pillow-slip.

"In his hall he had a pillow-bier."—*Chaucer: P. P. 111*

pillow-block, *s.*

Manh. An iron cradle or bearing to hold the boxes or brasses which form a journal-bearing for a shaft or roller; a plumbed block.

pillow-cass, *s.* A linen or other cover drawn over a pillow.

pillow-fustian, *s.* The most common variety of fustian.

pillow-lace, *s.* [BORPIN-LACE.]

pillow-pipe, *s.* A last pipe socket before going to bed.

"I sat with him whilst he smoked his pillow-pipe."—*Macaulay: History of England*, c. 11.

pillow-slip, *s.* A pillow-case, a slip. "The prisoner was conveyed in a pillow-slip to the edge of the cliff."—*Macaulay: History of England*, c. 11.

pillow-word, *s.* (See extract.)

"The common habit of trusting in a word which has no meaning to fill a temporary blank while the speaker is thinking of his next word, and words are even recognized by Oriental grammarians as 'pillow-words' or 'pillow-words'."—*Macaulay: History of England*, c. 11.

pill-lér, *v.* [PILORY, -e.] To rest on a pillow; to lay or rest for support.

"Pillows his chin upon an oaken wall."—*Macaulay: History of England*, c. 11.

pill-lér-wed, *v.* [Eng. *pillow*; -ed.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Provided with a pillow or pillows.

2. Resting or reclining on a pillow.

"Pillowed on his back he lay and slept."—*Macaulay: History of England*, c. 11.

II. Arch. A term applied to a wall, or fence, called also *pillared*.

pill-lér-y, *s.* [Eng. *pillow*; -y.] A pillow, a slip. [*Macaulay: History of England*, c. 11.]

pill-worm, *s.* [Eng. *pill*; -worm.] A popular name for a milk moth. [*Macaulay: History of England*, c. 11.]

pill-wort, *s.* [Eng. *pill*; -wort.]

Bot. The genus *Pilobus* (q.v.).

pill-nic winks, *s.* [PILNICK-WINKS.]

pill-lér-pé-é, *s.* [Mex. *pill-lér-pé-é*.] A popular name for a milk moth. [*Macaulay: History of England*, c. 11.]

Bot. The genus *Pilobus* (q.v.).

pill-lér-pé-é, *s.* [Mex. *pill-lér-pé-é*.] A popular name for a milk moth. [*Macaulay: History of England*, c. 11.]

Bot. The genus *Pilobus* (q.v.).

pill-lér-pé-é, *s.* [Mex. *pill-lér-pé-é*.] A popular name for a milk moth. [*Macaulay: History of England*, c. 11.]

Bot. The genus *Pilobus* (q.v.).

pill-lér-pé-é, *s.* [Mex. *pill-lér-pé-é*.] A popular name for a milk moth. [*Macaulay: History of England*, c. 11.]

Bot. The genus *Pilobus* (q.v.).

pill-lér-pé-é, *s.* [Mex. *pill-lér-pé-é*.] A popular name for a milk moth. [*Macaulay: History of England*, c. 11.]

Bot. The genus *Pilobus* (q.v.).

pill-lér-pé-é, *s.* [Mex. *pill-lér-pé-é*.] A popular name for a milk moth. [*Macaulay: History of England*, c. 11.]

Bot. The genus *Pilobus* (q.v.).

pill-lér-pé-é, *s.* [Mex. *pill-lér-pé-é*.] A popular name for a milk moth. [*Macaulay: History of England*, c. 11.]

Bot. The genus *Pilobus* (q.v.).

pill-lér-pé-é, *s.* [Mex. *pill-lér-pé-é*.] A popular name for a milk moth. [*Macaulay: History of England*, c. 11.]

Bot. The genus *Pilobus* (q.v.).

pill-lér-pé-é, *s.* [Mex. *pill-lér-pé-é*.] A popular name for a milk moth. [*Macaulay: History of England*, c. 11.]

Bot. The genus *Pilobus* (q.v.).

pill-lér-pé-é, *s.* [Mex. *pill-lér-pé-é*.] A popular name for a milk moth. [*Macaulay: History of England*, c. 11.]

Bot. The genus *Pilobus* (q.v.).

pill-lér-pé-é, *s.* [Mex. *pill-lér-pé-é*.] A popular name for a milk moth. [*Macaulay: History of England*, c. 11.]

Bot. The genus *Pilobus* (q.v.).

pill-lér-pé-é, *s.* [Mex. *pill-lér-pé-é*.] A popular name for a milk moth. [*Macaulay: History of England*, c. 11.]

Bot. The genus *Pilobus* (q.v.).

Site, sit, sire, amidst, what, fall, father; wē, wēt, hōre, camel, hār, thāre; pīna, pīl, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wēlf, wōrk, whō, cōn; mātē, cūh, cōre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trī, sīrian. *s.* *o* = *ē*; *ay* = *ā*; *qu* = *kw*.

the plus-apple leaf. It is made up into shawls, scarves, &c.

pin-ā-ō-ē, s. [Lat. *pin(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. -ā-ē.]
Bot.: The same as *Coniferae* (q.v.).

pin-ā-ō-ē-līne, s. [Eng. *pinacol*; l. contract, and suff. -līne.]

Chem.: $C_{11}H_{12}O = CH_3COOC(CH_3)_2$. Methyl-*trimethyl-carbinolone*. A colourless oil, sp. gr. 0.7999 at 16°, prepared by heating phosgene with dilute sulphuric acid, or with concentrated acetic acid. It has the odour of pepper-mint, boils at 105°, is insoluble in water, but mixes in all proportions with alcohol and ether.

pinacoline alcohol, s.

Chem.: $C_6H_{12}O$. An alcohol produced by the action of nascent hydrogen on pinacolone.

pin-a-cōne, s. [Eng. *pin(ite)* (2), and *acetylene*.]

Chem.: $C_6H_4O_2 = (CH_2)_2 \cdot CO(OH) \cdot C(OH) \cdot (CH_2)_2$. The double tertiary alcohol of the formula, $C_6H_4O_2$, produced by the action of sodium on acetylene, on acetone, and distilling the resulting alkaline liquid. It crystallizes in colourless quadratic tables, melts at 4°, and is sparingly soluble in cold water, but very soluble in alcohol and ether.

pin-a-cō-thō-ōq, s. [Gr. *pinakē* (*pinakē*), *pinakē* (*pinakē*) = a picture, and *thōq* (*thōq*) = a repository.] A picture-gallery.

pin-a-fōre, s. [Eng. *pin*, v. and *fore*.] An apron worn by children to protect the front part of their dress so called because formerly pinned in front of a child.

pin-ā-līc, s. [Eng. *pinacolic* (2), suff. -ā-līc.]
Chem.: $C_6H_4O_2 = (CH_2)_2 \cdot CO(OH) \cdot C(OH) \cdot (CH_2)_2$. A double tertiary alcohol of the formula, $C_6H_4O_2$, produced by the action of sodium on acetylene, on acetone, and distilling the resulting alkaline liquid. It crystallizes in colourless quadratic tables, melts at 4°, and is sparingly soluble in cold water, but very soluble in alcohol and ether.

pinacolic acid, s.

Chem.: $C_6H_4O_2 = (CH_2)_2 \cdot CO(OH) \cdot C(OH) \cdot (CH_2)_2$. A double tertiary alcohol of the formula, $C_6H_4O_2$, produced by the action of sodium on acetylene, on acetone, and distilling the resulting alkaline liquid. It crystallizes in colourless quadratic tables, melts at 4°, and is sparingly soluble in cold water, but very soluble in alcohol and ether.

pin-āng, s. [Malay.] The betel nut, *Areca* (*Areca*).

pin-ā-ter, s. [Lat. = a kind of pin or pine, *ter* (*ter*) = v.]; Fr. *pinaster*.]

Bot.: *Pinus Pinaster*, the Cluster pine, indigenous to the Mediterranean countries. It produces quantities of turpentine, and flourishes near the sea, has been largely planted in France for binding together the loose sands.

The *Pinaster* is nothing else but the wild pine (*Pinus*).

pin-ā-ter, s. [Gr.] A table, a register, a list, *pin* (*pin*) = a kind of pin or pine, *ter* (*ter*) = v.]; Fr. *pinaster*.]

Bot.: *Pinus Pinaster*, the Cluster pine, indigenous to the Mediterranean countries. It produces quantities of turpentine, and flourishes near the sea, has been largely planted in France for binding together the loose sands.

The *Pinaster* is nothing else but the wild pine (*Pinus*).

pin-bānk, pinne banke, s. [Ety. doubtful.] An instrument of torture.

pin-bōke, s. [Ety. doubtful.] A kind of bucket or jar. (*Brayton*).

pin-bōt-tōk, s. [Eng. *pin* (1), and *buttack*.] A thin or angular buttack like a pin.

pin-cāse, s. [Eng. *pin* (1), and *case*.] A case for holding pins.

pin-cēq, pinch-ēq, pyn-cora, s. pl. [Fr. *pinces*, from *pinch*, v.; Fr. *pinces*, from *pin* = to pinch (q.v.).]

1. An instrument having two handles and two grasping jaws, formed of two pieces pivoted together. Many forms are adapted for special work.

2. The nippers of certain animals, as of insects and crustaceans; the prehensile claws.

pinch, pinche, v. t. & i. [Fr. *pincher*; a specialised form of O. Ital. *pinzare*, *pinzare* (Ital. *pinzare*) = to pinch; Sp. *pinzar* = to pinch; *pinche* = to prick; to pierce with a small point; Ital. *pinza*, *pinza* = to pinch.]

1. An instrument having two handles and two grasping jaws, formed of two pieces pivoted together. Many forms are adapted for special work.

2. The nippers of certain animals, as of insects and crustaceans; the prehensile claws.

pinch, pinche, v. t. & i. [Fr. *pincher*; a specialised form of O. Ital. *pinzare*, *pinzare* (Ital. *pinzare*) = to pinch; Sp. *pinzar* = to pinch; *pinche* = to prick; to pierce with a small point; Ital. *pinza*, *pinza* = to pinch.]

1. An instrument having two handles and two grasping jaws, formed of two pieces pivoted together. Many forms are adapted for special work.

2. The nippers of certain animals, as of insects and crustaceans; the prehensile claws.

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To press, nip, or squeeze, as between the ends of the fingers, the teeth, claws, or any hard substance or instrument; to press hard between two hard bodies.

2. To grip, to bite.

3. To lift or take up between the finger and thumb.

4. To put in pinches or small quantities.

5. To plait.

II. Figuratively:

1. To nip with frost.

2. To pain, to afflict, to distress.

3. To straiten; to put in straits or distress.

4. To play a trick on, to catch.

5. To press hard; to examine closely and thoroughly.

6. To pick up, to improve.

7. To be stingy or miserably tight.

8. To be stingy or miserably tight.

9. To be stingy or miserably tight.

10. To be stingy or miserably tight.

11. To be stingy or miserably tight.

12. To be stingy or miserably tight.

13. To be stingy or miserably tight.

14. To be stingy or miserably tight.

15. To be stingy or miserably tight.

16. To be stingy or miserably tight.

17. To be stingy or miserably tight.

18. To be stingy or miserably tight.

19. To be stingy or miserably tight.

20. To be stingy or miserably tight.

21. To be stingy or miserably tight.

22. To be stingy or miserably tight.

23. To be stingy or miserably tight.

24. To be stingy or miserably tight.

25. To be stingy or miserably tight.

26. To be stingy or miserably tight.

27. To be stingy or miserably tight.

28. To be stingy or miserably tight.

29. To be stingy or miserably tight.

30. To be stingy or miserably tight.

31. To be stingy or miserably tight.

32. To be stingy or miserably tight.

33. To be stingy or miserably tight.

34. To be stingy or miserably tight.

35. To be stingy or miserably tight.

36. To be stingy or miserably tight.

37. To be stingy or miserably tight.

38. To be stingy or miserably tight.

39. To be stingy or miserably tight.

40. To be stingy or miserably tight.

of the eighteenth century, resided in the neighbourhood of the strand, and manufactured a compound metal which had, to a certain extent, the appearance and lustre of gold, though the counterfeit, as well as that in ornate, or mosaic, could easily be detected by its weight being less than that of gold, its unrefined and badly-worked edges, and its want of resonance.

A. As subst.: An alloy of copper and zinc; copper 5, zinc 1. It was formerly much used in the manufacture of cheap jewelry.

B. As adj.: Made of the alloy described in A. 1; hence, sham, counterfeit, brimstone.

pinche, s. l. [Pinch, v.]

pinched, p. p. & a. [Pinch, v.]

A. As p. p. & a. (See the verb).

B. As subst.:

1. L. Nipped, squeezed, or compressed between two bodies.

2. Thin, peakish.

3. In a state of distress, as, *pinched for money* or food.

4. Thin, peakish.

5. In a state of distress, as, *pinched for money* or food.

6. Thin, peakish.

7. In a state of distress, as, *pinched for money* or food.

8. Thin, peakish.

9. In a state of distress, as, *pinched for money* or food.

10. Thin, peakish.

11. In a state of distress, as, *pinched for money* or food.

12. Thin, peakish.

13. In a state of distress, as, *pinched for money* or food.

14. Thin, peakish.

15. In a state of distress, as, *pinched for money* or food.

16. Thin, peakish.

17. In a state of distress, as, *pinched for money* or food.

18. Thin, peakish.

19. In a state of distress, as, *pinched for money* or food.

20. Thin, peakish.

21. In a state of distress, as, *pinched for money* or food.

22. Thin, peakish.

23. In a state of distress, as, *pinched for money* or food.

24. Thin, peakish.

25. In a state of distress, as, *pinched for money* or food.

26. Thin, peakish.

27. In a state of distress, as, *pinched for money* or food.

28. Thin, peakish.

29. In a state of distress, as, *pinched for money* or food.

30. Thin, peakish.

31. In a state of distress, as, *pinched for money* or food.

32. Thin, peakish.

33. In a state of distress, as, *pinched for money* or food.

34. Thin, peakish.

35. In a state of distress, as, *pinched for money* or food.

36. Thin, peakish.

37. In a state of distress, as, *pinched for money* or food.

ph = f

ph = f

ph = f

ph = f

ph = f

ness, 3 to 4 : sp. gr. 2.27. Compos., magnesia 24.60; boracic acid, 42.68; water, 32.92 = 100. Assuming the formula $MgB_2O_4 \cdot 3H_2O$.



ous = shūn. ble, die, t(= bəl, d

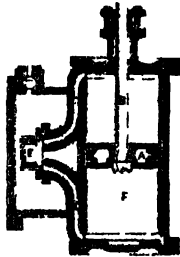
a, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -Ing.
lous = shhs. -ble. -die. &c. - bel. del.

***pis-tol-er**, *s.* [Eng *pistol*; *-er*, as in *cannoneer*] One who uses or fires a pistol.
The *Bank Farm pistoleer* — *Curry's Miscellaneous* 11, 14.

***pis-tol-ete**, *s.* [Fr.]
1. A small pistol (*Donne's Fanny* 11).
2. A diminutive of *pistole*, a Spanish coin.
Perhaps give a double *pist* for
To some, *pist* is used for *to say* as in
Section 2 of *Fr. Sp.* *ablativo* 11

***pis-tol-mé-gite**, *s.* [Gk *πυρός* (*pyros*) = *authentic*, and *μεγάλη* (*megale*) = *large*] *between*.
A mineral belonging to the group of the aluminates. Hardness 3 to 4, sp. gr. 4.1 to 4.7, lustrous, vitreous, somewhat pearly colour, yellowish white to gray. (Only a carbonate of magnesia, 42, carbonate of iron, 5 = 100 which is represented by the formula $MgO \cdot 42FeO \cdot 5CO_2$) Intermediate between magnesian and siliceous (see these words).

***pis-ton**, *s.* [Fr = a piston, a piston from *ital. pistone* = a piston *pi* = a piston from *lat. pisto* = to pound, from *lat. p* = to pound *sp. pist* (*to*) (*pist*)]
Much. A device so constructed as to occupy the sectional area of a tube and be capable of reciprocation by pressure on either of its sides. It may be of any shape corresponding accurately to the bore of the tube. But the cylindrical form is almost exclusively employed for both in the steam engine pump and the steam cylinder. One of its uses is fitted to a rod which it either imparts reciprocating motion as in the steam engine cylinder which it is itself reciprocating as in the pump. In the latter case, it has no guiding leading from the side to the other, and is termed solid though generally not really so, but in the latter an aperture controlled by a valve permits the passage of the fluid from one side to the other during its downward movement. A distinct use is however made in pumps the solid piston being known as a plug in the hollow piston as a bucket. The piston usually receives pressure because it fits closely within its cylinder and at the same time allows its free backward and forward movement.



PISTON
A piston with rod and cylinder
See *leva* & *cylinder*

piston-head,

See *head*. That portion of a piston which fits into and reciprocates within the cylinder.

piston rod,

[Fr.]

piston spring,

See *spring*. A coil in the or under the groove of a piston to expand against the cylinder and form a packing. A spring inside a piston head to expand the rim against the cylinder.

piston-valve,

See *valve*. A valve consisting of a circular disc, reciprocating in a cylindrical chamber.

***pis-tol-sau-ris**, *s.* [Gk *πυρός* (*pyros*) = *fire* and *σαύρος* (*saurus*) = *a lizard*].
A genus of *Triton* fossil reptiles order *Plesiosauroidea* (q.v.).

***pi-sūm**, *s.* [Lit = a pea].
A genus of *Vicia* style triangular, keeled, subulate and connate at the base. *Leavenworth* the *Gray's* *Fuller*, a native of Greece and the Levant is largely cultivated in India during the cold weather. In England it is often dried with horsebeans. [Pursh]. It may be the origin of the Garden Pea, *Pisum sativum* [Fr.] *Pisum maritimum* is now *Lathyrus maritimus*.

***pit**, **pitte*, **put*, **putte*, **pyt*, **pytte*, *s.* [A *pit* *put*, from *lat. put* = a well, cognate with *Dut. put*, *Ital. put*, *Fr. puts* = a well].
1. A hole in the ground, more or less deep, and either natural or made by digging. 2. (1) the shaft of a mine, (2) a vat for tanning.

(3) a cavity in which charcoal is piled for burning, (4) an excavation in the soil for protecting plants, generally covered with a frame.

2. A deep or sunken place, an abyss, spirit, with the definite article, the grave, the place of the dead or of evil spirits (*Psalm xxviii* 1).

3. A deep hidden hole in the ground for catching will beets.

4. A hollow or depression in the flesh as the arm, the part of the stomach, the part left by a disease, as small pox.

5. The middle part of a theatre or the floor of the house, somewhat below the level of the stage. It was formerly immediately behind the orchestra, between which and the pit the stalls were now placed.

6. The occupants of such part of a theatre. In these days of galleries there are no more of the old sort. (*Dickens's Pickwick* 1, 2, 100).

7. An enclosed space or room in which cocks or dogs are set to fight, or where dogs are trained to kill rats.

What the high level of water is the very pit where light the rim. (*See* *pit* & *pit*).

8. The stone of a fruit, as of a cherry or a plum. (*See* *pit*).

9. (1) *Intermittent*. A shift in which the pumps and hydraulic machinery work.

(2) *Horizontal*. A shaft in which the mineral is hoisted and the stulges and workmen lowered.

(3) *Horizontal*. The shaft in which the engine works.

(4) *Thrust*. A shaft. (*See* *pit* & *pit*).

(5) *Latent*. A shaft. A privilege or right granted by the crown to the barons by which they were empowered to draw women on demand for theft, and to hang the men on a gallows.

pit cook, *s.* A pit cook (q.v.).

pit frame, *s.* The framework of a coal pit.

pit kiln, *s.* An oven for firing coal.

pit-saw, *s.* A saw worked by two men one of whom stands in the pit and the other beneath it. (*Saw* & *pit*).

pit-vipers, *s.* [Fr. *pit* & *vipers*].

pit work, *s.* The pumping and lifting of water in a mine shaft.

pit (1) [Fr. *pit*].
1. The pit in the shaft of a coal mine.
2. To mark with small holes as with the putrel of small holes in the small holes or depressions.

3. To set in opposition, as coal in a pit to set against one another as in a contest.

When a lightning bolt strikes a mine, it is called a *pit*. (*See* *pit* & *pit*).

pit (2) [Fr. *pit*]. To pit (q.v.).

pit ta, *s.* [Sp.].
A *Agave* *amara*, the *pit* plant.

pitax, *s.* Five miles from the *pit* in the *pit* found that its strength is that of common flax as to its.

pitax plant, *s.* [Fr. *pit*].

pit axce, *s.* [Fr. *pit* & *axce*].

pit a pat, **pit pat*, *s.* [Fr. *pit* & *pat*]. A phrase in of *pit* (q.v.).

A. *As a*. With palpitation or a succession of quick beats.

B. *As a*. A light, quick step, a flutter, a palpitation.

But the *pit* of two young *pit* in *pit* (*pit* & *pit*).

***pit-a-pat**, *s.* [Fr. *pit* & *pat*]. To tread or step quickly (*pit* & *pat*).

***pit-cair na**, *s.* [Named after W. Pitcairne, a London physician].

A handsome genus of Bromeliads, with scarlet, flame-coloured, purple, yellow, or white flowers. Natives of the hot parts of America. Many are cultivated in British greenhouses.

***pitch (1)**, **piech*, **pitche*, **pych*, **pik*, *s.* [A *pit* from *lat. p*, *genit. pite* = *pitch*].

Ger. pitch; *Gr. πηξ* (*pelex*); *Little*, *pitch*, *Ital. pece*, *Sp. pez*, *Dut. pik*, *Dan. pig*, *Lat. pik*, *Ir. pio*, *Wel. pig*, *Fr. pich*].

Chem. A term applied to a variety of resinous substances of a dark (or brilliant) lustre, obtained from the various kinds of tar produced in the destructive distillation of wood, coal, &c.

Large quantities of pitch have manifested in Britain, but much is imported from Sweden, Russia, America, &c. It is extensively used in shipbuilding, &c. for caulking, also for keeping wood from decay, or from rusting from rusting, or from the weather.

***Pitch blend**, *s.* Pitch ore — *Pitch* & *pitch* — *Chrysos*, *pitch* & *pitch*.

pitch black, *s.*
1. *Old* *pitch* — *pitch* black (q.v.).

2. *Black*, changing to brown with distance, or from brown black.

pitch coal, *s.*
A variety of coal (q.v.) having a pitch like lustre with a compact texture.

pitch dark, *pitch-black*, *s.* *pitch*, very dark.

pitch, *s.* A kind of pitch (q.v.).

pitch lake, *s.*
A lake like the sea, but covered by bitumen. There is one in America in the *pitch* (q.v.).

pitch opal, *s.*
A dark pitch black variety of opal (q.v.).

pitch peat, *s.*
A pitch black peat (q.v.).

pitch pine, *s.*
A pitch black pine (q.v.).

pitch plaster, *s.*
A pitch black plaster (q.v.).

pitch pot, *s.*
A pitch black pot (q.v.).

pitch stone, *s.*
A pitch black stone (q.v.).

pitch (2) [Fr. *pit*].
1. The pitch of a declivity, the degree of inclination, the degree of steepness or slope. [H. 1].

2. A pitch of spirit where a street is pitched up, his stall is pitched up where street performers act.

3. The pitch of a declivity, the degree of inclination, the degree of steepness or slope. [H. 1].

4. A pitch of spirit where a street is pitched up, his stall is pitched up where street performers act.

5. The pitch of a declivity, the degree of inclination, the degree of steepness or slope. [H. 1].

6. The pitch of a declivity, the degree of inclination, the degree of steepness or slope. [H. 1].

7. A pitch of spirit where a street is pitched up, his stall is pitched up where street performers act.

8. The pitch of a declivity, the degree of inclination, the degree of steepness or slope. [H. 1].

9. A pitch of spirit where a street is pitched up, his stall is pitched up where street performers act.

10. A pitch of a declivity, the degree of inclination, the degree of steepness or slope. [H. 1].

11. A pitch of spirit where a street is pitched up, his stall is pitched up where street performers act.

12. A pitch of a declivity, the degree of inclination, the degree of steepness or slope. [H. 1].

13. A pitch of spirit where a street is pitched up, his stall is pitched up where street performers act.

14. A pitch of a declivity, the degree of inclination, the degree of steepness or slope. [H. 1].

15. A pitch of spirit where a street is pitched up, his stall is pitched up where street performers act.

16. A pitch of a declivity, the degree of inclination, the degree of steepness or slope. [H. 1].

17. A pitch of spirit where a street is pitched up, his stall is pitched up where street performers act.

18. A pitch of a declivity, the degree of inclination, the degree of steepness or slope. [H. 1].

19. A pitch of spirit where a street is pitched up, his stall is pitched up where street performers act.

20. A pitch of a declivity, the degree of inclination, the degree of steepness or slope. [H. 1].

21. A pitch of spirit where a street is pitched up, his stall is pitched up where street performers act.

22. A pitch of a declivity, the degree of inclination, the degree of steepness or slope. [H. 1].

23. A pitch of spirit where a street is pitched up, his stall is pitched up where street performers act.

24. A pitch of a declivity, the degree of inclination, the degree of steepness or slope. [H. 1].

25. A pitch of spirit where a street is pitched up, his stall is pitched up where street performers act.

26. A pitch of a declivity, the degree of inclination, the degree of steepness or slope. [H. 1].

27. A pitch of spirit where a street is pitched up, his stall is pitched up where street performers act.

28. A pitch of a declivity, the degree of inclination, the degree of steepness or slope. [H. 1].

See, *pit*, *fire*, *quidest*, *what*, *fall*, *father*; *wā*, *wā*, *here*, *camel*, *hār*, *there*; *pina*, *pī*, *sire*, *air*, *marine*, *gō*, *pōt*, *or*, *wōre*, *wōlf*, *wōrk*, *whā*, *sōn*; *māta*, *ōh*, *ōura*, *quite*, *ōūr*, *rāle*, *rāl*; *trī*, *Syrian*, *s*, *es* = *ē*; *ey* = *ā*; *qu* = *kw*.

2 M₄ A 101 1 4 n m
men m, a h le

bell, boy = pōn, jōw; eat, gall, chorus, chin, bench, go, gem, thin, this, sin, as, expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-sian, -tiao = -shan. -tion, -sion = -shün, -tion, sion - shün. -cious, -tious, -sious = -shua. ble, die, & bōi, dōi.

pitch-kettled (tied as old), *a* [Etym. of first element doubtful, for a word of Scotch origin = puzzled.] Puzzled, bewildered.

*He was so thoroughly pitchkettled as any gentleman could be—
—*Macmillan's Magazine* (1884) 111 20.

pitch-pipe, *s* [Eng] *pk* (2) *s* and *pipe*].
Music. A wooden or metal pipe used for giving the pitch, by means of a sliding stop, to a wooden pipe can be made to give any note within an octave, small metal pipes containing a few rods can be adjusted to any sound in an octave by means of a variable curve adjusting the length of the pipe.

pitch stone, *s* [Eng] *pk* (2) *s* and *stone*.
A fossiliferous limestone.

pitchstone felsite,
A felsite containing pitchstone.

pitchstone porphyry,
A porphyry containing pitchstone.

pitch u rim, [PITCHU RIM]
A rim of pitch.

pitch y, [PITCH Y]
A pitch.

pitchy copper ore, [PITCHY COPPER ORE]
A copper ore containing pitch.

pitchy iron ore, [PITCHY IRON ORE]
An iron ore containing pitch.

pit coal, [PIT COAL]
A coal.

pit-ous, pit ous, pit ouse, pyt os, [PIT-OUS]
A pit.

pit-ous ly, pyt os lyche, [PIT-OUS LY]
A pit.

pit-ous ly, pyt os lyche, [PIT-OUS LY]
A pit.

pit-ous ly, pyt os lyche, [PIT-OUS LY]
A pit.

pit-ous ly, pyt os lyche, [PIT-OUS LY]
A pit.

pit-ous ly, pyt os lyche, [PIT-OUS LY]
A pit.

pit-ous ly, pyt os lyche, [PIT-OUS LY]
A pit.

pit-ous ly, pyt os lyche, [PIT-OUS LY]
A pit.

pit-ous ly, pyt os lyche, [PIT-OUS LY]
A pit.

pithe, pyth, pythe, *s* [A 4]
A pit.

pithe, *s* [A 4]
A pit.

pithe, *s* [A 4]
A pit.

pithe, *s* [A 4]
A pit.

pithe, *s* [A 4]
A pit.

pithe, *s* [A 4]
A pit.

pithe, *s* [A 4]
A pit.

pithe, *s* [A 4]
A pit.

pithe, *s* [A 4]
A pit.

pithe, *s* [A 4]
A pit.

pithe, *s* [A 4]
A pit.

pithe, *s* [A 4]
A pit.

pithe, *s* [A 4]
A pit.

pithe, *s* [A 4]
A pit.

pithe, *s* [A 4]
A pit.

pithe, *s* [A 4]
A pit.

pithe, *s* [A 4]
A pit.

pithe, *s* [A 4]
A pit.

pithe, *s* [A 4]
A pit.

pithe, *s* [A 4]
A pit.

pithe, *s* [A 4]
A pit.

pithe, *s* [A 4]
A pit.

pithe, *s* [A 4]
A pit.

pithe, *s* [A 4]
A pit.

pithe, *s* [A 4]
A pit.

pithe, *s* [A 4]
A pit.

pithe, *s* [A 4]
A pit.

pithe, *s* [A 4]
A pit.

pithe, *s* [A 4]
A pit.

pithe, *s* [A 4]
A pit.

pithe, *s* [A 4]
A pit.

pithe, *s* [A 4]
A pit.

pithe, *s* [A 4]
A pit.

pithe, *s* [A 4]
A pit.

pithe, *s* [A 4]
A pit.

pithe, *s* [A 4]
A pit.

pithe, *s* [A 4]
A pit.

pithe, *s* [A 4]
A pit.

pithe, *s* [A 4]
A pit.

pithe, *s* [A 4]
A pit.

pithe, *s* [A 4]
A pit.

pithe, *s* [A 4]
A pit.

pithe, *s* [A 4]
A pit.

pithe, *s* [A 4]
A pit.

Site, sit, share, amidst, what, fall, father, wē, wēt, here, camel, hēr, there; pine, pit, are, air, marine, gē, pēt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn, mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. ā, ē = ē; ēy = ē; qu = kw.

pit-i-tal-nēs, s. [Eng. *pitiful*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being pitiful.
"Zeluzna's valour in conquering, and pitifulness in pardoning."—*Shakespeare*. *Arctida*.

pit-i-lēs, s. **pit-ti-lēs, s.** [Eng. *pit*; *-less*.] 1. Destitute of pity; unmoved by feelings of pity or compassion; merciless, unfeeling, hard-hearted, applied both to persons and things. (*Longfellow*: *Building of the Ship*.)
* 2. Untitled. (*Davies*; *Witten Pilgrimage*, sig. (i. l).)

pit-i-lēs-ly, adv. [Eng. *pitiless*; *-ly*.] In a pitiless manner, without pity, mercilessly.

pit-i-lēs-nēs, s. [Eng. *pitiless*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being pitiless; mercilessness.

pit-ka-rān-d-ite, s. [After Pitkanand(a), Finland, where found; suff. *-ite* (Min.).] Min.: An altered pyroxene (q.v.). Occurs in light green crystals, with fibrous structure. Analyses are discordant.

pit-man, s. [Eng. *pit*, and *man*.] 1. *Ind. Lang.*: One who works in a mine or pit, as in coal-mining, sawing timber, &c.
II. *Technically*:
1. *Mech.*: The rod which connects a rotary with a reciprocating object, as that which couples a crank with a saw gate, or a steam-piston with its crank-shaft. So called from the lower part of a pair of work in a pit at the lower end of the saw.
2. *Mining*: The man in charge of the drainage-pumps in a pit or shaft.

pit-pō, s. [CE. Sp. *pito* = a whistle, a wood-pipe; an Indian bug.] A kind of beer made from the fermented seeds of the maize.

Pi-tot (small silent), s. [From the inventor of the tube.] (*C. & G. Ind.*)

Pitot's tubo, s. [*Ind. Lang.*] An instrument designed to measure the velocity of running water. It consists of a tube bent below, the curved portion being placed under water and a graduated scale to note how high the water rises in the tube.

pit-ous, s. [PIT-ous.]

pit-ous ly, adv. [PIT-ous-ly.]

pit-ōy lnc, s. [Mod. Lat. *pit-ōy*, and Eng. suff. *-lnc*.]
Chem.: Ferri's name for an alkali which he obtained from *Chama pit-ōy*. It has a slightly bitter taste, is soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, melts at 100°, and at a higher temperature volatilizes in very bitter vapours, which condense in prismatic crystals. It is said to be a ferri-fuge.

pit-pān, s. [Native word.] A large flat-bottomed canoe, used for the navigation of rivers and lagoons in Central America.

pit-pāt, s. [A reduplication of *pit*.] Pitapat. (*See Jones*; *Key Charles*.)

pit-tā, s. [Introduced by Vieillot in 1816, from Telegi *pitta* = a small bird.]
Ornith.: The sole genus of the family Pittidae. About fifty species have been described. They are birds of brilliant and strongly contrasted plumage, varying in size from that of a jay to that of a lark, of terrestrial habit, with feeble power of flight. In many of the forms there is little or no external difference between the sexes. Prof. Newton considers them "survivors of a somewhat ancient and lower type of Passerines."

pit-tā-cal, s. [Att. Gr. *pit-tā* (*pitta*) = pitch, and *kalos* (*kalos*) = beautiful.]
Chem.: A blue substance, with a bronze-like lustre, of unknown composition, discovered by Reichenbach, in the oil produced by the distillation of wood-tar. It has basic characters, is tasteless, inodorous, insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether, and is not volatile without decomposition. Its acid solutions are reddish, but when diffused in water it has a greenish tinge.

pit-tāno, s. [Fr. *pitanas*, a word of doubtful origin; cf. Sp. *pitanas* = a pitance, a salary; Ital. *pitanas* = a pitance, a portion; Low Lat. *pitanas* = a pitance, a monk's

allowance, from *pita*, the name of a small coin issued by the Counts of Poitiers (moneta contum *Pictavensium*.)]

1. An allowance of food given to monks in a monastery.

2. An allowance of food bestowed in charity; a charitable gift, a dole.
"They have been allowed only a years pitance of Adam's ale."—*Pygme*. *Trachery & Dabigallo*, p. 11, p. 33.

3. A small or poor livelihood.
By spinning hemp, a pitance for herself."—*Wordsworth*. *Excursion*, bk. 1.

4. A very small portion allowed, assigned, or earned.

* 5. A very small portion or quantity.
"The small pit-ōy of learning they received at the university."—*Scott*. *Macbeth*.

pit-tan-gōr, s. **pit-tann-ceer, s.** [O. Fr. *pitancer*, from Low Lat. *pitanas*, *pitancarius*.] The office in a monastery who distributed the pitance or allowance of food; a manciple.

pit-tā-phālt, s. [Gr. *pit-tā* (*pitta*) = pitch, and Eng. *asphalt*.]
Min.: The same as PITTOLEUM and ASPHALTUM (q.v.).

pit-tēd, s. [PIT-tēd, or *pit* (1), *tēd*.]
1. *Ind. Lang.*: Marked with little hollows, as, pit-tēd with snail-pore.
2. *Bot.*: Having numerous small shallow depressions or excavations, as the seed of Passiflora.

pitted canal, s. [Pore-canal.]

pitted cells, s. pl.
Bot.: Cells with pits. [TRACHEIDES.]

pitted deposits, s. pl.
Bot.: Deposits or layers over the whole surface of a cell which have in them orifices reaching down to the primary membrane, so as to constitute pits inside the cell. They occur in wood or liber cells, the pith, bark, and cells of the parenchyma of leaves. Called also porous deposits.

pitted tissue, s.
Bot.: A series of large pitted tubes, occurring in most woods, except that of the Coniferae. Sometimes called bath-tubular, but the latter designation is not sufficiently specific. Bordered pits (pits surrounded by a broad rim) occur in Coniferae, and in the walls of the pitted tubes of Dicotyledons.

pit-tōr, s. & t. [A variant of *pit* (q.v.).]
A. *Infans*: To murmur, to patter, to make a gentle noise.
"When his pattering streams are low and thin."—*Shakespeare*. *Titus Andronicus*.

B. *Trans*: To flitter away, to waste by degrees for no purpose.
"A force should be concentrated, instead of pittering it away in dribbles."—*Shakespeare*. *Titus Andronicus*, Act 3, sc. 1.

pit-ti-cite, s. [Gr. *pit-ti* (*pitta*) = pitch-like; suff. *-ite* (Min.); Ger. *pit-ti-cit*.]
Min.: An amorphous mineral, found in old mines in Saxony. Hardness, 2 to 3; sp. gr. 2.2 to 2.5; lustre, vitreous; colour, yellowish, blood-red, brown; translucent to opaque. Analyses vary, but the composition appears to be a hydrous arsenate, with a sulphate of sesquioxide of iron.

pit-ti-dō, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *pit-ti*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-dō*.]
Ornith.: Old-World Ant-Pittidae, a family of Mesomyni, or Songless Birds, closely allied to the Pteropodidae (q.v.). There are (in genera) *Pitta*, *Euclyptus*, *Hydrophila*, and *Melampitta*. Most abundant in the Malay Peninsula, attaining their maximum of beauty and variety in Borneo and Sumatra, whence they diminish in numbers in every direction.

pit-ti-king, s. [See def.] A diminutive of *pit*, used in conjunction with *pit* (*pit*) as an exclamation.
"This pit-ti-king can it be six miles yet?"—*Shakespeare*. *Comedies*, iv. 2.

pit-tin-ito, s. [Gr. *pit-tin* (*pitta*) = of or from pitch; suff. *-ite* (Min.); Ger. *pit-tin-itz*.]
Min.: The same as ELIASITE (q.v.).

pit-tit, s. [Eng. *pit*; *-it*.] A frequenter of the pits of theatres; one seated in the pit.
"The 'pits' in the gallery for once in the year asserted their ascendancy over the pit-tit."—*Indy Telegraph*, Dec. 24, 1905.

pit-ti-āte, s. [PIT-ti-āte.]

pit-tle-pit-tle, s. [An imitative word.] To talk unmeaningly; to chatter.
"Whistling we pit-tle-pit-tle with our tongues."—*Latimer*. *Works*, i. 105.

pit-tō-ū-ūm, s. [Gr. *pit-tō* (*pitta*) = pitch, and Lat. *ū-ūm* = oil.]

Min.: Dana adopts this name for a group of hydrocarbons, which have the common formula, C_nH_{2n} = carbon, 85.71; hydrogen, 14.29 = 100. Sp. gr. 0.75 to 0.84. They are liquids, and are contained in all free-flowing petroleum. C. M. Warren has determined four species as native: (1) Decalene (Decylene), formula, $C_{10}H_{20}$; (2) Endocetylene (Margarylene), formula, $C_{11}H_{22}$; (3) Dodecetylene (Laurylene), formula, $C_{12}H_{24}$; (4) Tetraethylene (Cocethylene), formula, $C_{14}H_{28}$.

pit-tō-spōr-ā-qō-s, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *pit-tō-spōr-ā-qō-s*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ā-qō-s*.]
Bot.: Pitosporaceae; an order of Hygogynous Exogens, alliance Berberales. Trees or shrubs with single, alternate, exstipulate, entire, or serrated leaves, and axillary or terminal flowers. Sepals and petals each four or five, generally free; stamens five; ovary single, two or more celled; style one; stigma equal in number to the placentas; fruit capsular or berried, many seeded. Chiefly Australian plants, but also found in China, Japan, Africa, &c. Known genera twelve, species seventy-eight. (*Leitner*.)

pit-tō-spōr-ād, s. [PIT-tō-spōr-ād.]
Bot. (Pl.): Lindley's English name for the order Pitosporaceae.

pit-tōs-pōr-ūm, s. [Att. Gr. *pit-tōs* (*pitta*) = pitch, and *poros* (*poros*) = a seed; so named because the seeds are covered with a resinous pulp.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the Pitosporaceae. Natives of Australia, New Zealand, China, Japan, &c. More than twenty species have been introduced into British conservatories. The bark of *Pitosporus Tobia* has a resinous smell.

pit-tū-i-tā, s. [Lat.] Phlegm, mucus.

pit-tū-i-tar-y, s. [Lat. *pit-tū-i-tar-y* = phlegm.] Containing mucus.

pituitary-body, s. **pituitary gland, s.**
Anat.: A small reddish-gray mass divided into an anterior and a posterior lobe, and occupying the sella turcica of the sphenoid bone. Formerly called the pituitary gland, from the erroneous belief that it discharged mucus into the nostrils.

pituitary-fossa, s.
Anat.: A deep pit enclosing the pituitary body. Called also the sella turcica.

pituitary-membrane, s.
Anat.: A membrane lining the cavities of the nose. Called also the Schneiderian membrane.

pit-ū-ite, s. [Fr. from Lat. *pittura*.] Phlogum mucus. (*Arbuthnot*; *Ch. M. M. M.*, ch. vi.)

pit-tū-i-tōus, s. [Fr. *pit-tū-i-tōus*; Lat. *pittura*, from *pitta* = phlegm, Sp. *pit-tū-i-tōus*.] Consisting of or containing mucus; full of mucus. (*Arbuthnot*; *Ch. M. M. M.*, ch. vi.)

pit-tūs, s. [Gr. *pit-tūs* (*pitta*) = a pine tree.]
Pittidae: A genus of Coniferae. Two are from the Carboniferous rocks of Birwickshire. [PIT-tūs.]

pit-y, s. **pit-c, s.** **pit-ec, s.** **pyt-c, s.** [O. Fr. *pit*, *pit* (Fr. *pito*), from Lat. *pittida*, accus. of *pitis* = pity (q.v.).]
1. Piety, religion, devoutness, godliness.
"What manner men behaveth it you to be in holiness and piety."—*Shakespeare*. *Titus Andronicus*, iv. 2.

2. A feeling for the sufferings or distress of another; compassion, commiseration, sympathy, fellow feeling.
"Pity succeeded to aversion."—*Shakespeare*. *Titus Andronicus*, ch. xii.

3. A cause, ground, or subject for pity; a cause of grief or regret.
"It is a pity that we are not as fond of some other parts of a soldier's business."—*Shakespeare*. *Titus Andronicus*, ch. xiv.

4. In this sense the word may have a plural: as, it is a thousand pit-ties he did not do so.

* 4. A call or prayer for pity. (*Reverend*, *Ch. M. M.*)

bel, boy; pōt, sōt; ent, gall, charus, chin, bengh; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing. -ian, -ian = shān. -tion, -tion = shūn. -tious, -tious, -tious = shūn. -ble, -ble, &c. = bel, del.

ria. se, ce = ẽ; cy = ẽ; qu = kw.

Mte, Mt, fare, amidst, what, fall, father; wê, wê, here, camel, hâr, there; pine, pû, sure, mîr, quarine, gô, pôt
or, wôre, wolf, wôr, who, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râl, fâll; trê, Syrian. a, o = ô; e = é; qu = kw.

head and pectoral region enclosed in great bony sculptured plates, with dots of enamel, the remainder of the body naked or with ganoid scales, skeleton notochordal. The sub-order comprises the chief vertebrate remains from Devonian and Carboniferous formations. Besides the family Cephalaspidae (q.v.) the sub-order contains the genera *Plethichthys*, *Oncosteorhynchus*, and *Dimictichthys* (cf. the).

plác - ô - dîne, plác - ô - dîne, *s* [Fr. *placodine* (*placodine*) - tabular (Latin), suffix -ine, -ite (Latin)]

Mine A furnace product having the composition nickel 87.5, arsenic 12.5, copper 0.8, sulphur 0.1, iron 0.1. Hence the film is a nickel sulphide which is described to have been used in chemical.

plác ô dîne, *s* [Fr. *placodine* (*placodine*) - tabular (Latin), suffix -ine, -ite (Latin)]

The natural teeth - suffix -placodine (Latin) The natural teeth - suffix -placodine (Latin)

plác ô gân ôid, *s* [Fr. *placodine* (*placodine*) - tabular (Latin), suffix -ine, -ite (Latin)]

A. As a - Of the tabular (Latin) salt order Plagioclase.

B. As a - An adjective of the salt order Plagioclase.

plác ô gân ôid, *s* [Fr. *placodine* (*placodine*) - tabular (Latin), suffix -ine, -ite (Latin)]

A. As a - Of the tabular (Latin) salt order Plagioclase.

B. As a - An adjective of the salt order Plagioclase.

plác ô gân ôid, *s* [Fr. *placodine* (*placodine*) - tabular (Latin), suffix -ine, -ite (Latin)]

A. As a - Of the tabular (Latin) salt order Plagioclase.

B. As a - An adjective of the salt order Plagioclase.

plác ô gân ôid, *s* [Fr. *placodine* (*placodine*) - tabular (Latin), suffix -ine, -ite (Latin)]

A. As a - Of the tabular (Latin) salt order Plagioclase.

B. As a - An adjective of the salt order Plagioclase.

plác ô gân ôid, *s* [Fr. *placodine* (*placodine*) - tabular (Latin), suffix -ine, -ite (Latin)]

A. As a - Of the tabular (Latin) salt order Plagioclase.

B. As a - An adjective of the salt order Plagioclase.

plác ô gân ôid, *s* [Fr. *placodine* (*placodine*) - tabular (Latin), suffix -ine, -ite (Latin)]

A. As a - Of the tabular (Latin) salt order Plagioclase.

B. As a - An adjective of the salt order Plagioclase.

plác ô gân ôid, *s* [Fr. *placodine* (*placodine*) - tabular (Latin), suffix -ine, -ite (Latin)]

A. As a - Of the tabular (Latin) salt order Plagioclase.

B. As a - An adjective of the salt order Plagioclase.

plác ô gân ôid, *s* [Fr. *placodine* (*placodine*) - tabular (Latin), suffix -ine, -ite (Latin)]

A. As a - Of the tabular (Latin) salt order Plagioclase.

B. As a - An adjective of the salt order Plagioclase.

plagal melodies, *s* [Fr. *plagal* (*plagal*) - tabular (Latin), suffix -ine, -ite (Latin)]

Musical - Melodies which have their principal notes lying between the fifth of the key and its octave, or twelfth.

plage (l) *s* [Fr. *plage* (*plage*) - tabular (Latin), suffix -ine, -ite (Latin)]

plage (l) *s* [Fr. *plage* (*plage*) - tabular (Latin), suffix -ine, -ite (Latin)]

plage (l) *s* [Fr. *plage* (*plage*) - tabular (Latin), suffix -ine, -ite (Latin)]

plage (l) *s* [Fr. *plage* (*plage*) - tabular (Latin), suffix -ine, -ite (Latin)]

plage (l) *s* [Fr. *plage* (*plage*) - tabular (Latin), suffix -ine, -ite (Latin)]

plage (l) *s* [Fr. *plage* (*plage*) - tabular (Latin), suffix -ine, -ite (Latin)]

plage (l) *s* [Fr. *plage* (*plage*) - tabular (Latin), suffix -ine, -ite (Latin)]

plage (l) *s* [Fr. *plage* (*plage*) - tabular (Latin), suffix -ine, -ite (Latin)]

plage (l) *s* [Fr. *plage* (*plage*) - tabular (Latin), suffix -ine, -ite (Latin)]

plage (l) *s* [Fr. *plage* (*plage*) - tabular (Latin), suffix -ine, -ite (Latin)]

plage (l) *s* [Fr. *plage* (*plage*) - tabular (Latin), suffix -ine, -ite (Latin)]

plage (l) *s* [Fr. *plage* (*plage*) - tabular (Latin), suffix -ine, -ite (Latin)]

plage (l) *s* [Fr. *plage* (*plage*) - tabular (Latin), suffix -ine, -ite (Latin)]

plage (l) *s* [Fr. *plage* (*plage*) - tabular (Latin), suffix -ine, -ite (Latin)]

plage (l) *s* [Fr. *plage* (*plage*) - tabular (Latin), suffix -ine, -ite (Latin)]

plage (l) *s* [Fr. *plage* (*plage*) - tabular (Latin), suffix -ine, -ite (Latin)]

plage (l) *s* [Fr. *plage* (*plage*) - tabular (Latin), suffix -ine, -ite (Latin)]

plage (l) *s* [Fr. *plage* (*plage*) - tabular (Latin), suffix -ine, -ite (Latin)]

plage (l) *s* [Fr. *plage* (*plage*) - tabular (Latin), suffix -ine, -ite (Latin)]

plage (l) *s* [Fr. *plage* (*plage*) - tabular (Latin), suffix -ine, -ite (Latin)]

plage (l) *s* [Fr. *plage* (*plage*) - tabular (Latin), suffix -ine, -ite (Latin)]

plage (l) *s* [Fr. *plage* (*plage*) - tabular (Latin), suffix -ine, -ite (Latin)]

plage (l) *s* [Fr. *plage* (*plage*) - tabular (Latin), suffix -ine, -ite (Latin)]

plage (l) *s* [Fr. *plage* (*plage*) - tabular (Latin), suffix -ine, -ite (Latin)]

plage (l) *s* [Fr. *plage* (*plage*) - tabular (Latin), suffix -ine, -ite (Latin)]

plage (l) *s* [Fr. *plage* (*plage*) - tabular (Latin), suffix -ine, -ite (Latin)]

plage (l) *s* [Fr. *plage* (*plage*) - tabular (Latin), suffix -ine, -ite (Latin)]

plage (l) *s* [Fr. *plage* (*plage*) - tabular (Latin), suffix -ine, -ite (Latin)]

plage (l) *s* [Fr. *plage* (*plage*) - tabular (Latin), suffix -ine, -ite (Latin)]

ous grooves, resembling those in the flat of *Hypalpyrum*, except that the

plác ô gân ôid, *s* [Fr. *placodine* (*placodine*) - tabular (Latin), suffix -ine, -ite (Latin)]

plác ô gân ôid, *s* [Fr. *placodine* (*placodine*) - tabular (Latin), suffix -ine, -ite (Latin)]

plác ô gân ôid, *s* [Fr. *placodine* (*placodine*) - tabular (Latin), suffix -ine, -ite (Latin)]

plác ô gân ôid, *s* [Fr. *placodine* (*placodine*) - tabular (Latin), suffix -ine, -ite (Latin)]

plác ô gân ôid, *s* [Fr. *placodine* (*placodine*) - tabular (Latin), suffix -ine, -ite (Latin)]

plác ô gân ôid, *s* [Fr. *placodine* (*placodine*) - tabular (Latin), suffix -ine, -ite (Latin)]

plác ô gân ôid, *s* [Fr. *placodine* (*placodine*) - tabular (Latin), suffix -ine, -ite (Latin)]

plác ô gân ôid, *s* [Fr. *placodine* (*placodine*) - tabular (Latin), suffix -ine, -ite (Latin)]

plác ô gân ôid, *s* [Fr. *placodine* (*placodine*) - tabular (Latin), suffix -ine, -ite (Latin)]

plác ô gân ôid, *s* [Fr. *placodine* (*placodine*) - tabular (Latin), suffix -ine, -ite (Latin)]

plác ô gân ôid, *s* [Fr. *placodine* (*placodine*) - tabular (Latin), suffix -ine, -ite (Latin)]

plác ô gân ôid, *s* [Fr. *placodine* (*placodine*) - tabular (Latin), suffix -ine, -ite (Latin)]

plác ô gân ôid, *s* [Fr. *placodine* (*placodine*) - tabular (Latin), suffix -ine, -ite (Latin)]

plác ô gân ôid, *s* [Fr. *placodine* (*placodine*) - tabular (Latin), suffix -ine, -ite (Latin)]

plác ô gân ôid, *s* [Fr. *placodine* (*placodine*) - tabular (Latin), suffix -ine, -ite (Latin)]

plác ô gân ôid, *s* [Fr. *placodine* (*placodine*) - tabular (Latin), suffix -ine, -ite (Latin)]

plác ô gân ôid, *s* [Fr. *placodine* (*placodine*) - tabular (Latin), suffix -ine, -ite (Latin)]

plác ô gân ôid, *s* [Fr. *placodine* (*placodine*) - tabular (Latin), suffix -ine, -ite (Latin)]

plác ô gân ôid, *s* [Fr. *placodine* (*placodine*) - tabular (Latin), suffix -ine, -ite (Latin)]

plác ô gân ôid, *s* [Fr. *placodine* (*placodine*) - tabular (Latin), suffix -ine, -ite (Latin)]

plác ô gân ôid, *s* [Fr. *placodine* (*placodine*) - tabular (Latin), suffix -ine, -ite (Latin)]

plác ô gân ôid, *s* [Fr. *placodine* (*placodine*) - tabular (Latin), suffix -ine, -ite (Latin)]

plác ô gân ôid, *s* [Fr. *placodine* (*placodine*) - tabular (Latin), suffix -ine, -ite (Latin)]

plác ô gân ôid, *s* [Fr. *placodine* (*placodine*) - tabular (Latin), suffix -ine, -ite (Latin)]

plác ô gân ôid, *s* [Fr. *placodine* (*placodine*) - tabular (Latin), suffix -ine, -ite (Latin)]

plác ô gân ôid, *s* [Fr. *placodine* (*placodine*) - tabular (Latin), suffix -ine, -ite (Latin)]

plác ô gân ôid, *s* [Fr. *placodine* (*placodine*) - tabular (Latin), suffix -ine, -ite (Latin)]

plác ô gân ôid, *s* [Fr. *placodine* (*placodine*) - tabular (Latin), suffix -ine, -ite (Latin)]

plác ô gân ôid, *s* [Fr. *placodine* (*placodine*) - tabular (Latin), suffix -ine, -ite (Latin)]

plác ô gân ôid, *s* [Fr. *placodine* (*placodine*) - tabular (Latin), suffix -ine, -ite (Latin)]

plác ô gân ôid, *s* [Fr. *placodine* (*placodine*) - tabular (Latin), suffix -ine, -ite (Latin)]



WER LAW AND THE
OF THE MOUNTAIN

etc, etc, etc, amidst, what, fall, father; wé, wét, here, camp, hér, there; pín, pí, sír, sír, marine, gó, pò, or, wò, wòf, wòk, wò, sò, mító, cùb, cùr, unite, cùr, rùle, fùll; trý, sýrian, s, c = é; sy = á; qu = kw.

* 3 To build, to border.

"At length I on a fountain light
Woke him with pink as plaited."

II. Hat making: To interweave the folded hairs forming a hat-body, by means of press, motion, moisture, and heat.

plait-éd, plait-éd, pl. par. & a. [Plait, v]

A. *iv. par.* (See the verb).

B. *is adjective:*

1. Ordinary Language:

1. 1st. Folded, braided, interwoven, knitted
2. 2d. Entangled, involved, intricate
3. 3d. Time shall unfold what plaited cunning hides."

II. b. t. (Ornamentation): Folded lengthwise, like the plants of a closed fan, as the vine, and many palms.

plaited-rope, s. [Sennit]

plait-ér, plait-ér, s. [Eng. plait, -er]
(One who cr. that which plait).

plait-ís, s. [Eng. plait, dimin. suff. -is] A little plait. (*Diana The Lure Doy*)

plait-ís, s. [Etim. of Gr. *πλαταίος* (*plataios*) = mut. of boards.] [Plait-ís]
1. The typical genus of the family Plaitidae.

plait-ís, s. [Etim. of Gr. *πλαταίος* (*plataios*) = mut. of boards.] [Plait-ís]
1. The typical genus of the family Plaitidae.

plait-ís, s. [Etim. of Gr. *πλαταίος* (*plataios*) = mut. of boards.] [Plait-ís]
1. The typical genus of the family Plaitidae.

plait-ís, s. [Etim. of Gr. *πλαταίος* (*plataios*) = mut. of boards.] [Plait-ís]
1. The typical genus of the family Plaitidae.

plait-ís, s. [Etim. of Gr. *πλαταίος* (*plataios*) = mut. of boards.] [Plait-ís]
1. The typical genus of the family Plaitidae.

plait-ís, s. [Etim. of Gr. *πλαταίος* (*plataios*) = mut. of boards.] [Plait-ís]
1. The typical genus of the family Plaitidae.

plait-ís, s. [Etim. of Gr. *πλαταίος* (*plataios*) = mut. of boards.] [Plait-ís]
1. The typical genus of the family Plaitidae.

plait-ís, s. [Etim. of Gr. *πλαταίος* (*plataios*) = mut. of boards.] [Plait-ís]
1. The typical genus of the family Plaitidae.

plait-ís, s. [Etim. of Gr. *πλαταίος* (*plataios*) = mut. of boards.] [Plait-ís]
1. The typical genus of the family Plaitidae.

plait-ís, s. [Etim. of Gr. *πλαταίος* (*plataios*) = mut. of boards.] [Plait-ís]
1. The typical genus of the family Plaitidae.

plait-ís, s. [Etim. of Gr. *πλαταίος* (*plataios*) = mut. of boards.] [Plait-ís]
1. The typical genus of the family Plaitidae.

plait-ís, s. [Etim. of Gr. *πλαταίος* (*plataios*) = mut. of boards.] [Plait-ís]
1. The typical genus of the family Plaitidae.

plait-ís, s. [Etim. of Gr. *πλαταίος* (*plataios*) = mut. of boards.] [Plait-ís]
1. The typical genus of the family Plaitidae.

plait-ís, s. [Etim. of Gr. *πλαταίος* (*plataios*) = mut. of boards.] [Plait-ís]
1. The typical genus of the family Plaitidae.

plait-ís, s. [Etim. of Gr. *πλαταίος* (*plataios*) = mut. of boards.] [Plait-ís]
1. The typical genus of the family Plaitidae.

plait-ís, s. [Etim. of Gr. *πλαταίος* (*plataios*) = mut. of boards.] [Plait-ís]
1. The typical genus of the family Plaitidae.

plait-ís, s. [Etim. of Gr. *πλαταίος* (*plataios*) = mut. of boards.] [Plait-ís]
1. The typical genus of the family Plaitidae.

plait-ís, s. [Etim. of Gr. *πλαταίος* (*plataios*) = mut. of boards.] [Plait-ís]
1. The typical genus of the family Plaitidae.

plait-ís, s. [Etim. of Gr. *πλαταίος* (*plataios*) = mut. of boards.] [Plait-ís]
1. The typical genus of the family Plaitidae.

plait-ís, s. [Etim. of Gr. *πλαταίος* (*plataios*) = mut. of boards.] [Plait-ís]
1. The typical genus of the family Plaitidae.

plait-ís, s. [Etim. of Gr. *πλαταίος* (*plataios*) = mut. of boards.] [Plait-ís]
1. The typical genus of the family Plaitidae.

plait-ís, s. [Etim. of Gr. *πλαταίος* (*plataios*) = mut. of boards.] [Plait-ís]
1. The typical genus of the family Plaitidae.

plait-ís, s. [Etim. of Gr. *πλαταίος* (*plataios*) = mut. of boards.] [Plait-ís]
1. The typical genus of the family Plaitidae.

plait-ís, s. [Etim. of Gr. *πλαταίος* (*plataios*) = mut. of boards.] [Plait-ís]
1. The typical genus of the family Plaitidae.

plait-ís, s. [Etim. of Gr. *πλαταίος* (*plataios*) = mut. of boards.] [Plait-ís]
1. The typical genus of the family Plaitidae.

plait-ís, s. [Etim. of Gr. *πλαταίος* (*plataios*) = mut. of boards.] [Plait-ís]
1. The typical genus of the family Plaitidae.

plait-ís, s. [Etim. of Gr. *πλαταίος* (*plataios*) = mut. of boards.] [Plait-ís]
1. The typical genus of the family Plaitidae.

plait-ís, s. [Etim. of Gr. *πλαταίος* (*plataios*) = mut. of boards.] [Plait-ís]
1. The typical genus of the family Plaitidae.

plait-ís, s. [Etim. of Gr. *πλαταίος* (*plataios*) = mut. of boards.] [Plait-ís]
1. The typical genus of the family Plaitidae.

plait-ís, s. [Etim. of Gr. *πλαταίος* (*plataios*) = mut. of boards.] [Plait-ís]
1. The typical genus of the family Plaitidae.

plait-ís, s. [Etim. of Gr. *πλαταίος* (*plataios*) = mut. of boards.] [Plait-ís]
1. The typical genus of the family Plaitidae.

plait-ís, s. [Etim. of Gr. *πλαταίος* (*plataios*) = mut. of boards.] [Plait-ís]
1. The typical genus of the family Plaitidae.

plait-ís, s. [Etim. of Gr. *πλαταίος* (*plataios*) = mut. of boards.] [Plait-ís]
1. The typical genus of the family Plaitidae.

pyramidal spots, serving for eyes. See also *Elabrocola*, with the body long, round and oval, with the intestine straight and unbranched; and *Dendrocola*, with the body broad and flat, and the intestine branched or arborescent.

plait-nar-I-éd, s. [Mod. Lat. *plait-nar-I-éd*]
Eng. suff. -éd] Like a plait-nar-I-éd form.

***plait-ér s. a.** [Eng. *plait-ér*, -er] Plaiting to a plait.

plait-ér is, s. [Lat. *plait-ér*, -er] Plaiting to a plait.

plait-ér is, s. [Lat. *plait-ér*, -er] Plaiting to a plait.
1. 1st. A plait-nar-I-éd form.
Molluscs, formerly placed in the *plait-ér*, but now transferred to the *plait-ér*. They have a tubular shell, with the aperture in the middle. Known species (very) exist from the warmer seas. I shall now, to begin, from the Molluscs.

plait-ér is, s. [Lat. *plait-ér*, -er] Plaiting to a plait.

***plait-ér, s.** [Lat. *plait-ér*, -er] Plaiting to a plait.

plait-ér is, s. [Lat. *plait-ér*, -er] Plaiting to a plait.

plait-ér is, s. [Lat. *plait-ér*, -er] Plaiting to a plait.

plait-ér is, s. [Lat. *plait-ér*, -er] Plaiting to a plait.

plait-ér is, s. [Lat. *plait-ér*, -er] Plaiting to a plait.

plait-ér is, s. [Lat. *plait-ér*, -er] Plaiting to a plait.

plait-ér is, s. [Lat. *plait-ér*, -er] Plaiting to a plait.

plait-ér is, s. [Lat. *plait-ér*, -er] Plaiting to a plait.

plait-ér is, s. [Lat. *plait-ér*, -er] Plaiting to a plait.

plait-ér is, s. [Lat. *plait-ér*, -er] Plaiting to a plait.

plait-ér is, s. [Lat. *plait-ér*, -er] Plaiting to a plait.

plait-ér is, s. [Lat. *plait-ér*, -er] Plaiting to a plait.

plait-ér is, s. [Lat. *plait-ér*, -er] Plaiting to a plait.

plait-ér is, s. [Lat. *plait-ér*, -er] Plaiting to a plait.

plait-ér is, s. [Lat. *plait-ér*, -er] Plaiting to a plait.

plait-ér is, s. [Lat. *plait-ér*, -er] Plaiting to a plait.

plait-ér is, s. [Lat. *plait-ér*, -er] Plaiting to a plait.

plait-ér is, s. [Lat. *plait-ér*, -er] Plaiting to a plait.

plait-ér is, s. [Lat. *plait-ér*, -er] Plaiting to a plait.

plait-ér is, s. [Lat. *plait-ér*, -er] Plaiting to a plait.

plait-ér is, s. [Lat. *plait-ér*, -er] Plaiting to a plait.

plait-ér is, s. [Lat. *plait-ér*, -er] Plaiting to a plait.

plait-ér is, s. [Lat. *plait-ér*, -er] Plaiting to a plait.

plait-ér is, s. [Lat. *plait-ér*, -er] Plaiting to a plait.

plait-ér is, s. [Lat. *plait-ér*, -er] Plaiting to a plait.

plait-ér is, s. [Lat. *plait-ér*, -er] Plaiting to a plait.

plait-ér is, s. [Lat. *plait-ér*, -er] Plaiting to a plait.

plait-ér is, s. [Lat. *plait-ér*, -er] Plaiting to a plait.

plait-ér is, s. [Lat. *plait-ér*, -er] Plaiting to a plait.

plait-ér is, s. [Lat. *plait-ér*, -er] Plaiting to a plait.

plait-ér is, s. [Lat. *plait-ér*, -er] Plaiting to a plait.

plait-ér is, s. [Lat. *plait-ér*, -er] Plaiting to a plait.

plait-ér is, s. [Lat. *plait-ér*, -er] Plaiting to a plait.

plait-ér is, s. [Lat. *plait-ér*, -er] Plaiting to a plait.

surface. A plane is supposed to extend indefinitely in all directions. The term is also frequently used, especially in astronomy, to denote an ideal surface supposed to cut or pass through a solid body, or in various directions, as, the plane of the equator, the plane of a planet's orbit.

B. As a verb. [Lat. *planare* = plain, flat] [Plait, v] To lay flat, plan, even, without depressions or elevations, as a light surface.

1. 1st. To lay flat, plan, even, without depressions or elevations, as a light surface.

2. 2d. To lay flat, plan, even, without depressions or elevations, as a light surface.

3. 3d. To lay flat, plan, even, without depressions or elevations, as a light surface.

4. 4th. To lay flat, plan, even, without depressions or elevations, as a light surface.

5. 5th. To lay flat, plan, even, without depressions or elevations, as a light surface.

6. 6th. To lay flat, plan, even, without depressions or elevations, as a light surface.

7. 7th. To lay flat, plan, even, without depressions or elevations, as a light surface.

8. 8th. To lay flat, plan, even, without depressions or elevations, as a light surface.

9. 9th. To lay flat, plan, even, without depressions or elevations, as a light surface.

10. 10th. To lay flat, plan, even, without depressions or elevations, as a light surface.

11. 11th. To lay flat, plan, even, without depressions or elevations, as a light surface.

12. 12th. To lay flat, plan, even, without depressions or elevations, as a light surface.

13. 13th. To lay flat, plan, even, without depressions or elevations, as a light surface.

14. 14th. To lay flat, plan, even, without depressions or elevations, as a light surface.

15. 15th. To lay flat, plan, even, without depressions or elevations, as a light surface.

16. 16th. To lay flat, plan, even, without depressions or elevations, as a light surface.

17. 17th. To lay flat, plan, even, without depressions or elevations, as a light surface.

18. 18th. To lay flat, plan, even, without depressions or elevations, as a light surface.

19. 19th. To lay flat, plan, even, without depressions or elevations, as a light surface.

20. 20th. To lay flat, plan, even, without depressions or elevations, as a light surface.

21. 21st. To lay flat, plan, even, without depressions or elevations, as a light surface.

22. 22nd. To lay flat, plan, even, without depressions or elevations, as a light surface.

23. 23rd. To lay flat, plan, even, without depressions or elevations, as a light surface.

24. 24th. To lay flat, plan, even, without depressions or elevations, as a light surface.

25. 25th. To lay flat, plan, even, without depressions or elevations, as a light surface.

26. 26th. To lay flat, plan, even, without depressions or elevations, as a light surface.

27. 27th. To lay flat, plan, even, without depressions or elevations, as a light surface.

28. 28th. To lay flat, plan, even, without depressions or elevations, as a light surface.

29. 29th. To lay flat, plan, even, without depressions or elevations, as a light surface.

30. 30th. To lay flat, plan, even, without depressions or elevations, as a light surface.

31. 31st. To lay flat, plan, even, without depressions or elevations, as a light surface.

32. 32nd. To lay flat, plan, even, without depressions or elevations, as a light surface.

33. 33rd. To lay flat, plan, even, without depressions or elevations, as a light surface.

34. 34th. To lay flat, plan, even, without depressions or elevations, as a light surface.

35. 35th. To lay flat, plan, even, without depressions or elevations, as a light surface.

36. 36th. To lay flat, plan, even, without depressions or elevations, as a light surface.

37. 37th. To lay flat, plan, even, without depressions or elevations, as a light surface.

38. 38th. To lay flat, plan, even, without depressions or elevations, as a light surface.

39. 39th. To lay flat, plan, even, without depressions or elevations, as a light surface.

40. 40th. To lay flat, plan, even, without depressions or elevations, as a light surface.

plane—trigonometry, a. [TRIGONOMETRICAL.]

plane, a. [Fr., from Lat. *planus*, acc. of *planities* = a plain; Gr. *πλάτος* (*plátos*) = wide, in allusion to the broad leaves and spreading form; Sp., Port., & Ital. *plano*,] [PLATANE.]

1. *Sing.* — The same as *PLANT-TREE* (q.v.).
2. *Pl.* — Lindley's English name for the *Platanus* (q.v.).

plane-tree, a.

Bot. — Any species of the genus *Platanus* (q.v.), of which five or six exist. They are tall trees with pendent trunks, the bark of which peels off annually leaving the surface smooth and bare. The Oriental *Plane-tree*, *Platanus orientalis*, an umbelliferous tree, seventy to ninety feet high, has palmate leaves like those of the Sycamore. It is a native of Western Asia and Cashmere, and has been introduced into British parks and plantations. Its smooth grained wood is used in the East for cabinet-making. Mr. Houghbanger says that in India its burned leaves are applied to the eyes in ophthalmia, and its bark, boiled in vinegar, given in dysentery. The Oriental or American *Plane-tree*, *Platanus occidentalis*, has deeply divided and indented leaves, and numerous bracts along the female flowers. On the banks of the Ohio and the Mississippi there are trees ten to sixteen feet in diameter. Calhoun in America also mentions Water beech, and Sycamore, and in Canada Cotton tree. A third species, often confounded with this one, is the Maple-leaved *Plane*, *Platanus acerifolia*, the species, sometimes with a trunk, cultivated in some London gardens. The Scotch or Mock plane tree is *Ailanthus glandulosa*.

plane, *plān, *playn, a. [Fr. *plane*, from Lat. *planus*, from low Lat. *planus* = a carpenter's plane.]

1. *U.* — To make smooth, especially with a plane. (*Chap. 12: Homer, Odyssey*.)
2. *Fig.* — To clear the way from difficulty, to make smooth. (*Tennyson Prince, iv. 27*.)

plān-ē-ōm-ē-try, plā-nim-ē-try, a. [Eng. *plane*, and Gr. *μετρον* (*metron*) = a measure.] The art or process of ascertaining the area or superficial contents of a surface. [STEREOMETRY.]

plān-ēr, *plāin-ēr, a. [Eng. *planer* (q.v.).]

1. *Ind. Lang.* — One who or that which planes, a planing machine. (*Homer, Odyssey*.)
2. *Fr.* — A wooden block used to level the face of a frame of type for printing.

planer-bar, a. A device attached to a planer for the purpose of steering in part the work of a slotting or shaping machine.

planer-centres, a. pl. Devices similar to lathe centres for supporting small work in the bed of a planing machine.

planer-head, a. *Mach.* The slide rest of a planing machine or planer.

planer tree, a. *Bot.* — A tree belonging to the genus *Platanus* (q.v.).

plā-nēr-a, a. [Named after J. Plauer, a German botanist.]

Bot. — A genus of *Ulmaceae*, having roundish pointed, two-celled and two-seeded fruits. The wood of *Plaueria Abelaria*, called in the old pharmacopoeia, *Paradoxicum rubrum*, is aromatic. *P. Richardi* has a valuable wood.

plā-nēr-ite, a. [After H. Planer, with *it* (Min.).]

Min. — A mineral occurring in crystalline botryoidal layers in the copper mines of Gamschelsk, Ural Mountains. It is green; sp. gr. 2.66; colour, verdigris to olive green; lustre, dull. Compos.: a hydrous phosphate of alumina with some copper and iron. Dana suggests that it is possibly impure *Wavellite* (q.v.), and makes it a sub-species.

plān-ēt, *plan-ete, a. [O. Fr. *planete* (Fr. *planète*), from Lat. *planeta*; Gr. *πλανήτης* (*planētēs*) = a wanderer, from *πλανάω* (*planáo*) to wander, from *πλάνω* (*plano*) = a wandering; Sp. & Port. *planeta*.]

Astron. — A heavenly body which, to old-

world observers, seemed to wander about aimlessly in the sky, thus markedly contrasting with the orderly movements of the fixed stars. Subsequently it was discovered that the seemingly erratic bodies were as regular in their movements as the others, revolving, like the earth, around the sun, the aberrations arising from the fact that both the planets and the observers were in motion. When they are comparatively near the earth and move thence to go round the sun, they seem to go in one direction, when they act upon the other side of their orbit, they appear to retrograde in the sky. Shining only with reflected light, they shine with a steady radiance in place of twinkling like the fixed stars. Planets are primary or secondary, the former revolving around the sun, the latter around the primaries. The primary planets known to the ancients were five: Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn. Omitting asteroids, comets, and meteoric rings, eight are now known, Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune. Twenty secondary planets are known, the Moon, two satellites of Mars, four of Jupiter, eight of Saturn, four of Uranus, and one of Neptune. The existence of a intermediate primary planet has been suspected but not proved. The planets Mercury and Venus, being nearer than the Earth to the sun, are called inferior planets; the others, being more distant, are termed superior. Another classification is sometimes adopted, that into inferior and extra-asteroidal planets, that is, those nearer and those more remote from the sun than the asteroids. Under the latter included Mercury, Venus, the Earth and Mars, all of which are comparatively small, while the others, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune are the giants of the system. For instance the Earth is 7,926 miles in diameter, and Mars 1,200, but Jupiter is 86,000. The intra-asteroidal planets complete the monthly cycle in short periods, the Earth, for example, in 365.26 days, while Neptune takes to do so 60,127 days, or about 165 years. The minor planets, planetoids, or asteroids, lie between Mars and Jupiter. A list of those named up to March, 1879, was given under the article *Asteroid* (q.v.). The following, inserted under that article, though they cannot be said to have received application, are 1,3 Phœbe, 175 Andromache, 179 Cleopatra, 181 Isma, 192, Nausica, 194, P. K. and 195, Furcra. The following have not been named.

| N. | N. | Name of Discoverer | Date of Discovery |
|-----|-----|--------------------|--------------------|
| 18 | 18 | Phœbe | May 1, 1879 |
| 19 | 19 | Arctus | May 21, 1879 |
| 20 | 20 | Antares | June 1, 1879 |
| 21 | 21 | Butte | July 2, 1879 |
| 22 | 22 | Dynamos | July 2, 1879 |
| 23 | 23 | Butte | August 7, 1879 |
| 24 | 24 | Butte | September 11, 1879 |
| 25 | 25 | Butte | September 11, 1879 |
| 26 | 26 | Butte | October 1, 1879 |
| 27 | 27 | Butte | October 1, 1879 |
| 28 | 28 | Butte | October 1, 1879 |
| 29 | 29 | Butte | October 1, 1879 |
| 30 | 30 | Butte | October 1, 1879 |
| 31 | 31 | Butte | October 1, 1879 |
| 32 | 32 | Butte | October 1, 1879 |
| 33 | 33 | Butte | October 1, 1879 |
| 34 | 34 | Butte | October 1, 1879 |
| 35 | 35 | Butte | October 1, 1879 |
| 36 | 36 | Butte | October 1, 1879 |
| 37 | 37 | Butte | October 1, 1879 |
| 38 | 38 | Butte | October 1, 1879 |
| 39 | 39 | Butte | October 1, 1879 |
| 40 | 40 | Butte | October 1, 1879 |
| 41 | 41 | Butte | October 1, 1879 |
| 42 | 42 | Butte | October 1, 1879 |
| 43 | 43 | Butte | October 1, 1879 |
| 44 | 44 | Butte | October 1, 1879 |
| 45 | 45 | Butte | October 1, 1879 |
| 46 | 46 | Butte | October 1, 1879 |
| 47 | 47 | Butte | October 1, 1879 |
| 48 | 48 | Butte | October 1, 1879 |
| 49 | 49 | Butte | October 1, 1879 |
| 50 | 50 | Butte | October 1, 1879 |
| 51 | 51 | Butte | October 1, 1879 |
| 52 | 52 | Butte | October 1, 1879 |
| 53 | 53 | Butte | October 1, 1879 |
| 54 | 54 | Butte | October 1, 1879 |
| 55 | 55 | Butte | October 1, 1879 |
| 56 | 56 | Butte | October 1, 1879 |
| 57 | 57 | Butte | October 1, 1879 |
| 58 | 58 | Butte | October 1, 1879 |
| 59 | 59 | Butte | October 1, 1879 |
| 60 | 60 | Butte | October 1, 1879 |
| 61 | 61 | Butte | October 1, 1879 |
| 62 | 62 | Butte | October 1, 1879 |
| 63 | 63 | Butte | October 1, 1879 |
| 64 | 64 | Butte | October 1, 1879 |
| 65 | 65 | Butte | October 1, 1879 |
| 66 | 66 | Butte | October 1, 1879 |
| 67 | 67 | Butte | October 1, 1879 |
| 68 | 68 | Butte | October 1, 1879 |
| 69 | 69 | Butte | October 1, 1879 |
| 70 | 70 | Butte | October 1, 1879 |
| 71 | 71 | Butte | October 1, 1879 |
| 72 | 72 | Butte | October 1, 1879 |
| 73 | 73 | Butte | October 1, 1879 |
| 74 | 74 | Butte | October 1, 1879 |
| 75 | 75 | Butte | October 1, 1879 |
| 76 | 76 | Butte | October 1, 1879 |
| 77 | 77 | Butte | October 1, 1879 |
| 78 | 78 | Butte | October 1, 1879 |
| 79 | 79 | Butte | October 1, 1879 |
| 80 | 80 | Butte | October 1, 1879 |
| 81 | 81 | Butte | October 1, 1879 |
| 82 | 82 | Butte | October 1, 1879 |
| 83 | 83 | Butte | October 1, 1879 |
| 84 | 84 | Butte | October 1, 1879 |
| 85 | 85 | Butte | October 1, 1879 |
| 86 | 86 | Butte | October 1, 1879 |
| 87 | 87 | Butte | October 1, 1879 |
| 88 | 88 | Butte | October 1, 1879 |
| 89 | 89 | Butte | October 1, 1879 |
| 90 | 90 | Butte | October 1, 1879 |
| 91 | 91 | Butte | October 1, 1879 |
| 92 | 92 | Butte | October 1, 1879 |
| 93 | 93 | Butte | October 1, 1879 |
| 94 | 94 | Butte | October 1, 1879 |
| 95 | 95 | Butte | October 1, 1879 |
| 96 | 96 | Butte | October 1, 1879 |
| 97 | 97 | Butte | October 1, 1879 |
| 98 | 98 | Butte | October 1, 1879 |
| 99 | 99 | Butte | October 1, 1879 |
| 100 | 100 | Butte | October 1, 1879 |

planet-gear, a.

Mechanics. — Gearing in which one or more cog wheels, besides rotating on their axes, revolve around the wheel with which they mesh.

***planet-struck, *planet-stricken, a.**

Affected by the influence of a planet; blasted.

***Planet, planet-struck, a.**

A planet which has been struck by a meteor.

planet-wheel, a.

Mechanics. — The exterior revolving wheel of the "sun and planet" motion, invented by James Watt. So called from its revolving around another gear wheel, which is fixed to the sun gear. The axis of the planet wheel is preserved concentric with the axis of the fixed or sun-wheel by means of an arm (planet wheel) sometimes gears with an internally cogged wheel, and may be driven by the latter, rolling around inside the latter, or by a wheel instead of outside. [DYNAMICS.]

plān-ē-tār-ī-um, a. [Lat. *planeta*, from *plano* to plane.] A machine for exhibiting the motions of the planets and their positions with respect to the sun and one another. (Omniscient.)

plān-ēt ar y, a. [Lat. *planeta*, from *plano* to plane.] A planet; *pl. planeta*, *pl. planeta*, *pl. planeta*.

1. Ordinary Language.

1. Of or pertaining to the planets.
2. Having the nature of a planet, revolving.

3. Produced or caused by the planets.

4. Consisting of or composed of planets.

5. Wandering.

6. Under the influence of the planets.

7. Under the influence of the planets.

8. Under the influence of the planets.

9. Under the influence of the planets.

10. Under the influence of the planets.

11. Under the influence of the planets.

12. Under the influence of the planets.

13. Under the influence of the planets.

14. Under the influence of the planets.

15. Under the influence of the planets.

16. Under the influence of the planets.

17. Under the influence of the planets.

18. Under the influence of the planets.

19. Under the influence of the planets.

20. Under the influence of the planets.

21. Under the influence of the planets.

22. Under the influence of the planets.

23. Under the influence of the planets.

24. Under the influence of the planets.

25. Under the influence of the planets.

26. Under the influence of the planets.

27. Under the influence of the planets.

28. Under the influence of the planets.

29. Under the influence of the planets.

30. Under the influence of the planets.

Site, sit, sare, amidst, what, fall, father; wō, wēt, hōre, camp, hār, thōre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīt, marine; sō, pōt, or, wōre, wōit, wōrk, whā, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trī, sīrian. a. wō = s; ēy = ē; qu = kw.

plā-nī-tō-nī-ōn, a. [Pref. *plant-*, and Lat. *folium* = a leaf.]
Bot.: Flat-leaved. (*Orig.*)

plā-nīm-ē-tēr, s. [Eng. *plane* and *meter*.]
 An instrument for ascertaining the contents of irregular plane figures; a planimeter or planometer.

plā-nī-mēt-rīc, plā-nī-mēt-rīc-āl, a. [Eng. *planimetry*; *Gr.* *metrō*, *meas.*; *Fr.* *planimétrique*.] Of or pertaining to planimetry; obtained by planimetry.

plā-nīm-ē-trī, s. [PLANIMETRY.]

plān-ing, pr. pte., a., & s. [PLANE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. pte. & particip. adjs.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of smoothing the surface of wood, &c., with a plane.

planing machine, s.

1. Wood: A machine for truing up and facing boards or the sides of timbers. When it also works the edges, it is known also as an edger; when the edges are respectively rounded and grooved, they are known as moulder, and are said to be moulder up; when the stuff is moulded or dressed to ornamental shape, the machine is known as a moulding-machine.

2. Metal-working: A machine in which a metallic object dogged to a traversing table is moved against a relatively fixed cutter. In practice, the cutter is adjusted in a stock, and is usually fed automatically between strokes.

plā-nī-pēn-nēg, plā-nī-pēn-nā-tōg, plā-nī-pēn-nī-ā, s. pl. [Lat. *plannus* = flat, *plum* = a feather, a wing.]

Ichth.: A sub-order of Neuropterous Insects having flat wings. The fore and hind pair are similar, the hind ones not broader than the others. Larvæ rarely aquatic. Includes Megaloptera, including the *Megaloptera*, *Hemiptera*, and *Mantodea*; *Saltatoria*, and *Panorpidae* (q.v.).

plā-nī-pēt-ā-lōus, a. [Pref. *plane*, and Eng. *petal*.]

Bot.: Having flat petals or leaves; flat-leaved, planifolious.

plān-īsh, v. [PLANE, *v.*] To make smooth or plane; to level as metals, with hammers, till perfectly smooth; to polish by hammering. [PLANISHING, *C.*]

plān-īsh-ēr, s. [Eng. *planish*; *-er*.] One who or that which planishes; specif., a thin flat-ended tool, used by turners for smoothing brass-work.

plān-īsh-ing, pr. pte., a., & s. [PLANISH.]

A. & B. *As pr. pte. & particip. adjs.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: An operation in which sheet metal is condensed, smoothed, and toughened upon a smooth anvil, by the blows of a hammer, having a very slightly convex face, and called a planishing hammer.

planishing hammer, s.

planishing rollers, s. pl. The second pair of rollers in preparing coiling-metal.

planishing-stake, s.

Compositing: A bench stake, or small anvil, for holding the plate when under the action of a planishing-hammer.

plān-ī-sphēr, s. [Pref. *plan-*, and Eng. *sphere*.]

1. The representation upon a plane of the circles of the zodiac.

2. Any contrivance in which plane surfaces move upon one another to fulfil any of the uses of a celestial globe.

plān-ī-sphēr-īc, a. [Eng. *planisphere*; *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a planisphere.

plānk, plank, s. [Lat. *placca* = a board, *plank*; *Fr.* *planche*; *Dut.* *plank*; *Sw.* *planka*; *Ger.* & *Dan.* *planke*.]

1. Lit.: A broad piece of sawed timber thicker than a board; specif., a piece of timber between 1 and 4 inches thick, and more than 9 inches wide.

"There is not a plank of the hull or the deck."
Agnes, Margaret, U. S.

2. Figuratively:

(1) Anything resembling a plank; a slab.
"A monument of fronton, with a plank of marble thereon." *Wood: Athen. Ocean, vol. II.*

(2) Anything serving as a support.
"This is indeed the only plank we have to trust to." *Sharp: Sermons, vol. I, ser. 8.*

(3) A principle or article of a political or other programme or platform. [PLATFORM.]

"They should be made planks in the liberalist boat." *Weekly Echo, Nov. 5, 1886.*

"To walk the plank": A mode of drowning their captives practised by pirates, by whom they were compelled to walk along a plank laid across the bulwark until they overbalanced it and fell into the water.

"I got my back up at that and the next morning the plank." *Seecher's Magazine, N.Y., 1878, p. 38.*

plank bed, s. A bed of boards, raised a few inches from the floor, on which prisoners are compelled to sleep during short sentences, or the earlier stages of a long confinement. The practice was made uniform by the Prison Act of 1877. No mattress is allowed, but a thin pillow, and a bed covering, consisting of two blankets and a rug, besides sheets, are issued to all prisoners on plank-beds.

plank hook, s. A pole with an iron hook at the end, with which quarrymen, miners, and others shift their runs or wheeling planks, as occasion requires.

plank plant, s.

Bot.: *Bassia scandens* *Planch.*

plank-revotment, s.

Fort.: Board lining of an embrasure or covering of a rampart.

plank-road, plank-way, s. A road of transverse planking laid on longitudinal sleepers. Common in America.

plank shoer, s.

Shipbuilding: A plank resting on the heads of the top timbers of the frames or ribs.

plank way, s.

[PLANK ROAD.]

plānk, v.

[PLANK, *v.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: To cover or lay with planks; to form of planks.

"Having been so often cheated and abused, marked and peevish." *Hawthorne, Letters, bk. I, ch. 1, let.*

2. Fig.: To lay down, as on a table; to take to pay out. (Applied to money.) (*Verb.*)

"My father would plank it at an auction." *Field, The Two Faces.*

II. Technical:

1. Shipbuilding: To haulen by fitting. Said of flat bodies after forming.

2. Spinning: To unite slivers of wool in forming a roving.

plānk-ing, pr. pte., a., & s.

A. & B. *As pr. pte. & particip. adjs.*: (See the verb).

B. As a substance:

1. Shipbuilding: The skin or wooden covering of planks on the exterior and interior surfaces of the ribs and on the beams.

2. Spinning: The splicing together of slivers of long stapled wool.

3. Steam: The lagging or clothing of a steam-cylinder. [CLADDING.]

planking clamp, s.

Shipbuilding: An implement for bending a stake against the ribs of a vessel and holding it till secured by bolts or trenails.

planking machine, s. A machine in which flat bodies are planked.

planking screw, s. An implement for straining planks against the ribs of vessels.

plānk-y, plank ie, a. [Eng. *plank*; *-y*.] Constructed or composed of planks.

"He came before the plank gates." *Chapman, Bowyer, Mad M.*

plān lōss, a. [Eng. *plan*; *-less*.] Destitute of a plan.

"Not with planless desire for plunder." *Flower, The Last.*

plān nēr, s. [Eng. *plan*; *-er*.] One who plans, contrives, devises, or projects; a projector, a deviser.

plā-nō, pref.

[PLANI-]

plane-compressed, a.

Bot.: Compressed down to a flattish surface, as *Podocarpus*.

plane-concave, a. Plane on one side and concave on the other; as, a *plane-concave lens*. [LENS.]

*** plane-conical, a.** Plane or flat on one side and conical on the other.

"Some few are plane-conical, whose superficies is in part level between their ends." *Green, Museum.*

plane-convex, a. Plane on one side and convex on the other; as, a *plane-convex lens*. [LENS.]

plane-horizontal, a. Having a level horizontal surface or position.

plane-orbicular, a. Plane on one side and orbicular on the other.

plane-subulate, a. Smooth and awl-shaped. [SUBULATE.]

plān-ōg-rā-phist, s. [Pref. *plano-*; *Gr.* *graphō* (*graphō*) = to delineate, add Eng. *stiff*, *-ist*.] A surveyor, a plan or mapmaker.

"All planigraphists of the Holy Land." *W. M. Thomson, Land and Book, Southern Palestine, p. 121.*

plān-ō-lī-tōg, s. [Pref. *plano-*, and *Gr.* *lithos* (*lithos*) = a stone.] A fossil world-trail.

plā-nōm-ē-tēr, s. [Eng. *plane*, and *meter*.] A trial or plane surface on which articles are tested for straightness and level. It affords a standard gauge for plane surfaces.

plā-nōm-ē-trī, s. [Eng. *plane*, and *meter*.] The act of measuring or gauging plane surfaces, the act or art of using a plane-table.

plān-or-bis, s. [Pref. *plano-*, and Lat. *orbis* = a circle.]

Zool.: A *Polychaeta*: A genus of Linnæidae; shell discoidal, ventral, and many-whorled; apertures crescentic, peristome thin. Known species 145, from North America, Europe, India, and China; fossil only, from the Wealden, onward. (*S. P. Woodward*). The former occur in stagnant pools, ditches, and gently running brooks, adhering to flags and other aquatic plants. Forbes and Stansley described eleven British species.

plant, s.

plante, planta, plant, s. [Lat. *planta*, from Lat. *planta* = a plant, the sole of the foot, from the same root as *Gr.* *planos* (*planos*) = spreading, broad; *Dut.* *plant*; *Dan.* *plante*; *Sw.* *Sp.* & *Port.* *planta*; *Ital.* *pianta*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Life of:

(1) In the same sense as II. 1.

(2) A sapling.

(3) A shoot, a cutting.

"You are a plant of ranky classed tree." *Chapman, C. T. 1886.*

(4) The seed of the food.

"Kneel down and plant a flag." *Stoke Newington Daily News.*

"I was away from London a week and more, my dear, on a plant." *See other letters, bk. I, ch. 1.*

2. Fig.: A plan, a dodge, a swindle, a trick; a planned theft or robbery. (*Slang.*)

"I was away from London a week and more, my dear, on a plant." *See other letters, bk. I, ch. 1.*

3. In this sense Mr. A. S. Palmer considers the word to be the O. E. *planta* = a plant.

II. Technical:

1. Nat. Sci.: *Planta* as defined a plant as an organised body (being) possessed of life, but not of feeling. In his contrasted definition of an animal, he assigned the latter life, feeling, and voluntary motion, implying that if a plant moved it did not do so voluntarily. His definition is essentially accurate. With regard to all the higher members of the Vegetable and Animal Kingdoms, there is no difficulty in saying which is a plant and which is an animal. Some *Mimosas*, &c., have a certain sensitiveness when touched, but notwithstanding this they are really plants. But "Natura non facit saltus" (Nature does not make leaps, that is, abrupt transitions), and the humble members of the two kingdoms are so closely akin, that whether sponges were animal or vegetable was once a doubtful question, though now they are considered compound animals, while again many of Ehrenberg's Infusoria, once ranked as animals, now figure as humble Algae. Plants derive their nourishment directly from the mineral kingdom, animals do so only through the intervention of plants. The latter, as a rule, are composed chiefly of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen; animals have nitrogen as well. Plants generally absorb carbon dioxide, and give

bill, boy; pont, pout; eat, pell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing.
-ian, -tian = shān. -ian, -tian = shān. -ious, -tious, -tious = shūs. -ble, -die, &c. = bēl, dēl.

* (2) A colony, or original settlement in a new country.

* *Plantations* or colonies, in distant countries, are either such where the lands are claimed by right of a colony only, by applying them desert and uncultivated, and peopling them from the mother country; or where, when already cultivated, they have been either granted by conquest, or ceded to us by treaty. — *Blackstone's Comment.* § 4. (Annot.)

* The term was originally applied specific to the British settlements in America.

(3) Specific, in the United States, West and East Indies, a large estate, cultivated chiefly by negroes or natives, who live in a distinct community on the estate, under the control of the proprietor or manager: as, a cotton plantation.

plant'ér. *s.* [Eng. *plant*, *v.*; *-er*.]

I. *Verbally*:

1. One who plants, sets, or cultivates: as, a planter of corn. (*Phillips's Cider*, i. 41.)

2. One who owns a plantation. (Chiefly in America and the West Indies.)

"From the experience of our planters, slavery is an little advantageous to the master as to the slave." — *Home*, *Kays*, pt. II., sec. II.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. One who plants, settles, or establishes, as a colony.

"It was a place chosen by the Sovereign Planter." — *Albion*, p. 1, iv. 601.

2. One who introduces, disseminates, or establishes; an introducer, a disseminator.

"[I]f these writings differed from the sermons of the first planters of Christianity in his-day or doctrine, they would have been rejected by those churches which they had formed." — *Idem*.

3. A piece of timber, or the naked trunk of a tree, one end of which is firmly planted in the bed of a river, while the other rises near the surface of the water, a dangerous obstruction to vessels navigating the rivers of the Western United States. (*Bartlett*.)

4. A person engaged in the fishing trade. (*Scott's Island*.)

plant'er dóm. *s.* [Eng. *planter*; *-dóm*.]
Planters collectively. (*W. H. Russell*.)

plant'er ship. *s.* [Eng. *planter*; *-ship*.]
The occupation, business, or position of a planter, the management of a plantation, as in the United States, West Indies, &c.

plân'ti cło. *s.* [Adium from *plant* (q.v.).]
A little or young plant; a plant in embryo.

plân'ti gra dō. *s.* [Lat. *planta* = the sole of the foot, and *gradus* = a step].

Bot.: A section of the Carriacou, embracing those which apply the whole or nearly the whole of the sole of the foot to the ground in progressive motion. Example, the Bears, the Badgers. (*Green*.)



plân'-tî-grado. *n. s.* [PLANTIGRADA.]

A. *Adverb.*: Walking on the sole of the foot; putting the foot on belonging to the Plantigrada.

B. *As subst.*: Any member of the section Plantigrada (q.v.).

plant-ing. * **plaut-ying.** *pt. par. v. & s.* [PLANT, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pt. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantiv*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act, process, or practice of setting seeds or plants in the ground for cultivation; the formation of plantations.

2. That which is planted; a plant, a plantation.

"Every *planting* that any field of heaven hath not planted shall be drawn up in the roots." — *Wycliffe*.

II. *Arch.*: The laying of the first courses of stone in a foundation.

* **plant'-less.** *a.* [Eng. *plant*, *s.*; *-less*.] Devoid of plants or vegetation; barren.

* **plant'-lēt.** *s.* [Eng. *plant*, *s.*; dimin. suff. *-lēt*.] A little plant; an undeveloped or rudimentary plant.

* **plant'-līng.** *s.* [Eng. *plant*, *s.*; dim. suff. *-līng*.] A little plant.

* **plan-tōo-rē-gy.** *s.* [Eng. *planter*, and Gr. *eparkō* (kratoō) = to rule.]

1. Government by planters.

2. The body of planters collectively.

plant'-qle. *s.* [Fr., dimin. from *plante* = a plant.] The embryo of a plant.

plân'-q-la. *s.* [Lat. a little plane, dimin. from *planus* = level, flat.]

Bot.: A minute, inflated, cylindrical marine animal. It is the embryo of the Coelocyst.

plân'x tŷ. *s.* [Vt. Lat. *plangere* = to lament.]

Music: A melody, so called by Irish and Welsh harpers. They were not always of the doleful character their name would seem to imply. Also called a Lament.

* **plâp.** *v.t.* [From the sound; cf. *plap*.] To plap, to splash.

"They plapped up and down by their pool." — *Thackeray*, *Roundabout Papers*, &c.

plaque (que as k). *s.* [Fr.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. An ornamental plate of china or other ware upon which pictures are painted.

"Plaques are multiplying up on the face of the earth with frightful celerity." — *Harper's Monthly*, June, 1852, p. 115.

2. A brooch; the plate of a clasp.

II. *Art*: A flat plate of metal upon which engravings are painted; hence, the word is applied to the small engravings themselves, done at Limoges in the fifteenth century.

* **plâsh** (1). * **plashoe.** * **pleash.** *s.* [O. Dut. *plash* = a puddle; cf. Ger. (onomat.) *platschen* = to splash, to dribble; Dan. *plads*, Sw. *plaska*; Eng. *plash*.]

1. A small pool of standing water; a large puddle, a pond.

"[H]e rose, threw a stick against a noon time drench, and in a trice, made a new standing *plash*." — *Idem*, *Recreation in Park*, ch. 1, 4.

2. A splash.

plash-wheel. *s.* A dash-wheel (q.v.).

plâsh (2). *s.* [PLASH (2), *s.*] A branch of a tree, partly cut or lopped, then bent down and interwoven with other branches, so as to form a thick, close fence. (*Miller's Dictionary*.)

plâsh (1), *v. & t.* [PLASH (1), *v.*]

A. *Intrans.*: To dash in water; to splash; to make a splashing noise.

"Far below him plashed the waters." — *Longfellow*, *Hyperion*, &c.

B. *Transitive*:

1. To splash or make a splashing sound on.

2. To splash or sprinkle, as a wall, with colouring matter, so as to produce an imitation of granite.

plâsh (2), *v.t.* [PLASH, *v.*] To cut partly and intertwine the branches or boughs of, as in a hedge; to strengthen by interweaving the boughs or twigs of.

"Plash on the branches that grow thick out of the woods." — *Goldsmith*, *Cato*, &c.

plâsh'-ēt. *s.* [Eng. *plash* (1), *s.*; dimin. suff. *-ēt*.] A little pond, a puddle.

plâsh'-īng. *pt. par. & v.* [PLASH (1), *v.*]

plâsh'-īng īy. *pt.* [Eng. *plashing*; *-īy*.] In a splashing manner; with a splash or splash.

"Some heavy raindrops fell *plâshingly*." — *Body*, *Somebody*, &c.

* **plâsh'-oot.** *s.* [PLASH (2), *v.*] A fence made of branches of trees interwoven.

"Every *plâsh* of barbed wire for splashing to catch them." — *Cutler*, *Survey of Cornwall*.

plâsh' y. * **plash-lo.** *s.* [Eng. *plash* (1), *s.*; cf. *plash*.] Water; abounding with plashes or puddles. (*Boydell's Rhyming Dictionary*, bk. viii.)

2. Matted or speckled, as if with splashes of a colouring liquid.

plâsm. *s.* [Gr. *πλασμα* (*plasma*), from *πλασσω* (*plasso*) = to mould, to form.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A mould or matrix, in which anything is moulded or formed to a particular shape. (*Woodward*; *On Fossils*.)

2. *Bot.*: [PLASMA (1).]

plâs-mâ (1), *s.* [PLASM.]

1. *Bot.*: The viscous material of a cell from which the new developments take place, formless, elementary matter.

2. *Chem.*: [ΠΛΑΣΜΑ].

3. *Anat.*: The fluid part of the blood in which the red corpuscles float. Called also *Liquor sanguinis*. In 1,000 parts of blood there are of corpuscles: 262, of plasma 738. There is a plasma of lymph and of chyle.

plâs-mâ (2), *s.* [Gr. *πράσιος* (*praios*) = leaf-green. Originally written *Prasma*, but corrupted by the Plinians to *Plasma*. (*Chen*.)]

Min.: A bright to leaf-green variety of chalcocite, sometimes almost emerald green; feebly translucent; lustre, somewhat oily; fracture, sub-conchoidal, probably due to a small amount of opal silica present. It is rather rare, and was much esteemed by the ancients for engraving upon.

* **plâs-mâ'to.** * **plâs-mâ'to al.** *a.* [Gr. *πλασματικός* (*plasmatikos*), from *πλασμα* (*plasma*) = a plasma (q.v.).]

1. Of or pertaining to plasma; having the nature of plasma.

2. Having the power or property of giving form or shape; shaping.

"Working in this, by her *plasmatic* spirits, all the whole world into order and shape." — *Mary*, *Song of the South* (ed. 1857) p. 242. (*Noter*.)

* **plâs-mâ'tion.** *s.* [Lat. *plasmatio*, from *plasma* (q.v.); *-tio* = plasm (q.v.).] The act of giving form or shape to; forming, formation.

"The *plasmation* or creation of Adam took place among the generations." — *Longfellow*, *Hyperion*, p. 1, 3.

* **plâs-mâ'tor.** *s.* [Lat.] One who forms or creates; a creator.

"The *plasmator* *plasmator* and *Andrity*." — *Cygnar*, *Rebelle*, bk. ii. ch. viii.

* **plâs-mâ'ture.** *s.* [Low Lat. *plasmation*.] Form, shape.

"No steady frame and *plasmature*." — *Cygnar*, *Rebelle*, bk. ii. ch. viii.

plâs-mîn. *s.* [Eng. *plasma*; *-mîn* (Chen).]

Chem.: A constituent of the blood to which is attributed the property of spontaneous coagulation. It is soluble in water, and is deposited in flocks from its solution in sulphate of sodium by saturation with chloride of sodium. When heated to 169 it becomes insoluble in water, and when dissolved in 20 parts of water it solidifies after a few minutes to a colourless jelly.

plâs-mô-di-um. *s.* [Fig., &c. *plasma*, and Gr. *μῶδης* (*mōdēs*) = form.]

Bot.: A large jelly like mass formed by an aggregation of fungi. From it are developed fungi of organisms and then spores. It exists specially in Myxomycetous Fungals. It has an amorphous position.

plâs-môg'-ô-nŷ. *s.* [Eng., &c. *plasma*, and Gr. *γενε* (*gene*) = offspring.]

Bot.: The generation of an organism from a plasma. (*Idem*.)

plâs-tër. **plâs-tër** (ai s-a). * **plâs-tër.** **plâs-tër.** *s.* [O. Fr. *plaster* (Fr. *plâtre*), AS *plāst*, from Lat. *capistrum* = a plaster. Gr. *επιπαστρον* (*epipastro*), for *επιπαστρον* (*epipastro*) = from *επιπασσω* (*epipasso*) = to dash on. (*Idem*) = *plâs-tër* = *plâs-tër* = *plâs-tër*, Sw. *plaster*, Ger. *plaster*.]

I. *Building*:

(1) Coloured gypsum or sulphate of lime, used, when mixed with water, for finishing walls, for moulds, ornaments, casts, lathe, cement, &c. The hydrated sulphate of lime is obtained at a heat of about 400° Fah, and mixing with 20 per cent of water falls into a white powder. While it decays it does not decompose, like lime stone, but is greedily absorbent of water, and by combination there with becomes again solid. (CEMENT.)

"The *plaster*, or stucco, is extremely hard, and in a climate so dry may equal stone in solidity and duration." — *Encyclopædia*, &c., &c.

(2) A composition of lime, sand, and water, with or without hair as a bond, and used to cover walls and ceilings.

2. *Pharm.*: An unctuous conglutinated, united either to a powder or some saline oxide, and spread on linen, silk, or leather for convenience of external application.

"The use of the form *plaster* is restricted by medical men to applications of plaster of Paris. (SPHIST.) *Theriac* is a wider term; as, diachylon plaster, cast plaster.

"The use of the form *plaster* is restricted by medical men to applications of plaster of Paris. (SPHIST.) *Theriac* is a wider term; as, diachylon plaster, cast plaster.

"The use of the form *plaster* is restricted by medical men to applications of plaster of Paris. (SPHIST.) *Theriac* is a wider term; as, diachylon plaster, cast plaster.

"The use of the form *plaster* is restricted by medical men to applications of plaster of Paris. (SPHIST.) *Theriac* is a wider term; as, diachylon plaster, cast plaster.

"The use of the form *plaster* is restricted by medical men to applications of plaster of Paris. (SPHIST.) *Theriac* is a wider term; as, diachylon plaster, cast plaster.

"The use of the form *plaster* is restricted by medical men to applications of plaster of Paris. (SPHIST.) *Theriac* is a wider term; as, diachylon plaster, cast plaster.

"The use of the form *plaster* is restricted by medical men to applications of plaster of Paris. (SPHIST.) *Theriac* is a wider term; as, diachylon plaster, cast plaster.

"The use of the form *plaster* is restricted by medical men to applications of plaster of Paris. (SPHIST.) *Theriac* is a wider term; as, diachylon plaster, cast plaster.

"The use of the form *plaster* is restricted by medical men to applications of plaster of Paris. (SPHIST.) *Theriac* is a wider term; as, diachylon plaster, cast plaster.

"The use of the form *plaster* is restricted by medical men to applications of plaster of Paris. (SPHIST.) *Theriac* is a wider term; as, diachylon plaster, cast plaster.

"The use of the form *plaster* is restricted by medical men to applications of plaster of Paris. (SPHIST.) *Theriac* is a wider term; as, diachylon plaster, cast plaster.

bal, boy; pont, pōt; cat, pell, chorua, qin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.

-clat, -clat = shat, -clon, -clon = shūn; -tion, -tion = shūn. -clous, -clous, -clous = shūn. -ble, -dio, &c. = bpl, dpl.

plaster-cast, *s*. A copy of an object obtained by pouring plaster of Paris mixed with water into a mould which forms a copy of the object in reverse.

plaster of Paris, *s*. [Gypsum]

plaster splint, *s*. [Splint]

plaster stone, *s*. [Gypsum]

plaster, plâs ter (al is a), *s*. **plâs ter**, *s*. **plays ter**, *s*. [plâs ter, (al is a)]

1 To cover or overlay with plaster as the walls or ceilings of a house.

2 To cover with a plaster as a wall.

3 To build a structure with plaster.

4 To plaster a wall with plaster.

5 To plaster a wall with plaster.

6 To plaster a wall with plaster.

7 To plaster a wall with plaster.

8 To plaster a wall with plaster.

9 To plaster a wall with plaster.

10 To plaster a wall with plaster.

11 To plaster a wall with plaster.

12 To plaster a wall with plaster.

13 To plaster a wall with plaster.

14 To plaster a wall with plaster.

15 To plaster a wall with plaster.

16 To plaster a wall with plaster.

17 To plaster a wall with plaster.

18 To plaster a wall with plaster.

19 To plaster a wall with plaster.

20 To plaster a wall with plaster.

21 To plaster a wall with plaster.

22 To plaster a wall with plaster.

23 To plaster a wall with plaster.

24 To plaster a wall with plaster.

25 To plaster a wall with plaster.

26 To plaster a wall with plaster.

27 To plaster a wall with plaster.

28 To plaster a wall with plaster.

29 To plaster a wall with plaster.

30 To plaster a wall with plaster.

31 To plaster a wall with plaster.

32 To plaster a wall with plaster.

33 To plaster a wall with plaster.

34 To plaster a wall with plaster.

35 To plaster a wall with plaster.

36 To plaster a wall with plaster.

37 To plaster a wall with plaster.

38 To plaster a wall with plaster.

39 To plaster a wall with plaster.

40 To plaster a wall with plaster.

plastic clay, *s*.

1 A clay of lower Eocene age occurring in the Paris basin and used in making pottery. It is not the name. The appellation was given to the corresponding stratum in England which also yields a clay used in pottery. It is a well-known fact that the Woolwich in London, Series (15).

plastic force, *s*.

1 A hypothetical force to which is attributed the attraction in Italy in the sixteenth century. It is a force which is attributed to the attraction in Italy in the sixteenth century.

plastic limit, *s*.

1 The limit of the plasticity of a soil.

plastic medium, *s*.

1 A medium in which a body is placed so that it is not affected by the medium. It is a medium in which a body is placed so that it is not affected by the medium.

plastic operations, *s*.

1 Operations which are performed on the skin of the face and neck. It is a series of operations which are performed on the skin of the face and neck.

plastic surgery, *s*. [Plastic Surgery]

plastic al ly, *s*. [Plastic Al ly]

plastic i ty, *s*. [Plastic i ty]

1 The quality of being plastic.

2 The quality of being plastic.

3 The quality of being plastic.

4 The quality of being plastic.

5 The quality of being plastic.

6 The quality of being plastic.

7 The quality of being plastic.

8 The quality of being plastic.

9 The quality of being plastic.

10 The quality of being plastic.

11 The quality of being plastic.

12 The quality of being plastic.

13 The quality of being plastic.

14 The quality of being plastic.

15 The quality of being plastic.

16 The quality of being plastic.

17 The quality of being plastic.

18 The quality of being plastic.

19 The quality of being plastic.

20 The quality of being plastic.

21 The quality of being plastic.

22 The quality of being plastic.

23 The quality of being plastic.

24 The quality of being plastic.

25 The quality of being plastic.

26 The quality of being plastic.

27 The quality of being plastic.

28 The quality of being plastic.

29 The quality of being plastic.

30 The quality of being plastic.

plât (1), *s*. [Plât, s]

1 *Ort. Lang.* A plait flut.

2 *Naut.* A braid of fibres used for a cable in the hawse.

plât (2), *s*. **plate**, *s*, *e*, & *o*. [Plât, s]

1 The spelling *plât* is prob. dict. [flât]

A. As substantives

1 *Ort. Lang.* A piece of glass.

2 A large flat stone.

3 A plan, a plot, a design.

4 A small piece of glass.

5 A small piece of glass.

6 A small piece of glass.

7 A small piece of glass.

8 A small piece of glass.

9 A small piece of glass.

10 A small piece of glass.

11 A small piece of glass.

12 A small piece of glass.

13 A small piece of glass.

14 A small piece of glass.

15 A small piece of glass.

16 A small piece of glass.

17 A small piece of glass.

18 A small piece of glass.

19 A small piece of glass.

20 A small piece of glass.

21 A small piece of glass.

22 A small piece of glass.

23 A small piece of glass.

24 A small piece of glass.

25 A small piece of glass.

26 A small piece of glass.

27 A small piece of glass.

28 A small piece of glass.

29 A small piece of glass.

30 A small piece of glass.

31 A small piece of glass.

32 A small piece of glass.

33 A small piece of glass.

34 A small piece of glass.

35 A small piece of glass.

36 A small piece of glass.

37 A small piece of glass.

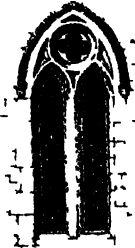
38 A small piece of glass.

39 A small piece of glass.

40 A small piece of glass.

âte, fât, fâre, amidst, what, fâll, fâther, wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pîl, sùre, air, marine, gô, pôl, or, wêre, wêlf, wêrk, wêd, sên, mûte, cûb, cûre, unîte, cûr, rôle, fûll, trý, Sýrian, sê, sê = ô; sê = â, qu = kw.

Western D. & N. S.



[illegible]

plaud- *plaud-*, *a.* [Eng. *plaud;* -*ory*.] Applauding; commending.

plaud- *plaud-*, *a.* [A form arising from the Lat. *plaudible* being taken for an English word of three syllables.] [PLAUDITE.] Plaudite, applause.

"Give this virgin crystal plaudities."
—*Journalist*: *Rowland's Tragedy*, II. 1.

plaud- *plaud-*, *a.* [Fr. *plausibilité*, from Lat. *plausibilis* = plausible (q.v.).]

* 1. Something deserving applause.

"[He] carried on his dignity with that justice, modesty, integrity, docility, and other gracious plausibilities." — *Langdon*: *Life & Death of Dr. Jackson*.

* 2. Applause.

"With great admiration and plausibility of the people." — *Macmillan*: *Voyages*, I. 267.

* 3. The quality or state of being plausible or specious; plausibleness, speciousness.

"We admit the plausibility of the notion." — *Shakespeare*, *Tit. And.*, I. 3.

* 4. Anything plausible or specious.

"Not absolutely formed to be the dupe of shallow plausibilities alone." — *Dr. Armstrong*: *Paracetana*, III.

plaus- *plaus-*, *a.* [Lat. *plausibilis*, from *plausus*, *pa.* par. of *plaudo* = to applaud.]

* 1. Deserving applause; praiseworthy, commendable.

"Which made a plausible bishop seem to be anti-christ to Gregory the Great." — *Richter*: *Life of Wilfrid*, p. 11.

* 2. Applauding, rejoicing.

"With the pure, plausible, and joyful minds." — *Macmillan*: *Italy*, I. 110.

* 3. Apparently right, or deserving of applause or praise; specious. (*Cooper*: *Progress of Love*, I. 13.)

* 4. Using specious arguments or language; falsely spoken, specious: as, a *plausible* speaker.

plaus- *plaus-*, *a.* [Eng. *plausible*; -*ity*.] To be merited.

"So as to give place itself, especially among the clergy." — *Field*: *Church Hist.*, IV. 2.

plaus- *plaus-*, *a.* [Eng. *plausible*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being plausible; plausibility, speciousness.

"Then turn it with some degree of plausibility be made to." — *Shakespeare*: *On the Evidence*, p. 14.

plaus- *plaus-*, *a.* [Eng. *plausible*; -*ly*.]

* 1. In a manner really to merit applause.

"The Romans plausibly did give consent." — *Shakespeare*: *Rape of Lucrece*, I. 326.

* 2. In a plausible or specious manner; with a show of plausibility; speciously.

"How plausibly we ever this objection looks at the first sight." — *Shakespeare*: *On the Evidence*, Vol. II, col. 8.

plaus- *plaus-*, *a.* [Lat. *plausus*, *pa.* par. of *plaudo* = to applaud.]

* 1. Applauding, approving.

"To your plauds fortune gave our voice." — *Shakespeare*: *Henry VIII.*, IV. 2.

* 2. Plausible.

"His plausible words." — *Shakespeare*: *All's Well*, I. 2.

plaw, **plawe,** *a.* [Ety. doubtful.] To jangle.

play, **plais,** **playe,** *v.* & *t.* [A.S. *plegan*, from *plega* = play (q.v.).]

A. Intransitive:

* 1. To sport, to frolic; to do something, not as a task or of necessity, but for a pleasure; to amuse one's self.

"Let the boys leave to play." — *Shakespeare*: *Merry Wives of Windsor*, IV. 1.

* 2. To toy, to dally.

"Golden hair, with which I used to play." — *Tennyson*: *Anticrepit*, 538.

* 3. To act thoughtlessly; to tittle; to be careless.

"You are apt to play with their healths and their lives as they do with their clowns." — *Temple*.

* 4. To take part in a game, recreation, or pastime.

"When the giants played at pitch and toss." — *Blackie*: *Life of the Highlanders*, p. 29.

* 5. *Spies*: To gamble; to contend in a game for money.

* 6. To perform an act or action accidental or necessary to a game.

"Newton was bowled in playing late at a Yorker." — *Daily Telegraph*, July 1, 1888.

* 7. To perform upon an instrument of music.

"Misty Puff-blow while Orpheus plays." — *Shakespeare*: *Rape of Lucrece*, III.

* 8. To move irregularly and freely.

"Loose as the breeze that plays along the downs." — *Thomson*: *Capitulum Indulgentiae*, I. 6.

* 9. To operate, to act, to move, to flow.

"Whiles warm life plays in that infant's veins." — *Shakespeare*: *King John*, III. 4.

* 10. To move or be moved mildly.

"The inside fingers play in and out." — *Case*: *Technical Education*, p. VII, p. 371.

* 11. To work; to be engaged in work or action.

"The French will be engaged in playing on the warehouses." — *Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 11, 1887.

* 12. To act; to be set and kept in action or operation.

"To what extent her machine gun was put with destructive effect." — *Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 2, 1888.

* 13. To do, to act, to behave.

"Thou playd not most fairly for it." — *Shakespeare*: *The Merchant of Venice*, I. 3.

* 14. To act upon a stage; to personate a character in a play.

"Fit to play in our interlude." — *Shakespeare*: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, I. 2.

* 15. To act or assume a part without entering it out seriously; to make a playful or half-serious pretence of acting a part; (usually followed by *as*).

"The ladies have played at making pedlars." — *Observer*, Nov. 19, 1887.

* 16. To strive or be suitable or in condition for playing a game: as, A billiard table *plays* well.

B. Transitive:

* 1. To bring into sportive or playful action.

* 2. To contend in; to contend for amusement or for a prize: as, to *play* whist, to *play* football, &c.

* 3. To use in play; to lay on the table or move in a game.

"A far later early they may not doubt be played with effect." — *Field*, Dec. 1, 1887.

* 4. To perform music on: as, To *play* the piano.

* 5. To perform on a musical instrument; to execute: as, To *play* an overture.

* 6. To put or keep in action, or motion, to cause to work or act: as, To *play* a cannon on a fort.

* 7. To keep in play with a line.

"A duck was being played." — *Field*, Jan. 2, 1888.

* 8. To amuse one's self with: as, To *play* a person.

* 9. To act or perform by the representation of characters in.

"V. at human's players, hearing you amuse them." — *Shakespeare*: *Henry VIII.*, I. 3.

* 10. To act the part of; to act or take the character of.

"Miss C. plays the part of a servant." — *Standard*, Nov. 11, 1887.

* 11. To act or represent in general: to act like; to conduct one's self like; to behave in the manner of.

"Play the mother part." — *Shakespeare*: *Samson*, I. 3.

* 12. To execute, to do, to perform, to act.

"Man, in and out." — *Shakespeare*: *Henry VIII.*, I. 3.

"Play much fantastic tricks before both Heaven and Earth." — *Shakespeare*: *Measure for Measure*, I. 2.

* 13. To handle, treat, or deal with scripturally, or according to the rules of a game: as, To *play* a billiard pocket.

* 14. To contend in a game with; to enter into competition in a game with.

* 15. To play off: To engage or make use of in play; to play with.

* 1. To play off (Booby).

* 2. To play fast and loose.

(1) To be fickle, changeable, or not to be depended on.

(2) To act recklessly.

"A bishop ought not to play a fast and loose with words." — *Field*, Dec. 1, 1887.

* 3. To play into a person's hands: To act or manage matters to his benefit or advantage.

"Simply playing into the hands of the wicked." — *Observer*, Nov. 18, 1888.

* 4. To play off:

(1) To show off; to display, to exhibit: as, To *play* off tricks.

(2) To flash the playing of.

(3) To show up or expose to ridicule.

(4) To play on or upon.

(5) To make sport of; to mock; to trifle with; to trick, to fool.

(6) To give a humorous or fanciful turn to: as, To *play* on words.

* 6. To play on:

"Gibbet: To play a ball so that it is not quite stopped, but runs on to the stumps."

"The last ball of his first over, Batters played on to his wicket." — *Daily Telegraph*, July 1, 1887.

* 7. To play one's cards: To act; to manage one's business; to continue.

* 8. To work's play: To take the lead; to lead off (*Having* thing).

"Grey Eschard made play with Duke of Richmond and Marlborough." — *Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 12, 1887.

* 9. To be played out: To be carried to a far; to be useless any longer for the purpose intended. (*Shag*.)

"There was no end of another examination were rather played out." — *Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 11, 1887.

* 10. To play one's hand: To make a fool of; to trifle with; to deceive.

"Yet I have played with his hand, in knitting the knot."

"I should have played with his hand, in knitting the knot."

* 12. To play one's hand: To outguess soundly; to triumph.

"She outplayed a top-spike and so she began to play a top-spike." — *Observer*, Nov. 2, 1887.

play, **plais,** **playe,** *v.* [A.S. *plega*, prob. from Lat. *plegi* = a stroke.]

I. Ordinary Language:

* 1. A game, an amusement; an exercise or series of actions for amusement or diversion.

"Very few spectators witnessed the play." — *Field*, April 4, 1887.

* 2. Sport, frolic, diversion, amusement, gambols; things done in jest, not in earnest.

"At an early age, children learn more from play than from teaching." — *Field*: *Early Hist. Mansfield*, ch. vi.

* 3. A playful disposition or temper; playfulness.

* 4. Gambling, gaming; the act or practice of contending in a game for money.

"Whose father hath in play Wasted a thousand pounds of ancient rent." — *Shakespeare*: *Immortality of the Soul*, I. 1.

* 5. Practice or exercise in any contest: as, sword-play, &c., fencing.

* 6. Skill or art in any game, exercise, or sport.

* 7. The style or manner in which a game, &c., is played.

"The style was certainly not of that high character which might have been expected." — *Field*, Dec. 1, 1887.

* 8. Action, use, employment, operation.

"There were several of them seen in the street, all full play." — *Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 11, 1887.

* 9. A state of agitation or ventilation; publicity, discussion. (*See* *beat*, *beat*, *beat*, *beat*, 324.)

* 10. Manner of acting or dealing; conduct, practice.

"Dinner of the play." — *Shakespeare*: *Henry VIII.*, I. 3.

* 11. Performance or execution upon an instrument of music.

* 12. Motion or movement. (II.)

* 13. The act or art of managing a fish with a line so as to bring it out and bring it to land.

* 14. Power; space or room for motion.

"The play was not exactly into one another, that they have no play between them." — *Shakespeare*.

* 15. Liberty of action; room or opportunity for action or display; scope, swing, vent.

"Should a writer give the full play to his truth, with a regard to duty, he might please to copy, but not to a very great extent could please to copy." — *Shakespeare*: *Henry VIII.*, I. 3.

* 16. The representation or exhibition of a dramatic performance: as of a comedy or tragedy; a dramatic performance.

"A visit to the play is a more expensive luxury in many ways." — *Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 11, 1887.

* 17. A dramatic composition; a comedy, tragedy, &c.; a composition in which the characters are represented by dialogue and action.

"To present a new play at the beginning of the season." — *Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 7, 1887.

II. Technical:

* 1. *Mock*: A movement in a prescribed path, as the stroke of a piston, the oscillation of a pendulum.

* 2. *Howl*: (END SHAKES.)

* (1) *Play of colours*: An appearance of several prismatic colours in rapid succession on turning an object, as a diamond.

(2) *Play on or make words*: The giving a word a double meaning; punning; a pun.

"A childish play on words, etc. I refer to the point at issue." — *Shakespeare*: *Henry VIII.*, I. 3.

bell, **boy**; **post,** **post**; **one,** **call,** **chorus,** **phon,** **bench**; **go,** **gam**; **thin,** **this**; **sin,** **ag**; **expect,** **Xenophon,** **exist**. -**ing**. -**ian**, -**ian** = **ian**. -**tion**, -**tion** = **shün**. -**tion**, -**tion** = **zhün**. -**ious**, -**ious**, -**ious** = **shüs**. -**ble**, **ble**, &c. = **bpl**, **dpl**.

large, oblong, flexible, and slightly convex, lamellar, with a posterior sub-apical nucleus. The mouth of the animal is armed with horny jaws. Twenty-two species, widely distributed.

pleu-rô-car-pi, *a. pl.* [Pref. *pleuro*, and Gr. *karpos* (*karpos*) = fruit.]

Bot. A division of Biaceae. The theca springs from the axil of a leaf. Genus, *Illynum*, *kontialis*, &c.

pleu-rô-car-poïa, *a.* [Pleuroncarpi] Or belonging to the Pleuroncarpi (q.v.).

pleu-rô-cla-gé, *a.* [Gr. *pleuron* (*pleuron*) = the side, and *klagein* (*klagein*) = to break.] *Min.* The same as *Wasserite* (q.v.).

pleu-rô-dé-lô-gé, *a.* [Pref. *pleuro*, and Gr. *delos* (*delos*) = visible, conspicuous.]

Zool. A genus of Salamanders, with one species, *Desmanteus valls*, from Spain, Portugal, and Morocco. The ribs are short, and produce a horny projection on the skin. The body is arched, marked with long transverse stripes and dots. It bred in the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, in 1855.

pleu-rô-dis-coïa, *a.* [Pref. *pleuro*, and Eng. *discoïa*.]

Bot. Growing on the sides of the stem.

pleu-rô-dônt, *a. & s.* [Pleurodontis.]

A. As adjective.
Comp. *Ant.* Having one side of the fang of the teeth anchored with the inside of the socket.

B. As substant. Any individual of Water Pleurodonts (q.v.).

pleu-rô-dônt-ô-gé, *a. & s.* [Pref. *pleuro*, and Gr. *odontos* (*odontos*) = tooth.]

Zool. Wagner's name for the American Iguanodon, in which the dentition is pleurodont (q.v.).

pleu-rô-dyn-i-a, *a.* [Pref. *pleuro*, and Gr. *dynas* (*dynas*) = pain.]

Path. Chronic rheumatism of the walls of the chest. It often continues so long, is nearly always chronic, the muscular and fibrous textures of the left side, is attended with a sharp pain, but is not less formidable than pleurisy. It is very common among those exposed to cold and wet. A good medicine is a mixture of opium, tincture of acacia, and bark.

pleu-rô-gyn-ôïa, *a.* [Pref. *pleuro*, and Gr. *gynas* (*gynas*) = woman.]

Bot. Originating under the ovary but developing laterally.

pleu-rô-gy-râ-te, **pleu-rô-gy-râ-toïa**, *a.* [Pref. *pleuro*, and Eng. *gyrate*, *gyratous*.]

Bot. (Of some ferns) Having a ring around the sides of the spore case.

pleu-rô-lép-i-dæ, *a. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pleuronectes*, Lat. fem. pl. *pleuronectes*.]

Palaont. A family of Pycnostentacles (q.v.), with two genera, *Pleuronectes* and *Hemionectes*, from the Lias.

pleu-rô-lép-i-dæ, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *pleuronectes*, Eng. suff. *-idæ*.] Belonging to a characteristic of the Pleurolepis, species, applied to the decussating lines formed by the scales of the Pycnostentacles (q.v.).

pleu-rô-lép-i-dæ, *a.* [Pref. *pleuro*, and Gr. *lepis* (*lepis*) = a scale.] [Pleuronectes.]

pleu-rô-mô-nê-i-dæ, *a. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pleuronectes*, Eng. suff. *-idæ*.] Lat. fem. pl. *pleuronectes*.]

Zool. A family of Flagellata Pantostomatata, with two genera, *Pleuronectes* and *Metastoma*. Free swimming animals, naked or with a ciliate; flagellum single, lateral or ventral, no distinct oral aperture.

pleu-rô-môn-ks, *a.* [Pref. *pleuro*, and Lat. *ks*, *moneta* (q.v.).]

Zool. The typical genus of the Pleuromonadina. There is a single species, *Pleuronectes formidans*, found in stale water and infusions.

pleu-rôn, *a.* [Pleuron.]

Comp. Anat. The lateral extension of the shell in Crustacea.

pleu-rô-nêc-tô-gé, *a.* [Pref. *pleuro*, and Gr. *nêctos* (*nêctos*) = a swimmer.]

Zool. The typical genus of the family Pleuronectidae (q.v.), characteristic of the littoral fauna of the north temperate zone. Girth of mouth narrow, dentition more fully developed on blind than on coloured side; dorsal commencing above the eye, scales minute or absent, eyes generally on right side. Twenty-three species are known. *Pleuronectes platessa* is the Fluke, *P. vetulus*, the Flounder, *P. t. t. t.*, the Common Dab, *P. meracanthus* is the Smelt Dab, and *P. cyprinus* the Chub fluke. *P. quatuordecim* is from the Arctic coasts of North America, and *P. americanus* represents the Fluke in the Western Hemisphere.

pleu-rô-nêc-tô-gé, *a. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pleuronectes* (q.v.).] Lat. fem. pl. *pleuronectes*.]

Zool. A family of fishes, the only family of the Pleuronectidae (q.v.). The body is strongly compressed, high, and flat, air bladder absent, dorsal and anal abnormally long, with out division. The lateral line is symmetrical with an eye on each side the head, and they swim vertically like other fishes. The adult fish live on the bottom and swim horizontally with an undulatory motion. The under, or ventral, side is coloured, and both eyes are on the dorsal or upper side, though it has not been satisfactorily ascertained how this transference is effected. They are common, and are universally distributed, and most numerous towards the equator, though the largest are found in the temperate zones. Some are fresh water fish, and others have been introduced into lakes and rivers.

pleu-rô-nêc-tô-gé, *a. & s.* [Pleuronectes.]

A. As adjective. Belonging to the Pleuronectidae (q.v.).

B. As substant. Any individual of the division Pleuronectidae.

pleu-rô-nêc-tô-gé, *a. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pleuronectes*, and Gr. *nêctos* (*nêctos*) = swim.]

Zool. A division of Amphibians, including the family Pleuronectidae (q.v.).

pleu-rô-nêc-tô-gé, *a. & s.* [Pref. *pleuro*, and Gr. *nêctos* (*nêctos*) = swim.]

Zool. The typical genus of the Pleuronectidae. There are three freshwater species and one marine.

pleu-rô-nêc-tô-gé, *a. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pleuronectes*, and Gr. *nêctos* (*nêctos*) = swim.]

Zool. A family of Ichthyofishes, the only family of the Pleuronectidae, which is distinguished by an external and internal dorsal shape of the head. *Pleuronectes* (*pleuronectes*), *Pleuronectes*, and *Bromonectes*.

pleu-rô-pêr-i-p-nêu-môn-nê, **pleu-rô-pêr-i-p-nêu-môn-nê**, *a.* [Pref. *pleuro*, and Gr. *pêr-i-p-nêu-môn-nê* (*pêr-i-p-nêu-môn-nê*) = a swimmer.]

Zool. A family of Ichthyofishes, the only family of the Pleuronectidae, which is distinguished by an external and internal dorsal shape of the head. *Pleuronectes* (*pleuronectes*), *Pleuronectes*, and *Bromonectes*.

pleu-rô-pêr-i-p-nêu-môn-nê, *a.* [Pref. *pleuro*, and Gr. *pêr-i-p-nêu-môn-nê* (*pêr-i-p-nêu-môn-nê*) = a swimmer.]

Zool. A family of Ichthyofishes, the only family of the Pleuronectidae, which is distinguished by an external and internal dorsal shape of the head. *Pleuronectes* (*pleuronectes*), *Pleuronectes*, and *Bromonectes*.

pleu-rô-pêr-i-p-nêu-môn-nê, *a.* [Pref. *pleuro*, and Gr. *pêr-i-p-nêu-môn-nê* (*pêr-i-p-nêu-môn-nê*) = a swimmer.]

Zool. A family of Ichthyofishes, the only family of the Pleuronectidae, which is distinguished by an external and internal dorsal shape of the head. *Pleuronectes* (*pleuronectes*), *Pleuronectes*, and *Bromonectes*.

pleu-rô-pêr-i-p-nêu-môn-nê, *a.* [Pref. *pleuro*, and Gr. *pêr-i-p-nêu-môn-nê* (*pêr-i-p-nêu-môn-nê*) = a swimmer.]

Zool. A family of Ichthyofishes, the only family of the Pleuronectidae, which is distinguished by an external and internal dorsal shape of the head. *Pleuronectes* (*pleuronectes*), *Pleuronectes*, and *Bromonectes*.

pleu-rô-pêr-i-p-nêu-môn-nê, *a.* [Pref. *pleuro*, and Gr. *pêr-i-p-nêu-môn-nê* (*pêr-i-p-nêu-môn-nê*) = a swimmer.]

Zool. A family of Ichthyofishes, the only family of the Pleuronectidae, which is distinguished by an external and internal dorsal shape of the head. *Pleuronectes* (*pleuronectes*), *Pleuronectes*, and *Bromonectes*.

pleu-rô-pêr-i-p-nêu-môn-nê, *a.* [Pref. *pleuro*, and Gr. *pêr-i-p-nêu-môn-nê* (*pêr-i-p-nêu-môn-nê*) = a swimmer.]

Zool. A family of Ichthyofishes, the only family of the Pleuronectidae, which is distinguished by an external and internal dorsal shape of the head. *Pleuronectes* (*pleuronectes*), *Pleuronectes*, and *Bromonectes*.

pleu-rô-pêr-i-p-nêu-môn-nê, *a.* [Pref. *pleuro*, and Gr. *pêr-i-p-nêu-môn-nê* (*pêr-i-p-nêu-môn-nê*) = a swimmer.]

Zool. A family of Ichthyofishes, the only family of the Pleuronectidae, which is distinguished by an external and internal dorsal shape of the head. *Pleuronectes* (*pleuronectes*), *Pleuronectes*, and *Bromonectes*.

pleu-rô-pêr-i-p-nêu-môn-nê, *a.* [Pref. *pleuro*, and Gr. *pêr-i-p-nêu-môn-nê* (*pêr-i-p-nêu-môn-nê*) = a swimmer.]

Zool. A family of Ichthyofishes, the only family of the Pleuronectidae, which is distinguished by an external and internal dorsal shape of the head. *Pleuronectes* (*pleuronectes*), *Pleuronectes*, and *Bromonectes*.

pleu-rô-rhyn-ôïa, *a.* [Pref. *pleuro*, and Gr. *rhynchos* (*rhynchos*) = a snout.]

Palaont. A synonym of *Conoclinium* (q.v.).

pleu-rô-sig-ma, *a.* [Pref. *pleuro*, and Gr. *sigma* (*sigma*) = the Greek letter (σ) sigma.]

Bot. A genus of *Diastylis*, tribe (C) called also *Glyptis*. The *Diastylis* is a small and free, the valves navicular, subtriangular, with water. Used as a test object for the microscope.

pleu-rô-stêr-nôn, *a.* [Pref. *pleuro*, and Gr. *sternon* (*sternon*) = the breast.]

Palaont. A genus of fossil (C) described by Owen, from the Pliocene.

pleu-rô-stêr-ti-ô-gé, *a. pl.* [Pref. *pleuro*, and Gr. *sternon* (*sternon*) = the breast.]

Bot. A genus of *Diastylis*, tribe (C) called also *Glyptis*. The *Diastylis* is a small and free, the valves navicular, subtriangular, with water. Used as a test object for the microscope.

pleu-rô-thal-li-dæ, *a. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pleuronectes* (q.v.).] Lat. fem. pl. *pleuronectes*.]

Zool. A family of fishes.

pleu-rô-thal-li-dæ, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *pleuronectes* (q.v.).] Lat. fem. pl. *pleuronectes*.]

Zool. A family of fishes.

pleu-rô-thal-li-dæ, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *pleuronectes* (q.v.).] Lat. fem. pl. *pleuronectes*.]

Zool. A family of fishes.

pleu-rô-thal-li-dæ, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *pleuronectes* (q.v.).] Lat. fem. pl. *pleuronectes*.]

Zool. A family of fishes.

pleu-rô-thal-li-dæ, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *pleuronectes* (q.v.).] Lat. fem. pl. *pleuronectes*.]

Zool. A family of fishes.

pleu-rô-thal-li-dæ, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *pleuronectes* (q.v.).] Lat. fem. pl. *pleuronectes*.]

Zool. A family of fishes.

pleu-rô-thal-li-dæ, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *pleuronectes* (q.v.).] Lat. fem. pl. *pleuronectes*.]

Zool. A family of fishes.

pleu-rô-thal-li-dæ, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *pleuronectes* (q.v.).] Lat. fem. pl. *pleuronectes*.]

Zool. A family of fishes.

pleu-rô-thal-li-dæ, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *pleuronectes* (q.v.).] Lat. fem. pl. *pleuronectes*.]

Zool. A family of fishes.

pleu-rô-thal-li-dæ, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *pleuronectes* (q.v.).] Lat. fem. pl. *pleuronectes*.]

Zool. A family of fishes.

pleu-rô-thal-li-dæ, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *pleuronectes* (q.v.).] Lat. fem. pl. *pleuronectes*.]

Zool. A family of fishes.

pleu-rô-thal-li-dæ, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *pleuronectes* (q.v.).] Lat. fem. pl. *pleuronectes*.]

Zool. A family of fishes.

pleu-rô-thal-li-dæ, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *pleuronectes* (q.v.).] Lat. fem. pl. *pleuronectes*.]

Zool. A family of fishes.

pleu-rô-thal-li-dæ, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *pleuronectes* (q.v.).] Lat. fem. pl. *pleuronectes*.]

Zool. A family of fishes.

pleu-rô-thal-li-dæ, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *pleuronectes* (q.v.).] Lat. fem. pl. *pleuronectes*.]

Zool. A family of fishes.

pleu-rô-thal-li-dæ, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *pleuronectes* (q.v.).] Lat. fem. pl. *pleuronectes*.]

Zool. A family of fishes.

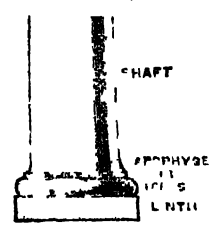
pleu-rô-thal-li-dæ, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *pleuronectes* (q.v.).] Lat. fem. pl. *pleuronectes*.]

Zool. A family of fishes.

late, late, late, quidist, what, fall, father; wê, wê, hore, camel, hâr, thare; pine, pte, sîre, sir, marine gô, pte, or, wêre, wolf, work, whâ, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rôle, fâll; try, syrian. so, so = ô; sy = â; qu kw.

ply a bie, *ply-a bie, a. [Fr double, from
to fold, to plait.] [PLA, v]

7. I hereby



Mite, mīt, sīre, amīdat, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, here, camel, hēr, there; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt.
 or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rōle, fāl: trī, Syrian. a, ce = ē; ey = ē; qu = kw.

lop, a [From the second.] A no not as of a
body falling into water, a splash.

Plō'-tīn-ist, s. (See def.)
Plō'tīn-ist, s. (Pl.) The followers of

plough-er (ah silent), **plow-er**, s. [Pawc plough, v., s.] One who ploughs land, a cultivator, a ploughman.

New I shall tell you who he the plougher. *Lat. mor. Varian 17th c.*

plough men (ah silent), **plow men**, s. [Pawc plow, v., and mor.] One who ploughs one who is his or guides a plough in a farm laborer who is, or may be, engaged for ploughing.

No Devonshire to plough. *Lat. mor. Varian 17th c.*

ploughman's spikenard, s. *Lat. mor. Varian 17th c.*

plough share, **plow share**, s. *Lat. mor. Varian 17th c.*

ploughshare, s. [Pawc plow, v., and mor.]

1 The part of a plow which cuts the slice loose below.

2 A triangular heart-shaped blade in a shot or plough to turn the earth over and in turning it to turn the earth over to the plough.

ploughshare bone, s. *Lat. mor. Varian 17th c.*

plow si oc ra qy, s. *Lat. mor. Varian 17th c.*

1 Government by the wealthy.

2 People of great wealth in influence.

plout-er, s. [Pawc plow, v., and mor.]

plout net, **plout net**, s. *Lat. mor. Varian 17th c.*

plow-er, s. [Pawc plow, v., and mor.]

1 The plow.

2 The plow.

3 The plow.

4 The plow.

5 The plow.

6 The plow.

7 The plow.

8 The plow.

9 The plow.

10 The plow.

11 The plow.

12 The plow.

13 The plow.

14 The plow.

15 The plow.

plow, s. [An abbrev. of employ (v.).] Em-
ployment, a halitaker for hire, a heavy mowing
(vowch).

Two plows by red hats were up for black fishing
or soot etc in plow. *Scott. W. W. 1809 ch. 1st.*

plow-er (ah plow-er), s. [O Fr. pa par
of 1 oper to tend (v.).] *Lat. mor. Varian 17th c.*

plow-er (ah plow-er), s. [O Fr. pa par
of 1 oper to tend (v.).] *Lat. mor. Varian 17th c.*

plow-er (ah plow-er), s. [O Fr. pa par
of 1 oper to tend (v.).] *Lat. mor. Varian 17th c.*

plow-er (ah plow-er), s. [O Fr. pa par
of 1 oper to tend (v.).] *Lat. mor. Varian 17th c.*

plow-er (ah plow-er), s. [O Fr. pa par
of 1 oper to tend (v.).] *Lat. mor. Varian 17th c.*

plow-er (ah plow-er), s. [O Fr. pa par
of 1 oper to tend (v.).] *Lat. mor. Varian 17th c.*

plow-er (ah plow-er), s. [O Fr. pa par
of 1 oper to tend (v.).] *Lat. mor. Varian 17th c.*

plow-er (ah plow-er), s. [O Fr. pa par
of 1 oper to tend (v.).] *Lat. mor. Varian 17th c.*

plow-er (ah plow-er), s. [O Fr. pa par
of 1 oper to tend (v.).] *Lat. mor. Varian 17th c.*

plow-er (ah plow-er), s. [O Fr. pa par
of 1 oper to tend (v.).] *Lat. mor. Varian 17th c.*

plow-er (ah plow-er), s. [O Fr. pa par
of 1 oper to tend (v.).] *Lat. mor. Varian 17th c.*

plow-er (ah plow-er), s. [O Fr. pa par
of 1 oper to tend (v.).] *Lat. mor. Varian 17th c.*

plow-er (ah plow-er), s. [O Fr. pa par
of 1 oper to tend (v.).] *Lat. mor. Varian 17th c.*

plow-er (ah plow-er), s. [O Fr. pa par
of 1 oper to tend (v.).] *Lat. mor. Varian 17th c.*

plow-er (ah plow-er), s. [O Fr. pa par
of 1 oper to tend (v.).] *Lat. mor. Varian 17th c.*

plow-er (ah plow-er), s. [O Fr. pa par
of 1 oper to tend (v.).] *Lat. mor. Varian 17th c.*

plow-er (ah plow-er), s. [O Fr. pa par
of 1 oper to tend (v.).] *Lat. mor. Varian 17th c.*

plow-er (ah plow-er), s. [O Fr. pa par
of 1 oper to tend (v.).] *Lat. mor. Varian 17th c.*

plow-er (ah plow-er), s. [O Fr. pa par
of 1 oper to tend (v.).] *Lat. mor. Varian 17th c.*

plow-er (ah plow-er), s. [O Fr. pa par
of 1 oper to tend (v.).] *Lat. mor. Varian 17th c.*

plow-er (ah plow-er), s. [O Fr. pa par
of 1 oper to tend (v.).] *Lat. mor. Varian 17th c.*

plow-er (ah plow-er), s. [O Fr. pa par
of 1 oper to tend (v.).] *Lat. mor. Varian 17th c.*

plow-er (ah plow-er), s. [O Fr. pa par
of 1 oper to tend (v.).] *Lat. mor. Varian 17th c.*

plow-er (ah plow-er), s. [O Fr. pa par
of 1 oper to tend (v.).] *Lat. mor. Varian 17th c.*

plow-er (ah plow-er), s. [O Fr. pa par
of 1 oper to tend (v.).] *Lat. mor. Varian 17th c.*

plow-er (ah plow-er), s. [O Fr. pa par
of 1 oper to tend (v.).] *Lat. mor. Varian 17th c.*

plow-er (ah plow-er), s. [O Fr. pa par
of 1 oper to tend (v.).] *Lat. mor. Varian 17th c.*

plow-er (ah plow-er), s. [O Fr. pa par
of 1 oper to tend (v.).] *Lat. mor. Varian 17th c.*

plow-er (ah plow-er), s. [O Fr. pa par
of 1 oper to tend (v.).] *Lat. mor. Varian 17th c.*

pluck-1-ly, adv. [Eng pluck (v.).] *Lat. mor. Varian 17th c.*

plucky, s. [Eng pluck (v.).] *Lat. mor. Varian 17th c.*

pluck-1-ly, adv. [Eng pluck (v.).] *Lat. mor. Varian 17th c.*

pluck-1-ly, adv. [Eng pluck (v.).] *Lat. mor. Varian 17th c.*

pluck-1-ly, adv. [Eng pluck (v.).] *Lat. mor. Varian 17th c.*

pluck-1-ly, adv. [Eng pluck (v.).] *Lat. mor. Varian 17th c.*

pluck-1-ly, adv. [Eng pluck (v.).] *Lat. mor. Varian 17th c.*

pluck-1-ly, adv. [Eng pluck (v.).] *Lat. mor. Varian 17th c.*

pluck-1-ly, adv. [Eng pluck (v.).] *Lat. mor. Varian 17th c.*

pluck-1-ly, adv. [Eng pluck (v.).] *Lat. mor. Varian 17th c.*

pluck-1-ly, adv. [Eng pluck (v.).] *Lat. mor. Varian 17th c.*

pluck-1-ly, adv. [Eng pluck (v.).] *Lat. mor. Varian 17th c.*

pluck-1-ly, adv. [Eng pluck (v.).] *Lat. mor. Varian 17th c.*

pluck-1-ly, adv. [Eng pluck (v.).] *Lat. mor. Varian 17th c.*

pluck-1-ly, adv. [Eng pluck (v.).] *Lat. mor. Varian 17th c.*

pluck-1-ly, adv. [Eng pluck (v.).] *Lat. mor. Varian 17th c.*

pluck-1-ly, adv. [Eng pluck (v.).] *Lat. mor. Varian 17th c.*

pluck-1-ly, adv. [Eng pluck (v.).] *Lat. mor. Varian 17th c.*

pluck-1-ly, adv. [Eng pluck (v.).] *Lat. mor. Varian 17th c.*

pluck-1-ly, adv. [Eng pluck (v.).] *Lat. mor. Varian 17th c.*

pluck-1-ly, adv. [Eng pluck (v.).] *Lat. mor. Varian 17th c.*

pluck-1-ly, adv. [Eng pluck (v.).] *Lat. mor. Varian 17th c.*

pluck-1-ly, adv. [Eng pluck (v.).] *Lat. mor. Varian 17th c.*

pluck-1-ly, adv. [Eng pluck (v.).] *Lat. mor. Varian 17th c.*

pluck-1-ly, adv. [Eng pluck (v.).] *Lat. mor. Varian 17th c.*

pluck-1-ly, adv. [Eng pluck (v.).] *Lat. mor. Varian 17th c.*

pluck-1-ly, adv. [Eng pluck (v.).] *Lat. mor. Varian 17th c.*

pluck-1-ly, adv. [Eng pluck (v.).] *Lat. mor. Varian 17th c.*

pluck-1-ly, adv. [Eng pluck (v.).] *Lat. mor. Varian 17th c.*

pluck-1-ly, adv. [Eng pluck (v.).] *Lat. mor. Varian 17th c.*

pluck-1-ly, adv. [Eng pluck (v.).] *Lat. mor. Varian 17th c.*

like, sit, fare, amidst, what, fall, father, we, wot, here, camel, her, there; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine go, pot
or, wore, well, work, who, son, mite, cub, cure, unite, cur, rule, fall; try, Syrian. s, o = a, oy = a, qu = kw.

[illegible]

Sắt, sít, sere,amidst, what, sáll, father wá, wót, here, camel, hãr, there: pine, pít, sure, sir, marine gô, pôt, or, word, wôlf, wòrk, who, sôn mute, cúb, cure, unite, cùr. rôle. sáll: trý, Syrian. se, ce = s, ey - s, qu - kw.

hōn, bōy : pōat, jōwī : oāt, yēll, oherna, chin, bōnch : go, gōm : thīn, thī : sīn, aḡ : expect, Xēnophon, oḡst, ph = f
-tīan, -tīan = shēn. -tīan, -tīan = shūn : -tīon, -sion = shūn. -ciōus, -tiōus, -ciōus = shūa. -blē, -dlē, &c. = bēl, dēl.

condition or state, so as to be enveloped or surrounded by it.

*But I've killed, who plunges there he hates
In fierce contention and in vain debate.
Pope *Rome's Grand Ill* 444.

*6. To embarrass, to entangle

B. Intransitive

1. To thrust, force, or drive one's self into water or other fluid substance, to immerse one's self, to dive

*Now on the mountain wave, in high they ride
Then downward plunge beneath the living tide.
P. H. R. *Shipwreck* 431

*2 To rush or fall into a state or condition by which one may be supposed to be encircled, enveloped, overwhelmed, as, To plunge into debt.

3. To throw the body forward, and the hand keeps up as a horse

4. To bet heavily and recklessly on a race or other contest (*to bet*)

Even in a debt of sixteen runners men will plunge—*Pride* 184, 185.

plunge, *plunge, s [Plunge] (1)

1. A dive, pitch, rush or leap into water or other fluid substance.

2. A rushing, leaping or falling into any state or condition by which one may be supposed to be encircled, enveloped, or overwhelmed.

*3 A state of difficulty or distress by which one is surrounded or overwhelmed in a strait distress.

Any one that a plunge would be out of which
as he is, his heart—*Widow's* *Diary* 184, 185.

4 The act of pitching or the wing the body forward, and the hand kept up, as an unruly horse.

5 Backless, heavy betting (*to bet*)

plunge bath, s A large bath in which a person can wholly immerse himself

plunge pole, s [Plunge] (1)

*plung geon, s [Plunge] (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19) (20) (21) (22) (23) (24) (25) (26) (27) (28) (29) (30) (31) (32) (33) (34) (35) (36) (37) (38) (39) (40) (41) (42) (43) (44) (45) (46) (47) (48) (49) (50) (51) (52) (53) (54) (55) (56) (57) (58) (59) (60) (61) (62) (63) (64) (65) (66) (67) (68) (69) (70) (71) (72) (73) (74) (75) (76) (77) (78) (79) (80) (81) (82) (83) (84) (85) (86) (87) (88) (89) (90) (91) (92) (93) (94) (95) (96) (97) (98) (99) (100) (101) (102) (103) (104) (105) (106) (107) (108) (109) (110) (111) (112) (113) (114) (115) (116) (117) (118) (119) (120) (121) (122) (123) (124) (125) (126) (127) (128) (129) (130) (131) (132) (133) (134) (135) (136) (137) (138) (139) (140) (141) (142) (143) (144) (145) (146) (147) (148) (149) (150) (151) (152) (153) (154) (155) (156) (157) (158) (159) (160) (161) (162) (163) (164) (165) (166) (167) (168) (169) (170) (171) (172) (173) (174) (175) (176) (177) (178) (179) (180) (181) (182) (183) (184) (185) (186) (187) (188) (189) (190) (191) (192) (193) (194) (195) (196) (197) (198) (199) (200) (201) (202) (203) (204) (205) (206) (207) (208) (209) (210) (211) (212) (213) (214) (215) (216) (217) (218) (219) (220) (221) (222) (223) (224) (225) (226) (227) (228) (229) (230) (231) (232) (233) (234) (235) (236) (237) (238) (239) (240) (241) (242) (243) (244) (245) (246) (247) (248) (249) (250) (251) (252) (253) (254) (255) (256) (257) (258) (259) (260) (261) (262) (263) (264) (265) (266) (267) (268) (269) (270) (271) (272) (273) (274) (275) (276) (277) (278) (279) (280) (281) (282) (283) (284) (285) (286) (287) (288) (289) (290) (291) (292) (293) (294) (295) (296) (297) (298) (299) (300) (301) (302) (303) (304) (305) (306) (307) (308) (309) (310) (311) (312) (313) (314) (315) (316) (317) (318) (319) (320) (321) (322) (323) (324) (325) (326) (327) (328) (329) (330) (331) (332) (333) (334) (335) (336) (337) (338) (339) (340) (341) (342) (343) (344) (345) (346) (347) (348) (349) (350) (351) (352) (353) (354) (355) (356) (357) (358) (359) (360) (361) (362) (363) (364) (365) (366) (367) (368) (369) (370) (371) (372) (373) (374) (375) (376) (377) (378) (379) (380) (381) (382) (383) (384) (385) (386) (387) (388) (389) (390) (391) (392) (393) (394) (395) (396) (397) (398) (399) (400) (401) (402) (403) (404) (405) (406) (407) (408) (409) (410) (411) (412) (413) (414) (415) (416) (417) (418) (419) (420) (421) (422) (423) (424) (425) (426) (427) (428) (429) (430) (431) (432) (433) (434) (435) (436) (437) (438) (439) (440) (441) (442) (443) (444) (445) (446) (447) (448) (449) (450) (451) (452) (453) (454) (455) (456) (457) (458) (459) (460) (461) (462) (463) (464) (465) (466) (467) (468) (469) (470) (471) (472) (473) (474) (475) (476) (477) (478) (479) (480) (481) (482) (483) (484) (485) (486) (487) (488) (489) (490) (491) (492) (493) (494) (495) (496) (497) (498) (499) (500) (501) (502) (503) (504) (505) (506) (507) (508) (509) (510) (511) (512) (513) (514) (515) (516) (517) (518) (519) (520) (521) (522) (523) (524) (525) (526) (527) (528) (529) (530) (531) (532) (533) (534) (535) (536) (537) (538) (539) (540) (541) (542) (543) (544) (545) (546) (547) (548) (549) (550) (551) (552) (553) (554) (555) (556) (557) (558) (559) (560) (561) (562) (563) (564) (565) (566) (567) (568) (569) (570) (571) (572) (573) (574) (575) (576) (577) (578) (579) (580) (581) (582) (583) (584) (585) (586) (587) (588) (589) (590) (591) (592) (593) (594) (595) (596) (597) (598) (599) (600) (601) (602) (603) (604) (605) (606) (607) (608) (609) (610) (611) (612) (613) (614) (615) (616) (617) (618) (619) (620) (621) (622) (623) (624) (625) (626) (627) (628) (629) (630) (631) (632) (633) (634) (635) (636) (637) (638) (639) (640) (641) (642) (643) (644) (645) (646) (647) (648) (649) (650) (651) (652) (653) (654) (655) (656) (657) (658) (659) (660) (661) (662) (663) (664) (665) (666) (667) (668) (669) (670) (671) (672) (673) (674) (675) (676) (677) (678) (679) (680) (681) (682) (683) (684) (685) (686) (687) (688) (689) (690) (691) (692) (693) (694) (695) (696) (697) (698) (699) (700) (701) (702) (703) (704) (705) (706) (707) (708) (709) (710) (711) (712) (713) (714) (715) (716) (717) (718) (719) (720) (721) (722) (723) (724) (725) (726) (727) (728) (729) (730) (731) (732) (733) (734) (735) (736) (737) (738) (739) (740) (741) (742) (743) (744) (745) (746) (747) (748) (749) (750) (751) (752) (753) (754) (755) (756) (757) (758) (759) (760) (761) (762) (763) (764) (765) (766) (767) (768) (769) (770) (771) (772) (773) (774) (775) (776) (777) (778) (779) (780) (781) (782) (783) (784) (785) (786) (787) (788) (789) (790) (791) (792) (793) (794) (795) (796) (797) (798) (799) (800) (801) (802) (803) (804) (805) (806) (807) (808) (809) (810) (811) (812) (813) (814) (815) (816) (817) (818) (819) (820) (821) (822) (823) (824) (825) (826) (827) (828) (829) (830) (831) (832) (833) (834) (835) (836) (837) (838) (839) (840) (841) (842) (843) (844) (845) (846) (847) (848) (849) (850) (851) (852) (853) (854) (855) (856) (857) (858) (859) (860) (861) (862) (863) (864) (865) (866) (867) (868) (869) (870) (871) (872) (873) (874) (875) (876) (877) (878) (879) (880) (881) (882) (883) (884) (885) (886) (887) (888) (889) (890) (891) (892) (893) (894) (895) (896) (897) (898) (899) (900) (901) (902) (903) (904) (905) (906) (907) (908) (909) (910) (911) (912) (913) (914) (915) (916) (917) (918) (919) (920) (921) (922) (923) (924) (925) (926) (927) (928) (929) (930) (931) (932) (933) (934) (935) (936) (937) (938) (939) (940) (941) (942) (943) (944) (945) (946) (947) (948) (949) (950) (951) (952) (953) (954) (955) (956) (957) (958) (959) (960) (961) (962) (963) (964) (965) (966) (967) (968) (969) (970) (971) (972) (973) (974) (975) (976) (977) (978) (979) (980) (981) (982) (983) (984) (985) (986) (987) (988) (989) (990) (991) (992) (993) (994) (995) (996) (997) (998) (999) (1000) (1001) (1002) (1003) (1004) (1005) (1006) (1007) (1008) (1009) (1010) (1011) (1012) (1013) (1014) (1015) (1016) (1017) (1018) (1019) (1020) (1021) (1022) (1023) (1024) (1025) (1026) (1027) (1028) (1029) (1030) (1031) (1032) (1033) (1034) (1035) (1036) (1037) (1038) (1039) (1040) (1041) (1042) (1043) (1044) (1045) (1046) (1047) (1048) (1049) (1050) (1051) (1052) (1053) (1054) (1055) (1056) (1057) (1058) (1059) (1060) (1061) (1062) (1063) (1064) (1065) (1066) (1067) (1068) (1069) (1070) (1071) (1072) (1073) (1074) (1075) (1076) (1077) (1078) (1079) (1080) (1081) (1082) (1083) (1084) (1085) (1086) (1087) (1088) (1089) (1090) (1091) (1092) (1093) (1094) (1095) (1096) (1097) (1098) (1099) (1100) (1101) (1102) (1103) (1104) (1105) (1106) (1107) (1108) (1109) (1110) (1111) (1112) (1113) (1114) (1115) (1116) (1117) (1118) (1119) (1120) (1121) (1122) (1123) (1124) (1125) (1126) (1127) (1128) (1129) (1130) (1131) (1132) (1133) (1134) (1135) (1136) (1137) (1138) (1139) (1140) (1141) (1142) (1143) (1144) (1145) (1146) (1147) (1148) (1149) (1150) (1151) (1152) (1153) (1154) (1155) (1156) (1157) (1158) (1159) (1160) (1161) (1162) (1163) (1164) (1165) (1166) (1167) (1168) (1169) (1170) (1171) (1172) (1173) (1174) (1175) (1176) (1177) (1178) (1179) (1180) (1181) (1182) (1183) (1184) (1185) (1186) (1187) (1188) (1189) (1190) (1191) (1192) (1193) (1194) (1195) (1196) (1197) (1198) (1199) (1200) (1201) (1202) (1203) (1204) (1205) (1206) (1207) (1208) (1209) (1210) (1211) (1212) (1213) (1214) (1215) (1216) (1217) (1218) (1219) (1220) (1221) (1222) (1223) (1224) (1225) (1226) (1227) (1228) (1229) (1230) (1231) (1232) (1233) (1234) (1235) (1236) (1237) (1238) (1239) (1240) (1241) (1242) (1243) (1244) (1245) (1246) (1247) (1248) (1249) (1250) (1251) (1252) (1253) (1254) (1255) (1256) (1257) (1258) (1259) (1260) (1261) (1262) (1263) (1264) (1265) (1266) (1267) (1268) (1269) (1270) (1271) (1272) (1273) (1274) (1275) (1276) (1277) (1278) (1279) (1280) (1281) (1282) (1283) (1284) (1285) (1286) (1287) (1288) (1289) (1290) (1291) (1292) (1293) (1294) (1295) (1296) (1297) (1298) (1299) (1300) (1301) (1302) (1303) (1304) (1305) (1306) (1307) (1308) (1309) (1310) (1311) (1312) (1313) (1314) (1315) (1316) (1317) (1318) (1319) (1320) (1321) (1322) (1323) (1324) (1325) (1326) (1327) (1328) (1329) (1330) (1331) (1332) (1333) (1334) (1335) (1336) (1337) (1338) (1339) (1340) (1341) (1342) (1343) (1344) (1345) (1346) (1347) (1348) (1349) (1350) (1351) (1352) (1353) (1354) (1355) (1356) (1357) (1358) (1359) (1360) (1361) (1362) (1363) (1364) (1365) (1366) (1367) (1368) (1369) (1370) (1371) (1372) (1373) (1374) (1375) (1376) (1377) (1378) (1379) (1380) (1381) (1382) (1383) (1384) (1385) (1386) (1387) (1388) (1389) (1390) (1391) (1392) (1393) (1394) (1395) (1396) (1397) (1398) (1399) (1400) (1401) (1402) (1403) (1404) (1405) (1406) (1407) (1408) (1409) (1410) (1411) (1412) (1413) (1414) (1415) (1416) (1417) (1418) (1419) (1420) (1421) (1422) (1423) (1424) (1425) (1426) (1427) (1428) (1429) (1430) (1431) (1432) (1433) (1434) (1435) (1436) (1437) (1438) (1439) (1440) (1441) (1442) (1443) (1444) (1445) (1446) (1447) (1448) (1449) (1450) (1451) (1452) (1453) (1454) (1455) (1456) (1457) (1458) (1459) (1460) (1461) (1462) (1463) (1464) (1465) (1466) (1467) (1468) (1469) (1470) (1471) (1472) (1473) (1474) (1475) (1476) (1477) (1478) (1479) (1480) (1481) (1482) (1483) (1484) (1485) (1486) (1487) (1488) (1489) (1490) (1491) (1492) (1493) (1494) (1495) (1496) (1497) (1498) (1499) (1500) (1501) (1502) (1503) (1504) (1505) (1506) (1507) (1508) (1509) (1510) (1511) (1512) (1513) (1514) (1515) (1516) (1517) (1518) (1519) (1520) (1521) (1522) (1523) (1524) (1525) (1526) (1527) (1528) (1529) (1530) (1531) (1532) (1533) (1534) (1535) (1536) (1537) (1538) (1539) (1540) (1541) (1542) (1543) (1544) (1545) (1546) (1547) (1548) (1549) (1550) (1551) (1552) (1553) (1554) (1555) (1556) (1557) (1558) (1559) (1560) (1561) (1562) (1563) (1564) (1565) (1566) (1567) (1568) (1569) (1570) (1571) (1572) (1573) (1574) (1575) (1576) (1577) (1578) (1579) (1580) (1581) (1582) (1583) (1584) (1585) (1586) (1587) (1588) (1589) (1590) (1591) (1592) (1593) (1594) (1595) (1596) (1597) (1598) (1599) (1600) (1601) (1602) (1603) (1604) (1605) (1606) (1607) (1608) (1609) (1610) (1611) (1612) (1613) (1614) (1615) (1616) (1617) (1618) (1619) (1620) (1621) (1622) (1623) (1624) (1625) (1626) (1627) (1628) (1629) (1630) (1631) (1632) (1633) (1634) (1635) (1636) (1637) (1638) (1639) (1640) (1641) (1642) (1643) (1644) (1645) (1646) (1647) (1648) (1649) (1650) (1651) (1652) (1653) (1654) (1655) (1656) (1657) (1658) (1659) (1660) (1661) (1662) (1663) (1664) (1665) (1666) (1667) (1668) (1669) (1670) (1671) (1672) (1673) (1674) (1675) (1676) (1677) (1678) (1679) (1680) (1681) (1682) (1683) (1684) (1685) (1686) (1687) (1688) (1689) (1690) (1691) (1692) (1693) (1694) (1695) (1696) (1697) (1698) (1699) (1700) (1701) (1702) (1703) (1704) (1705) (1706) (1707) (1708) (1709) (1710) (1711) (1712) (1713) (1714) (1715) (1716) (1717) (1718) (1719) (1720) (1721) (1722) (1723) (1724) (1725) (1726) (1727) (1728) (1729) (1730) (1731) (1732) (1733) (1734) (1735) (1736) (1737) (1738) (1739) (1740) (1741) (1742) (1743) (1744) (1745) (1746) (1747) (1748) (1749) (1750) (1751) (1752) (1753) (1754) (1755) (1756) (1757) (1758) (1759) (1760) (1761) (1762) (1763) (1764) (1765) (1766) (1767) (1768) (1769) (1770) (1771) (1772) (1773) (1774) (1775) (1776) (1777) (1778) (1779) (1780) (1781) (1782) (1783) (1784) (1785) (1786) (1787) (1788) (1789) (1790) (1791) (1792) (1793) (1794) (1795) (1796) (1797) (1798) (1799) (1800) (1801) (1802) (1803) (1804) (1805) (1806) (1807) (1808) (1809) (1810) (1811) (1812) (1813) (1814) (1815) (1816) (1817) (1818) (1819) (1820) (1821) (1822) (1823) (1824) (1825) (1826) (1827) (1828) (1829) (1830) (1831) (1832) (1833) (1834) (1835) (1836) (1837) (1838) (1839) (1840) (1841) (1842) (1843) (1844) (1845) (1846) (1847) (1848) (1849) (1850) (1851) (1852) (1853) (1854) (1855) (1856) (1857) (1858) (1859) (1860) (1861) (1862) (1863) (1864) (1865) (1866) (1867) (1868) (1869) (1870) (1871) (1872) (1873) (1874) (1875) (1876) (1877) (1878) (1879) (1880) (1881) (1882) (1883) (1884) (1885) (1886) (1887) (1888) (1889) (1890) (1891) (1892) (1893) (1894) (1895) (1896) (1897) (1898) (1899) (1900) (1901) (1902) (1903) (1904) (1905) (1906) (1907) (1908) (1909) (1910) (1911) (1912) (1913) (1914) (1915) (1916) (1917) (1918) (1919) (1920) (1921) (1922) (1923) (1924) (1925) (1926) (1927) (1928) (1929) (1930) (1931) (1932) (1933) (1934) (1935) (1936) (1937) (1938) (1939) (1940) (1941) (1942) (1943) (1944) (1945) (1946) (1947) (1948) (1949) (1950) (1951) (1952) (1953) (1954) (1955) (1956) (1957) (1958) (1959) (1960) (1961) (1962) (1963) (1964) (1965) (1966) (1967) (1968) (1969) (1970) (1971) (1972) (1973) (1974) (1975) (1976) (1977) (1978) (1979) (1980) (1981) (1982) (1983) (1984) (1985) (1986) (1987) (1988) (1989) (1990) (1991) (1992) (1993) (1994) (1995) (1996) (1997) (1998) (1999) (2000) (2001) (2002) (2003) (2004) (2005) (2006) (2007) (2008) (2009) (2010) (2011) (2012) (2013) (2014) (2015) (2016) (2017) (2018) (2019) (2020) (2021) (2022) (2023) (2024) (2025) (2026) (2027) (2028) (2029) (2030) (2031) (2032) (2033) (2034) (2035) (2036) (2037) (2038) (2039) (2040) (2041) (2042)

n, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing

bell, boy : pout, low : cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench : go, gom : thin, this : sin, ag : expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing.
-dan, -tlan = shan. -tion, -sion = shün. -tion, -sion = shün. -cions, -tions, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dlo, &c. = bel, del.

It commences with hyperaemia and a

fi-te, fát, faze, smidst, whát, fáll, fathér; wé, wét, hère, camél, hère, thère; pine, pit, síre, sír, marino, só, pót,
er, wóre, wélf, wórk, whó, sòn; muto, cùh, cùre, unite, cùr, ràla, fáll; trý, Syrian. se, ce = é; ey - à; qu - kw.

2. With direct reference to some particular person or thing; expressly, plainly, explicitly.
To whom the speaker's speech'd in those closing words
Was pointed? — *Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. vii.

point-ed-ness, *s.* [Eng. pointed; -ness.]

I. Lit.: The quality or state of being pointed or sharp; sharpness.

II. Figuratively:

1. Epigrammatical smartness; wit.

"That pointedness of thought which is visibly wanting in our great language." — *Byron: Journal*, (Dedie)

2. Direct or express reference to some particular person or thing.

point-el, *s.* [POINTAL.]

point-ér, *s.* [Eng. point (1), v.; -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) One who or that which points or designates; specif., the index finger or hand of a dial or scale.

"A series of wheels, the teeth of which catch in and apply to each other, conducting the motion from the drive to the balance, and from the balance to the pointer." — *Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. i.

(2) In the same sense as II. 7.

2. Fig.: A hint or secret information as to the course to be followed, especially in speculating on the stock-exchange; a tip. (*American slang*.)

II. Technically:

1. *Astron. (Pl.)*: Two stars, Mirak & Dubhe, in Ursa Major, so called because they point to the pole, *i. e.*, a line joining them and produced will nearly strike the pole star.

"As well might the pole star be called inconstant because it is sometimes to the east and sometimes to the west of the pointers." — *Monro: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

2. *Bricklaying*: A tool for clearing out to the required depth the old mortar between the courses of bricks in a wall, to be replaced by a fresh body of mortar. [POINT (1), *v.* A. II.]

3. *Naut.*: One of the pieces of timber fixed fore-and-aft and diagonally inside of a vessel's run or quarter, to connect the stern-frame with her after-body. Also called a Snake-piece.

4. *Navig.*: A graduated circle, with one fixed and two adjustable radial legs. By placing them at two adjacent angles taken by a sextant between three known objects, the position of the observer is fixed on the chart.

5. *Roll-ang.*: The adjusting lever of a switch.

6. *Stone-work*: A stone-mason's chisel with a sharp point, used in spawling off the face of a stone in the rough.

7. *Zool.*: *Canis familiaris*, variety *arvensis* (Linnæus), a variety of the domestic dog, with short hair and of variable colour, trained to hunt at prey. This was probably at first only the exaggerated pause of an animal preparing to spring, and was subsequently improved by training.

"It is known that the English pointer has been greatly changed within the last century, and in this case the change has, it is believed, been effected by crosses with the foxhound." — *Harris: Orig. of Species*, ed. 1881, p. 25.

pointer-fact, *s.* A fact which is valuable as showing a stage of progress or decline in development.

"A good example of these pointer-facts is recorded by Mr. Wallace." — *Tyler: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1878), p. 62.

point-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [POINT (1), *v.*]

A. *pr. par.*: (See the verb).

B. *As adjective*:

1. Directing, designating.

2. Counting or tapering to a point; pointed.

"On each hand the flames, Driven backward, slope their pointing spires." — *Milton: P. L.*, l. 323.

C. *As substantive*:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of calling attention or designating anything, as by pointing the finger.

2. The act or process of marking with points or punctuating; punctuation.

3. The marks or points made.

II. *Bricklaying*: The act of finishing or setting a mortar-joint in a wall. Flat-joint pointing consists in filling the joint even and marking it with a trowel; in tuck-joint pointing, the joints are finished with fine mortar, pared to a parallel edge, and slightly projecting.

pointing-machine, *s.* A machine for pointing walls, piers, arches, &c.

pointing-rods, *s. pl.*

Gun.: Rods used in the exercise of guns and mortars.

pointing-stock, *s.* An object of ridicule; a butt; a laughing stock. (*Shakesp.*: 2 *Henry VI.*, II. 4.)

pointing-wire, *s.* An iron wire with a loop at one end, used for sighting mortars, when the proper line of fire has once been found.

point-less, *pointot-less*, *a.* [Eng. point; -less.]

1. Having no point; unpointed, blunt, obtuse; not sharp.

2. Not having scored a point, without scoring a point.

"Filho was lengths faster than the black, who was beaten pointed." — *Fild.*, April 4, 1855.

3. Having no point, art, or smartness; destitute of point or wit.

"Some rather dull and pointless scenes gave historical views of Washington." — *Academy: Mag. June*, 1877, p. 243.

point-less-ly, *adv.* [Eng. pointless; -ly] In a pointless manner, without point.

"— keeps on saying: 'What an artist! — is pointless.'" — *Daily Telegraph*, March 12, 1888.

point-lét, *s.* [Eng. point; lét; dimin. suff. -lét.] A little point; a small point of promontory.

point-lét-éd, **point-lét-téd**, *a.* [Eng. pointlet; -éd.]

Dot: Having a small distinct point, apiculate (q. v.).

point-mént, **pointment**, *s.* [A shortened form of appointment (q. v.).] An appointment, an arrangement.

"His main pointment became to buy house this day." — *Cart. Flor.*, fol. 45.

point-man, *s.* [Eng. point, *s.*, II. 2.] A man in charge of the points or switches on a railway.

"A pointman, standing all ready, opened the switch." — *Harper: His own signals*, p. 25.

poise, **poise**, **poize**, **poize**, *s.* [O. Fr. *pois* = a weight (1), from *poiser*, *poiser* (1), *poiser* = to weigh, to poise (q. v.); Sp. *Poiz*, *Port.* *poiz*.]

1. Weight, gravity.

"A stone of such a poise." — *Chaucer: House of Fame*.

2. Gravity, importance, moment, weight.

"Occasion of some poise." — *Shakesp.: Tem.*, I. 1.

3. Force, might. (*Spenser*: *F. Q.*, V. xii. 21.)

4. The weight or mass of metal used in weighing with steelyards to balance the thing weighed.

5. That which is attached to — used as a counterpoise or counterweight — regulating or balancing power.

6. A state in which things are evenly balanced or poised; a state of equipoise or equilibrium. (*Lat. fig.*)

"Till the ruffled air." — *Shakespeare: Autumn*, 5.

poise, **poise**, **poise**, *s.* [O. Fr. *poiser*, *poiser*, from *poiser* = to weigh, from *poiser* = a Latin word weighed out, present sing. of *poiser*, past part. of *poiser* = to weigh; Low Lat. *poisare*, past = a portion, a weight; Sp. *Port.* *poise*, *Ital.* *poise*.]

A. *Transitive*:

* 1. To weigh; to ascertain the weight of.

* 2. Hence *fig.*, to weigh; to balance in the mind. (*Shakesp.*: 2 *Il.*, I. 3, 1.)

* 3. To balance, as scales; to make of equal weight.

4. To balance; to keep in a state of equilibrium.

* 5. To counterbalance, to counterpoise, to balance.

"The scale of reason to poise another of sensibility." — *Shakespeare: Othello*, I. 3.

* 6. To oppress; to weigh down.

B. *Intransitive*:

1. To be in a state of equilibrium; to be balanced or suspended.

"And if one sails but poise and swing Like the compass in its barren ring." — *Longfellow: Building of a Ship*.

2. To be in a state of doubt or suspense.

pois-ér, *s.* [Eng. poise; -ér.] One who or that which poises; specif., the balancer of an insect.

pois-on, **poys-on**, **poison**, *s.* [Fr. *poison* = poison, from Lat. *poisonum*, accus. of *poisio* = a draught, espere, a poisonous draught, from *pois* = to drink; *pois* = drunken; *Ital.* *poisone*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Literally:

* (1) A draught.

(2) In the same sense as II. 1.

"Poison drawn through a riba hollow plate." — *Shakespeare: Julius C.*, 270.

2. Fig.: Anything noxious or destructive to health or morality; a ban.

"One of the best antidotes against the poison of discontents." — *Baron: Essay*, *Seditions*.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Pharmac.*: Professor Christison divides poisons into three great classes: irritants, narcotics, and narcotico-acrids or narcotico-irritants. A fourth class is sometimes added, septics, consisting of animal poisons, such as the bites of rabid animals and venomous snakes, the stings of insects, and the poison generated by putrid animal carcases, &c. An irritant poison produces violent pain and cramp in the stomach, nausea, vomiting, convulsions, &c. A narcotic poison produces stupor, numbness, drowsiness, coldness, and stiffness of the extremities, cold fetid gray perspiration, vertigo, weakened eyesight, delirium, paralysis of the lower extremities, &c.; a narcotico-acrid poison produces a certain combination of the symptoms attendant on both the former classes. The chief irritants are the acids and their bases, some alkalis and their salts, the metallic compounds, as arsenic, mercury, the vegetable acids or irritants, as some Cucurbitaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Ranunculaceae, &c.; animal irritants, as cantharides; mechanical irritants, as glass, &c.; irritant gases, as chlorine, the vapour of nitrous acid, &c.; narcotico poisons, as opium, nightshade, prussic acid, &c.; narcotico-acrids, such as strychnine, the *vincetoxins*, and poisonous mushrooms. Savages poison their arrows by the milky juice of various Euphorbias or of the manchineel, or by the juice of two species of *Strophiles*. Both in man and in the inferior animals there is often a curious correlation between the colour of the skin and hair and immunity from the action of certain vegetable poisons. Metallic poisons act upon vegetable poisons as they do upon animals, that is, they are absorbed into the different parts of a plant, destroying the structure. Vegetable poisons, especially those which destroy animals by action upon their nervous system, also cause the death of plants.

2. *Law*: By the Pharmacy Act, 31 & 32 Vict., c. 121, only qualified persons are allowed to sell poisons. In all cases the word "poison" and the name and address of the vendor must be upon the label. No poisoned seed, grains, or flesh must be exposed on land.

poison bag, *s.*

Zool.: A bag or sac containing poison, which is injected into a punctured wound.

"This was removed out of the wound by the pressure of the hand on the poison bag." — *Guthrie: Study of Insects*, p. 191.

poison-berry, *s.*

Bot.: A West Indian name for *Cestrum*.

poison bulb, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Euphorbia*, a South African plant, said to be cattle-poison. (2) *Urtica antiochia*.

poison elder, *s.* [Poison-stick.]

poison fang, *s.*

Zool. (17). Two long conical curved fangs, one on each maxilla in the Phlebotominae (q. v.).

"When the animal strikes its prey, the poison fangs are erected by the contraction of the movable maxillae (q. v.) they are anchored in the poison fang, through the tube which projects each partly by the contraction of the muscular walls of the gland and partly by the pressure of the jaws." — *Nicholson: Zoology* (ed. 1878), p. 579.

* The poisoning of the spider is the second joint of each maxilla, or maxillary antenna, shaped into a perforated sting.

poison-gland, *s.*

Zool.: A gland, probably a modification of one of the buccal salivary glands, situated behind and under each eye in the poisonous snakes, and rendering their bite dangerous or fatal.

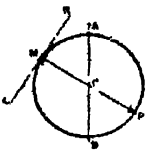
* In the bee, the poison is secreted by two long and slender ducts, uniting and emptying

pois-on, **poys-on**, **poison**, *s.* [Fr. *poison* = poison, from Lat. *poisonum*, accus. of *poisio* = a draught, espere, a poisonous draught, from *pois* = to drink; *pois* = drunken; *Ital.* *poisone*.]

pois-on, **poys-on**, **poison**, *s.* [Fr. *poison* = poison, from Lat. *poisonum*, accus. of *poisio* = a draught, espere, a poisonous draught, from *pois* = to drink; *pois* = drunken; *Ital.* *poisone*.]

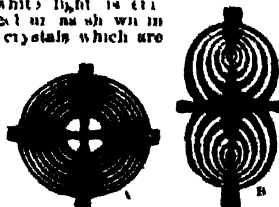
passed, as in the last paragraph, through a film of mica of such a thickness that one of the two diagonally vibrating sets of waves shall be retarded, while to the film one quarter-wave behind the other, the two are compounded on emergence into one beam of elliptically polarized light. At any minute thickness, the light is elliptically polarized. Circularly polarized light is never stopped by the analyzer, but differs from common light in producing polarized off its. The most important of these is

(d) **Rotatory polarization.** Vary the former experiment by passing the light from the polarizing Nicol, with its vibrations in a vertical plane, through a plate of quartz or mica which gives the circular vibrations. Let the light now traverse a quarter-wave mica film with its polarizing plates perpendicular and horizontal. Each set of rays from the first plate becomes a circularly polarized ray, but the two in opposite directions, the circular movements thus opposing each other. Whichever two circular motions thus meet, as in two circular pendulums clashing, the tangential motion is destroyed, and the pendulums would both fall back together towards the centre of the former orbit. It is so in this case, but as one set of rays has been retarded in the plates more than the other, the swing of the other remains a longer in the original plane of vibration. Let that plane be A, B. Instead of the two circular waves meeting at a focus, as they would if both circular motions were equally rapid, the meeting point will be somewhere on one side or other of it as it is. There the right handed ray will meet the left handed ray, the tangential motions will be destroyed and the radial vibrations in the plane polarized wave that is passing through the centre C. If therefore light of one wave length or other be employed instead of the analyzer having to be turned across A, in other words, the original plane of polarization has been rotated. If white light be employed the many various wave lengths will obviously meet at different points, and hence rotation of the analyzer will give in succession more or less of the colours of the spectrum. If the quarter wave film is cut in half, and its position reversed in one half, the transition of colours will occur in opposite orders in the two halves. Rotatory polarization is of the greatest practical importance. There are many crystals, plates of which, when cut in proper directions, produce naturally all the phenomena of the double plate of crystal above. Many fluids, such as oil of turpentine and solution of cane sugar, also show the same phenomena very strongly and in this case it is remarkably connected with the presence in the molecule of what chemists call asymmetric atoms. In solutions, as of sugar in water, the amount of rotation is proportional to the quantity of sugar in solution in a given column of fluid, hence the estimation of crystallizable sugar, whenever accuracy is required, is now always made by the polarimeter. Faraday discovered, in 1845, that the property of rotatory polarization was connected upon any transparent body when the axis of the ray employed was parallel to the axis of a galvanic solenoid or strong magnetic field. (Polarized mica.)



(2) **Polarization of heat.** **Experiments.** The polarizing of rays of heat by reflection and by refraction. (3) **Polarization of the medium.** **Heat.** The name given by Faraday to the production of alternate layers of positive and negative electricity in the medium separating an electrode and an unexcited body. **polarize-ice, n.** [Eng. polar, -ice] To affect with polarity. **polarize-ice, p. par or a** [POLARIZE] Having polarity, affected or acted upon by polarization. **polarized-rings, a. pl.** **Optics.** Imagine a crystal symmetrical around a single axis, like a section of the trunk of a tree, with the elasticity greatest or least in the direction of the axis, and

symmetrically alike all round the circumference. If we cut a plate in the way of a plank, it will behave like the final already spoken of. But if a slice be cut across the trunk at right angles it must be different, when a ray of light passes through in the direction of the axis. The other vibrations are at right angles to the path of the ray (now the same as the axis), but in all these three times the elasticity is equal, consequently a beam of common light will not be doubly-refracted nor a beam of plane polarized light further resolved, in passing along the axis. This is borne out by cutting a plate of calcite at right angles to its axis. But if the ray passes through such a plate obliquely, double refraction and interference will come into action and we shall observe colour. Imagine now a crystal, or strongly convex, or pencil of light, of light travelling in the plate, and the analyzer turned so as to distinguish the light passing the polarizing Nicol. The centre of the plate where the beam is truly axial will still appear dark. But as the light becomes more and more oblique, the vibrations will be resolved into some plane passing through the axis and planes at right angles to these, or tangential planes. In perpendicular and horizontal planes, there will cause no further resolution of the vibrations, and there will therefore be a black cross when the analyzer is crossed, but in all other planes the more and more oblique light must cause successive rings of light and darkness, or when white light is employed, of colour as when in fig. A. In crystals which are in perfect



POLARIZED RING

truly axial in a crystal, the elasticity may be compared to that of a tree trunk of an oval section. Here a plank would still give two polarizing planes, as in a film of calcite, but a transverse section would also show two rectangular elasticities. In such a case, analysis proves that there must be two lines or axes inclined to each other, in which there can be no double refraction and that the fringes of colour must take the general shape of hyperbolas, as shown in fig. B. In many crystals the properties are quite different for light of different wave lengths, and hence, the plane of the axes is at right angles to one end of the spectrum to what it is for the other. This rotation of the elasticities may also be produced by heating the crystal, and at the intermediate point becomes greatest or least, in such cases as in heating selenite, the little rings of a gradually merge into one as at A, and then the two rings spread out again in a direction at right angles to the former. Generally it may be said that cold crystals possess a double refraction; that crystals symmetrical round one axis are uniaxial, doubly-refracting, and exhibit circular rings, and that other crystals are biaxial, and exhibit double rings. All these phenomena are of the greatest importance in the study of rocks and the fragments of crystals embedded in them.

polarize-ice, a. [Eng. polarize, -ice] [POLARIZATION]

polarize-ice, a. [Eng. polarize, -ice] Tending towards the pole, having a direction towards the pole. (Throuse & Ligon, *Erasmus*, bk. 4, p. 11)

polar-touche, a. [Fr. from *Rias*] 1. *Sciurus harrisi*, a flying squirrel, from the north-east of Europe and Siberia. It is about six inches long, with a broad, flat tail, tawny-brown on upper surface, darker on pectoral, pure white beneath; in winter the fur becomes longer and thicker, and of a silver-gray colour.

polar-ice, a. [Frislandic]

polar-ice, a. [Frislandic]

polar-ice, a. [Dutch] In Holland and Belgium a tract of land below the level of the sea, on which water, which being originally a moraine or lake, has been drained and brought under cultivation.

polar-ice, a. [Dutch] In Holland and Belgium a tract of land below the level of the sea, on which water, which being originally a moraine or lake, has been drained and brought under cultivation.

polar-ice, a. [Dutch] In Holland and Belgium a tract of land below the level of the sea, on which water, which being originally a moraine or lake, has been drained and brought under cultivation.

polar-ice, a. [Dutch] In Holland and Belgium a tract of land below the level of the sea, on which water, which being originally a moraine or lake, has been drained and brought under cultivation.

polar-ice, a. [Dutch] In Holland and Belgium a tract of land below the level of the sea, on which water, which being originally a moraine or lake, has been drained and brought under cultivation.

polar-ice, a. [Dutch] In Holland and Belgium a tract of land below the level of the sea, on which water, which being originally a moraine or lake, has been drained and brought under cultivation.

polar-ice, a. [Dutch] In Holland and Belgium a tract of land below the level of the sea, on which water, which being originally a moraine or lake, has been drained and brought under cultivation.

polar-ice, a. [Dutch] In Holland and Belgium a tract of land below the level of the sea, on which water, which being originally a moraine or lake, has been drained and brought under cultivation.

polar-ice, a. [Dutch] In Holland and Belgium a tract of land below the level of the sea, on which water, which being originally a moraine or lake, has been drained and brought under cultivation.

polar-ice, a. [Dutch] In Holland and Belgium a tract of land below the level of the sea, on which water, which being originally a moraine or lake, has been drained and brought under cultivation.

polar-ice, a. [Dutch] In Holland and Belgium a tract of land below the level of the sea, on which water, which being originally a moraine or lake, has been drained and brought under cultivation.

polar-ice, a. [Dutch] In Holland and Belgium a tract of land below the level of the sea, on which water, which being originally a moraine or lake, has been drained and brought under cultivation.

polar-ice, a. [Dutch] In Holland and Belgium a tract of land below the level of the sea, on which water, which being originally a moraine or lake, has been drained and brought under cultivation.

polar-ice, a. [Dutch] In Holland and Belgium a tract of land below the level of the sea, on which water, which being originally a moraine or lake, has been drained and brought under cultivation.

polar-ice, a. [Dutch] In Holland and Belgium a tract of land below the level of the sea, on which water, which being originally a moraine or lake, has been drained and brought under cultivation.

polar-ice, a. [Dutch] In Holland and Belgium a tract of land below the level of the sea, on which water, which being originally a moraine or lake, has been drained and brought under cultivation.

polar-ice, a. [Dutch] In Holland and Belgium a tract of land below the level of the sea, on which water, which being originally a moraine or lake, has been drained and brought under cultivation.

polar-ice, a. [Dutch] In Holland and Belgium a tract of land below the level of the sea, on which water, which being originally a moraine or lake, has been drained and brought under cultivation.

polar-ice, a. [Dutch] In Holland and Belgium a tract of land below the level of the sea, on which water, which being originally a moraine or lake, has been drained and brought under cultivation.

polar-ice, a. [Dutch] In Holland and Belgium a tract of land below the level of the sea, on which water, which being originally a moraine or lake, has been drained and brought under cultivation.

polar-ice, a. [Dutch] In Holland and Belgium a tract of land below the level of the sea, on which water, which being originally a moraine or lake, has been drained and brought under cultivation.

polar-ice, a. [Dutch] In Holland and Belgium a tract of land below the level of the sea, on which water, which being originally a moraine or lake, has been drained and brought under cultivation.

polar-ice, a. [Dutch] In Holland and Belgium a tract of land below the level of the sea, on which water, which being originally a moraine or lake, has been drained and brought under cultivation.

polar-ice, a. [Dutch] In Holland and Belgium a tract of land below the level of the sea, on which water, which being originally a moraine or lake, has been drained and brought under cultivation.

polar-ice, a. [Dutch] In Holland and Belgium a tract of land below the level of the sea, on which water, which being originally a moraine or lake, has been drained and brought under cultivation.

polar-ice, a. [Dutch] In Holland and Belgium a tract of land below the level of the sea, on which water, which being originally a moraine or lake, has been drained and brought under cultivation.

polar-ice, a. [Dutch] In Holland and Belgium a tract of land below the level of the sea, on which water, which being originally a moraine or lake, has been drained and brought under cultivation.

polar-ice, a. [Dutch] In Holland and Belgium a tract of land below the level of the sea, on which water, which being originally a moraine or lake, has been drained and brought under cultivation.

polar-ice, a. [Dutch] In Holland and Belgium a tract of land below the level of the sea, on which water, which being originally a moraine or lake, has been drained and brought under cultivation.

polar-ice, a. [Dutch] In Holland and Belgium a tract of land below the level of the sea, on which water, which being originally a moraine or lake, has been drained and brought under cultivation.

polar-ice, a. [Dutch] In Holland and Belgium a tract of land below the level of the sea, on which water, which being originally a moraine or lake, has been drained and brought under cultivation.

polar-ice, a. [Dutch] In Holland and Belgium a tract of land below the level of the sea, on which water, which being originally a moraine or lake, has been drained and brought under cultivation.

polar-ice, a. [Dutch] In Holland and Belgium a tract of land below the level of the sea, on which water, which being originally a moraine or lake, has been drained and brought under cultivation.

polar-ice, a. [Dutch] In Holland and Belgium a tract of land below the level of the sea, on which water, which being originally a moraine or lake, has been drained and brought under cultivation.

polar-ice, a. [Dutch] In Holland and Belgium a tract of land below the level of the sea, on which water, which being originally a moraine or lake, has been drained and brought under cultivation.

polar-ice, a. [Dutch] In Holland and Belgium a tract of land below the level of the sea, on which water, which being originally a moraine or lake, has been drained and brought under cultivation.

polar-ice, a. [Dutch] In Holland and Belgium a tract of land below the level of the sea, on which water, which being originally a moraine or lake, has been drained and brought under cultivation.

polar-ice, a. [Dutch] In Holland and Belgium a tract of land below the level of the sea, on which water, which being originally a moraine or lake, has been drained and brought under cultivation.

polar-ice, a. [Dutch] In Holland and Belgium a tract of land below the level of the sea, on which water, which being originally a moraine or lake, has been drained and brought under cultivation.

polar-ice, a. [Dutch] In Holland and Belgium a tract of land below the level of the sea, on which water, which being originally a moraine or lake, has been drained and brought under cultivation.

polar-ice, a. [Dutch] In Holland and Belgium a tract of land below the level of the sea, on which water, which being originally a moraine or lake, has been drained and brought under cultivation.

doi:10.1017/S0022292412001709



polishing-brush, *s*. A hand-brush for polishing shoes, boots, &c.

polishing-cask, *s*.

1. A rolling barrel in which articles are placed to polish by mutual attrition or by grinding against some polishing-powder placed in the barrel with them.

2. A barrel in which grained gunpowder is placed with a small quantity of graphite, which gives it a polish.

polishing file, *s*. A smooth file, a bar file.

polishing hammer, *s*. A hammer for dressing the surfaces of plates.

polishing iron, *s*.
Polishing. An implement for finishing the covers of books. If it is heated and passed over the leather the lining, paper and metal ornaments are polished and the shining.

polishing machine,
1. A machine which is capable of its hill or mesa surface for its hill or mesa surface.

2. A machine in which the surface of a piece of metal is polished.

polishing mill, *s*. A type of mill for polishing leather and other materials.

polishing paste, *s*. (PASTE, *s*. (N).)

polishing powder, *s*. A substance used for polishing leather and other materials.

polishing slate, *s*.
1. A slate used for polishing leather and other materials.

polishing snake, *s*. A lithographic stone used for polishing.

polishing tin, *s*. A tin used for polishing.

polishing wheel, *s*. A wheel used for polishing leather and other materials.

polish, *s*.
1. A substance used for polishing leather and other materials.

po lis tes, *s*. (POLIS, *s*. (N).)

po lis, *s*. (POLIS, *s*. (N).)

po lis, *s*. (POLIS, *s*. (N).)

po lis, *s*. (POLIS, *s*. (N).)

po lis, *s*. (POLIS, *s*. (N).)

po lis, *s*. (POLIS, *s*. (N).)

po lis, *s*. (POLIS, *s*. (N).)

po lis, *s*. (POLIS, *s*. (N).)

po lis, *s*. (POLIS, *s*. (N).)

po lis, *s*. (POLIS, *s*. (N).)

po-lis-ty, *adv*. [Eng *polite*, *ty*.]

1. *Polite*. In a polished manner, so as to be polished.

2. In a polite manner, or in a manner with politeness or civility.

po-lis-ty, *s*. [Eng *polite*, *ty*.]

1. The quality or state of being polished.

2. The highest period of polishedness.

3. The quality of being polished.

4. The quality of being polished.

po-lis-ty, *s*. [Fr. *politesse*, *ty*.]

1. The quality of being polished.

2. The quality of being polished.

3. The quality of being polished.

4. The quality of being polished.

po-lis-ty, *s*. [Fr. *politesse*, *ty*.]

1. The quality of being polished.

2. The quality of being polished.

3. The quality of being polished.

4. The quality of being polished.

po-lis-ty, *s*. [Fr. *politesse*, *ty*.]

1. The quality of being polished.

2. The quality of being polished.

3. The quality of being polished.

4. The quality of being polished.

po-lis-ty, *s*. [Fr. *politesse*, *ty*.]

1. The quality of being polished.

2. The quality of being polished.

3. The quality of being polished.

4. The quality of being polished.

po-lis-ty, *s*. [Fr. *politesse*, *ty*.]

1. The quality of being polished.

2. The quality of being polished.

3. The quality of being polished.

4. The quality of being polished.

po-lis-ty, *s*. [Fr. *politesse*, *ty*.]

1. The quality of being polished.

2. The quality of being polished.

3. The quality of being polished.

4. The quality of being polished.

po-lis-ty, *s*. [Fr. *politesse*, *ty*.]

1. The quality of being polished.

2. The quality of being polished.

3. The quality of being polished.

4. The quality of being polished.

[illegible]

Full (2), a [A contrast, of Pully for Pully]
 similar name for a parrot.

poll-parrotism. A parrot.
poll-parrotism. Meaningless or a
new repetition of parrotism.
Can persons and parrots only to poll-parrotism
poll-parrotism is one of the dead languages
poll-parrotism. *Scientific American* Nov. 1922, p. 14.

11 (3), s (Rzym. doubtai hi some pfe
 12 (4) walek (he) pofol s (the) mai v
 13 able by others in poll (1), s, as the
 14 the poll men were only counted by the
 15 not registered individuals; that a student
 16 university, a student who takes a prosep
 17 one without honours; a student.

poll-man, s The same as Poll (S) s.

1. To remove the poll or head of, 1 to
lop, to shear.

The following was taken from a column in the
Herald Tribune, New York, N. Y.

2. To compute by means of each of the following methods.

* 4. To plunder, to pillage, to rob

5 To register or give (as a vote).

6. To bring to the public's attention the fact that the

"His Liberal opponent asked how thousands of
hundred and thousands of votes."

*7. To pay to the order of the

1. To the Honorable Secretary of the Navy

torrhor
The

To submit a request for a copy of a document, please contact the National Archives at College Park, MD 20740-6001.

"Every country has its secrets."

to pull a party: the existing work and

THE

ANY OTHERS - (See ENCL.)

...the ...
...the ...
...the ...

THE

1964

1990

THE

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

poll, *v.* [Eng. *pollen*; *-ad.*] Covered with pollen.
"Each little golden flower was pollinated from head to foot."
Frederick: Page of Stoddard.

poll-ān-ār, *s.* [POLLARD, *a.*] Pollard trees; brushwood.
"Lop for the lowest old pollard growth."
Traveller & Woodman, xxiv. 13.

poll-lān-lā, *s.* [POLLINATOR.]

poll-lān-lā, *s.* [Eng. *pollen*; *-lar.*] To pollinate (q.v.).

poll-lān-lā, *s.* [Lat. *pollens*.] Powerful, mighty.
"Against a pollens in potency."
Reverend: King & Book, viii. 1, 191.

poll-ār, *s.* [Eng. *poll*, *v.*; *-ar.*]
 1. One who shaves or cuts hair; a barber.
 2. One who polls or lops trees.
 3. One who registers voters; one who records his name as a voter.
 4. One who plunders, pillages, or fleeces by extortion.
"Pollars and catchers away of monnes goods."
Chaucer: I. 146.

poll-lāt, *s.* [For *pollat*, an abbrev. of *epaulet* (q.v.).]
Old Armour: An epaulet; a small overlapping plate for the protection of the shoulders of a knight.

poll-lāx, *s.* [Lat. *pollux*.]
 1. *Anat.*: The thumb.
 2. *Comp. Anat.*: The innermost of the five digits normally existing in the anterior pairs of limbs of the higher vertebrates.

poll-lāx-lā, *s.* [Lat. *pollux*, genit. *pollucis*] = the thumb, and *lā* = a foot.
 1. *Zool.*: A genus of Lepidole. *Pollucipes cornuipis* is found in the European seas.
 2. *Palaeont.*: From the Oolite onward.

poll-lāx-lā-tā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *pollucatio*, from *pollucatus*, pa. par. of *pollucio*, intens. of *pollucio* = to promise.]
 1. *Ord. Lang.*: A promise; a voluntary engagement, or a paper containing it.
"Ye with these last letters sent the young's polluciation."
Reverend: Reformation, vol. 1, No. 23.
 2. *Civil Law*: A promise without mutuality; a promise not yet accepted by the person to whom it is made.

poll-lān-lā, *s.* [Lat. *pollen*, genit. *pollinis*; Eng. suff. *-ar.*]
Bot.: Covered with a fine dust resembling pollen.

poll-lān-lā-lā, *s.* [Lat. *pollinarius* = pertaining to this flower.]
Bot.: The Antheridia (q.v.) in Jungfermanniaceae and Hepaticae.

poll-lān-lā-lā, *s.* [Eng. *pollen*; *-lar.*]
Bot.: To impregnate with pollen; to convey pollen from the anther to the stigma.

poll-lān-lā-lā-tion, *s.* [POLLINATE]
Bot.: Impregnation with pollen; the conveyance of pollen from the anther to the stigma.

poll-lān-lā-lā-tōr, *s.* [Lat. *pollinator*.] One who prepared materials for embalming the dead.
"The Egyptian pollinators, or such as anointed the dead."
Brown: Vulgar Error, a bk. viii. ch. xix.

poll-lān-lā-lā, *s.* [Poll., *v.*]
 A & B. *As pr. par. & particip. (v.).* (See the verb).
 C. *As substantive*:
 1. The act of lopping or cutting off the head of.
 2. Robbery; pillage, plunder, or fleecing by extortion.
"Description of facilities, horses, and other poll-lān-lā-lā."
Scott: Henry VIII. (bk. 13).
 3. The act of voting or of registering a vote.
"The poll-lān-lā-lā have been representative of nearly every condition of English life."
Scott: Telegraph, Nov. 25, 1883.

polling-booth, *s.* A temporary erection in which to record votes at an election; a voting-place.
"The first booth erected for the poll-lān-lā-lā."
Scott: Henry VIII. (bk. 13).

polling-clerk, *s.* A clerk who assists the presiding officer at an election.

polling-pace, *s.* [The same as POLL-TAX (q.v.).]

polling-place, polling-station, *s.* A place officially appointed for voting at an election.

polling-sheriff, *s.* The presiding officer at an election. (Scott.)

poll-lān-lā-lā, *s.* [Named after Cyrus Pollinia, professor of botany at Verona.]
Bot.: A genus of Grasses, tribe Andropogoneae. *Pollinia eriopoda* is much used in the sub-Himalayan regions for the construction of swing bridges and as a cattle fodder. It yields a fibre made into string in the region east of the Jumna.

poll-lān-lā-lā-lā, *s.* [Lat. *pollen*, genit. *pollinis* = pollen, and *fero* = to bear, to produce.] Producing pollen.

poll-lān-lā-lā-lā, *s.* [Poll. *-lar.*]
Bot. (H.): The pollen masses of Asclepiadaceae and Orchidaceae.

poll-lān-lā-lā-lā, *s.* [Lat. *pollen*, genit. *pollinis*; Gr. *eidōs* (eidōs) = form, and Lat. suff. *-tum*.]
Bot.: The Dary's name for what he believes to be a male organ in Pyrenomyces Fungula.

poll-lān-lā-lā-lā, *s.* [Lat. *pollen*, genit. *pollinis*; Eng. suff. *-ose*.] The same as POLLINAR (q.v.).

poll-lān-lā-lā-lā-lā, *s.* [First element Eng. *poll*, as in tadpole; second, *ing*, as in earwig (q.v.).] A tadpole. (*Derivations: Pepecton*, p. 392.)

poll-lān-lā-lā-lā-lā, *s.* [Gael. *pollag* = the whitening; Ir. *pollag*.]
Lithy.: *Gaula pollactuz*, common on the British coasts. It is about the size of the Coalfish. Three dorsals are present; the lower jaw is much longer than the upper, and the tail is forked. The flesh is much superior to that of the coalfish, and the young are often sold for whitening, to which, however, they are not nearly equal in flavour.
"Some large oysters pollactuz have come to hand."
Field, April 4, 1884.

poll-lān-lā-lā-lā-lā-lā, *s.* [Lat. *Pollux*, genit. *Pollucis*] = Pollux (q.v.); suff. *-ite* (Min.).
Min.: An isometric mineral, occurring with Castorite (q.v.), in the granite of the island of Elba. Hardness, 6.5; sp. gr. 2.901; lustre, vitreous on fractured surfaces, but dull externally; colorless; transparent. Compos.: silica, 44.93; alumina, 15.97; sesquioxide of iron, 0.88; lime, 0.66; caesia, 34.47; soda and lithia, 3.88; water, 2.40 = 101.71; hence the formula, $(\text{SiO}_2, \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3, \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O})$, where R is principally caesium.

poll-lān-lā-lā-lā-lā-lā, *s.* [Lat. *pollutus*, pa. par. of *polluo* = to defile, to pollute, from a prefix *pol-* (of which the other forms were *por-* or *port-*) = towards, and *lūt* = to wash; *lūtum* = mud.]
 1. To make foul or unclean; to taint, to defile, to soil.
"With their proper blood, imbued and polluted their own hands and mouths."
Drayton: Chronicle, Edward IV. (bk. 10).
 2. To corrupt or destroy the moral purity of; to taint, to contaminate.
"The very relation of which is sufficient to pollute the cases that bear them."
Drayton: Chronicle, Edward IV. (bk. 10).
 3. To violate by illicit sexual intercourse; to debauch, to dishonour, to ravish.
 4. To render unclean or unfit for sacred service or uses.
"Neither shall ye pollute the holy things of the children of Israel."
Numbers xviii. 30.

poll-lān-lā-lā-lā-lā-lā-lā, *s.* [Lat. *pollutus*.] [Polluted, defiled, dishonoured.]
"Pollute with sinful things."
Drayton: Chronicle, Edward IV. (bk. 10).

poll-lūt-lā-lā, *s.* [Poll., *v.*]
 1. The act of lopping or cutting off the head of.
 2. Robbery; pillage, plunder, or fleecing by extortion.
"Description of facilities, horses, and other poll-lūt-lā-lā."
Scott: Henry VIII. (bk. 13).
 3. The act of voting or of registering a vote.
"The poll-lūt-lā-lā have been representative of nearly every condition of English life."
Scott: Telegraph, Nov. 25, 1883.

polling-booth, *s.* A temporary erection in which to record votes at an election; a voting-place.
"The first booth erected for the poll-lūt-lā-lā."
Scott: Henry VIII. (bk. 13).



POLLIED OX.

pōl-lūt, -lū, -lū, or -a. [Pollute, v.]
pōl-lūt, -lū, -lū, or -a. (Eng. pollute; -tū.)
In a manner to pollute; so as to pollute.

pōl-lūt, -lū, -lū, or -a. (Fr. from Lat. *pollutans*,
verbal, or *pollutus*, a polluting, from *polluere*,
to pollute.)
1. Ordinary Language:
1. The act of polluting or defiling; defile-
ment.
2. The state of being polluted or defiled;
uncleanliness, impurity, defilement.
"Pollute his altar should her body stoop
To such abjects of pollution."
Milton: Measure for Measure, II. 4.
3. That which pollutes or defiles.
2. Technical:
II. Jewish Ritual: Legal or ceremonial
uncleanliness, which disqualified a person for
intercourse with his fellow-men, or rendered
a place or thing unfit for sacred uses.
"Their stifle pollution brings
Upon the temple."
Milton: P. L., III. 330.

pōl-lūt, -lū, -lū, or -a. (Gr.)
1. Class. Antig.: The son of Leda, and twin
brother of Castor.
2. Astron.: One of the two bright stars in
the constellation Gemini. Once it was red,
now it is orange.
3. Meteor.: [CANTON AND POLLUX].
4. Mta.: The same as POLLICUTE (q.v.).

pōl-lūt, -lū, -lū, or -a. (Fr. from Tibet
polu = a ball.)
1. Game: A game resembling hockey,
but played on horseback. It was played by
the Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte about the
middle of the 19th century. It was intro-
duced into the United Kingdom in 1871 by
the 10th Hussars, and the first match played
in England took place probably at Aldershot
in the spring of that year.

pōl-lūt, -lū, -lū, or -a. (Fr. =
Polish.)
1. Ord. Lang.: The Polish language.
II. Technically:
1. Dress: An article of dress for ladies, con-
sisting of a body and short skirt made in one.
"This polonaise, worn with a plain or fancy velvet
skirt, makes a nice visiting gown."
Daily Telegraph, Dec. 2, 1905.
2. Music: The same as POLONAISE (1) (q.v.).

pōl-lūt, -lū, -lū, or -a. [POLONAISE.]
pōl-lūt, -lū, -lū, or -a. (POLONAISE.)
A grotesque, a Polish surcoat; a dress for
young boys. (Slovak.)
"The line polonaise that Effie made for him out of an
old mantle."
Scott: Heart of Midlothian, ch. v.

pōl-lūt, -lū, -lū, or -a. [POLONAISE.]
pōl-lūt, -lū, -lū, or -a. (POLONAISE.)
A corrupt. of Bologna, which
city was famous for its sausages. A kind of
sausage made of partly-cooked pork.
"He had eaten in his youth at least three hundred
under the name of polonaise and sausages."
Dickens: David Copperfield, ch. xviii.

pōl-lūt, -lū, -lū, or -a. [POLONAISE.]
pōl-lūt, -lū, -lū, or -a. (POLONAISE.)
A frequent. from *polluere*,
to pollute; to drive; to beat. (Eng. poll, v.)
to blow, a stroke; the act of striking.
"Drive me a good poll at the head."
Milton: Paradise Lost, II. 4.

pōl-lūt, -lū, -lū, or -a. [POLONAISE.]
pōl-lūt, -lū, -lū, or -a. (POLONAISE.)
A frequent. from *polluere*,
to pollute; to drive; to beat. (Eng. poll, v.)
to blow, a stroke; the act of striking.
"Drive me a good poll at the head."
Milton: Paradise Lost, II. 4.

pōl-lūt, -lū, -lū, or -a. [POLONAISE.]
pōl-lūt, -lū, -lū, or -a. (POLONAISE.)
A frequent. from *polluere*,
to pollute; to drive; to beat. (Eng. poll, v.)
to blow, a stroke; the act of striking.
"Drive me a good poll at the head."
Milton: Paradise Lost, II. 4.

pōl-lūt, -lū, -lū, or -a. [POLONAISE.]
pōl-lūt, -lū, -lū, or -a. (POLONAISE.)
A frequent. from *polluere*,
to pollute; to drive; to beat. (Eng. poll, v.)
to blow, a stroke; the act of striking.
"Drive me a good poll at the head."
Milton: Paradise Lost, II. 4.

pōl-lūt, -lū, -lū, or -a. [POLONAISE.]
pōl-lūt, -lū, -lū, or -a. (POLONAISE.)
A frequent. from *polluere*,
to pollute; to drive; to beat. (Eng. poll, v.)
to blow, a stroke; the act of striking.
"Drive me a good poll at the head."
Milton: Paradise Lost, II. 4.

pōl-lūt, -lū, -lū, or -a. [POLONAISE.]
pōl-lūt, -lū, -lū, or -a. (POLONAISE.)
A frequent. from *polluere*,
to pollute; to drive; to beat. (Eng. poll, v.)
to blow, a stroke; the act of striking.
"Drive me a good poll at the head."
Milton: Paradise Lost, II. 4.

pōl-lūt, -lū, -lū, or -a. [POLONAISE.]
pōl-lūt, -lū, -lū, or -a. (POLONAISE.)
A frequent. from *polluere*,
to pollute; to drive; to beat. (Eng. poll, v.)
to blow, a stroke; the act of striking.
"Drive me a good poll at the head."
Milton: Paradise Lost, II. 4.

pōl-lūt, -lū, -lū, or -a. [POLONAISE.]
pōl-lūt, -lū, -lū, or -a. (POLONAISE.)
A frequent. from *polluere*,
to pollute; to drive; to beat. (Eng. poll, v.)
to blow, a stroke; the act of striking.
"Drive me a good poll at the head."
Milton: Paradise Lost, II. 4.

pōl-lūt, -lū, -lū, or -a. [POLONAISE.]
pōl-lūt, -lū, -lū, or -a. (POLONAISE.)
A frequent. from *polluere*,
to pollute; to drive; to beat. (Eng. poll, v.)
to blow, a stroke; the act of striking.
"Drive me a good poll at the head."
Milton: Paradise Lost, II. 4.

pōl-lūt, -lū, -lū, or -a. [POLONAISE.]
pōl-lūt, -lū, -lū, or -a. (POLONAISE.)
A frequent. from *polluere*,
to pollute; to drive; to beat. (Eng. poll, v.)
to blow, a stroke; the act of striking.
"Drive me a good poll at the head."
Milton: Paradise Lost, II. 4.

pōl-lūt, -lū, -lū, or -a. [POLONAISE.]
pōl-lūt, -lū, -lū, or -a. (POLONAISE.)
A frequent. from *polluere*,
to pollute; to drive; to beat. (Eng. poll, v.)
to blow, a stroke; the act of striking.
"Drive me a good poll at the head."
Milton: Paradise Lost, II. 4.

pōl-lūt, -lū, -lū, or -a. [POLONAISE.]
pōl-lūt, -lū, -lū, or -a. (POLONAISE.)
A frequent. from *polluere*,
to pollute; to drive; to beat. (Eng. poll, v.)
to blow, a stroke; the act of striking.
"Drive me a good poll at the head."
Milton: Paradise Lost, II. 4.

pōl-lūt, -lū, -lū, or -a. [POLONAISE.]
pōl-lūt, -lū, -lū, or -a. (POLONAISE.)
A frequent. from *polluere*,
to pollute; to drive; to beat. (Eng. poll, v.)
to blow, a stroke; the act of striking.
"Drive me a good poll at the head."
Milton: Paradise Lost, II. 4.

pōl-lūt, -lū, -lū, or -a. [POLONAISE.]
pōl-lūt, -lū, -lū, or -a. (POLONAISE.)
A frequent. from *polluere*,
to pollute; to drive; to beat. (Eng. poll, v.)
to blow, a stroke; the act of striking.
"Drive me a good poll at the head."
Milton: Paradise Lost, II. 4.

pōl-lūt, -lū, -lū, or -a. [POLONAISE.]
pōl-lūt, -lū, -lū, or -a. (POLONAISE.)
A frequent. from *polluere*,
to pollute; to drive; to beat. (Eng. poll, v.)
to blow, a stroke; the act of striking.
"Drive me a good poll at the head."
Milton: Paradise Lost, II. 4.

pōl-lūt, -lū, -lū, or -a. [POLONAISE.]
pōl-lūt, -lū, -lū, or -a. (POLONAISE.)
A frequent. from *polluere*,
to pollute; to drive; to beat. (Eng. poll, v.)
to blow, a stroke; the act of striking.
"Drive me a good poll at the head."
Milton: Paradise Lost, II. 4.

pōl-lūt, -lū, -lū, or -a. [POLONAISE.]
pōl-lūt, -lū, -lū, or -a. (POLONAISE.)
A frequent. from *polluere*,
to pollute; to drive; to beat. (Eng. poll, v.)
to blow, a stroke; the act of striking.
"Drive me a good poll at the head."
Milton: Paradise Lost, II. 4.

pōl-lūt, -lū, -lū, or -a. [POLONAISE.]
pōl-lūt, -lū, -lū, or -a. (POLONAISE.)
A frequent. from *polluere*,
to pollute; to drive; to beat. (Eng. poll, v.)
to blow, a stroke; the act of striking.
"Drive me a good poll at the head."
Milton: Paradise Lost, II. 4.

pōl-lūt, -lū, -lū, or -a. [POLONAISE.]
pōl-lūt, -lū, -lū, or -a. (POLONAISE.)
A frequent. from *polluere*,
to pollute; to drive; to beat. (Eng. poll, v.)
to blow, a stroke; the act of striking.
"Drive me a good poll at the head."
Milton: Paradise Lost, II. 4.

pōl-lūt, -lū, -lū, or -a. [POLONAISE.]
pōl-lūt, -lū, -lū, or -a. (POLONAISE.)
A frequent. from *polluere*,
to pollute; to drive; to beat. (Eng. poll, v.)
to blow, a stroke; the act of striking.
"Drive me a good poll at the head."
Milton: Paradise Lost, II. 4.

pōl-lūt, -lū, -lū, or -a. [POLONAISE.]
pōl-lūt, -lū, -lū, or -a. (POLONAISE.)
A frequent. from *polluere*,
to pollute; to drive; to beat. (Eng. poll, v.)
to blow, a stroke; the act of striking.
"Drive me a good poll at the head."
Milton: Paradise Lost, II. 4.

A. As adj.: An advent cover; a dastard;
a contemptible mean-spirited fellow.
"Fateless in his pollutions, such as he."
Shakespeare: Measure for Measure, II. 1.

B. As adj.: Cowardly, dastardly; base, con-
temptible.
pōl-trōn, -trōn, -trōn, or -trōn. [POLTRON.]
pōl-trōn, -trōn, -trōn, or -trōn. (Eng. poltron; -ry; Fr.
poltron.)
Cowardice, want of spirit.
"Many had very cheaply earned a reputation
for courage by shirking at his poltronage."
Milton: Paradise Lost, II. 207.

***pōl-trōn, -trōn, -trōn, or -trōn.** (Eng. poltron; -trōn.)
Resembling a poltron; cowardly, dastardly,
contemptible.
***pōl-trōn, -trōn, -trōn, or -trōn.** [POLTRONRY.]

pōl-vér, -vér, -vér, or -vér. [ITAL. POLVERINO,
from Lat. *pulvis* = dust.] Glass-makers'
salts; the calcined ashes of a plant brought
from the Levant and Syria.

pōl-vér, -vér, -vér, or -vér. (Lat. *polium*, from Gr.
polion (polion), from *polios* (polios) = white.)
Bot.: A labiate plant, *Teucrium Polium*. It
is an evergreen shrub, growing in southern
Europe. Golden Poly is *Teucrium aureum*;
Mountain Poly is *Teucrium alpinum*; Yellow Poly;
Teucrium flavescens.

pōl-vér, -vér, -vér, or -vér. (Gr. *polus* (polus), want, sting,
of *polus* (polus) = much, many.) A prefix fre-
quently used with words derived from the
Greek, and indicating multitude or multipli-
cation.

pōl-y, -y, -y, or -y. (Pref. *poly*, and Gr.
akantos (akantos) = a spine.)
Ichthy.: A genus of Acanthopterygii, family
Labridae, with seven species, from the
East Indian Archipelago. Some of the species
have been domesticated on account of their
beautiful coloration.

pōl-y, -y, -y, or -y. (Pref. *poly*, and Gr.
akantos (akantos) = a spine.)
Bot.: The typical genus of Polyachyridae.

pōl-y, -y, -y, or -y. (Pref. *poly*, and Gr.
akantos (akantos) = a spine.)
Bot.: A subtribe of Compositae, tribe
Nasturiales.

pōl-y, -y, -y, or -y. (Pref. *poly*, and
Eng. *akantos* (q.v.).)
A. As adj.: Capable of multiplying or in-
creasing sound.
B. As subst.: An instrument multiplying
or increasing sound.

pōl-y, -y, -y, or -y. [POLYACUSTIC.] The
art of multiplying or increasing sound.

pōl-y, -y, -y, or -y. (Pref. *poly*, and Gr. *akantos*
(akantos) = a spine.)
Bot.: A genus of Hypophycoaceae Fungals,
suborder Microbasidia, *Polyporus vulgatus* is a
common mould on decaying plants.

pōl-y, -y, -y, or -y. (Gr. *polus* (polus) = many; suff.
-y.)
chem.: An element whose atomicity is
greater than unity.

pōl-y, -y, -y, or -y. [POLYADELPHIA.]
Bot.: One of the Polyadelphias.

pōl-y, -y, -y, or -y. (Mod. Lat., from
pref. *poly*, and Gr. *adelphos* (adelphos) = a
brother.)
Bot.: The eighteenth class in Linnaeus's
artificial system. Many stamens, in more than
two bundles. From the difficulty of ascer-
taining this fact, the class was suppressed by
some Linnaean botanists. Orders, Decandria
and Polyandria.

pōl-y, -y, -y, or -y. (Mod. Lat. *polyadelphus*,
-us.)
Bot.: Combined into several masses, or
bundles; having the stamens arranged in
more than two bundles.

pōl-y, -y, -y, or -y. (Gr. *polus* (polus) = many; suff.
-y.)
Mta.: A mountain; yellow variety of *Garnet*
(q.v.).

pōl-y, -y, -y, or -y. (Gr. *polus* (polus) = many; suff.
-y.)
Mta.: A mountain; yellow variety of *Garnet*
(q.v.).

pōl-y, -y, -y, or -y. (Gr. *polus* (polus) = many; suff.
-y.)
Mta.: A mountain; yellow variety of *Garnet*
(q.v.).

pōl-y, -y, -y, or -y. (Gr. *polus* (polus) = many; suff.
-y.)
Mta.: A mountain; yellow variety of *Garnet*
(q.v.).

pōl-y, -y, -y, or -y. (Gr. *polus* (polus) = many; suff.
-y.)
Mta.: A mountain; yellow variety of *Garnet*
(q.v.).

pōl-y, -y, -y, or -y. (Gr. *polus* (polus) = many; suff.
-y.)
Mta.: A mountain; yellow variety of *Garnet*
(q.v.).

pōl-y, -y, -y, or -y. (Gr. *polus* (polus) = many; suff.
-y.)
Mta.: A mountain; yellow variety of *Garnet*
(q.v.).

pōl-y, -y, -y, or -y. (Gr. *polus* (polus) = many; suff.
-y.)
Mta.: A mountain; yellow variety of *Garnet*
(q.v.).

pōl-y, -y, -y, or -y. (Gr. *polus* (polus) = many; suff.
-y.)
Mta.: A mountain; yellow variety of *Garnet*
(q.v.).

pōl-y, -y, -y, or -y. (Gr. *polus* (polus) = many; suff.
-y.)
Mta.: A mountain; yellow variety of *Garnet*
(q.v.).

pōl-y, -y, -y, or -y. (Gr. *polus* (polus) = many; suff.
-y.)
Mta.: A mountain; yellow variety of *Garnet*
(q.v.).

pōl-y, -y, -y, or -y. (Gr. *polus* (polus) = many; suff.
-y.)
Mta.: A mountain; yellow variety of *Garnet*
(q.v.).

pōl-y, -y, -y, or -y. (Gr. *polus* (polus) = many; suff.
-y.)
Mta.: A mountain; yellow variety of *Garnet*
(q.v.).

pōl-y, -y, -y, or -y. (Gr. *polus* (polus) = many; suff.
-y.)
Mta.: A mountain; yellow variety of *Garnet*
(q.v.).

pōl-y, -y, -y, or -y. (Gr. *polus* (polus) = many; suff.
-y.)
Mta.: A mountain; yellow variety of *Garnet*
(q.v.).

pōl-y, -y, -y, or -y. (Gr. *polus* (polus) = many; suff.
-y.)
Mta.: A mountain; yellow variety of *Garnet*
(q.v.).

pōl-y, -y, -y, or -y. (Gr. *polus* (polus) = many; suff.
-y.)
Mta.: A mountain; yellow variety of *Garnet*
(q.v.).

pōl-y, -y, -y, or -y. (Gr. *polus* (polus) = many; suff.
-y.)
Mta.: A mountain; yellow variety of *Garnet*
(q.v.).

pōl-y, -y, -y, or -y. (Gr. *polus* (polus) = many; suff.
-y.)
Mta.: A mountain; yellow variety of *Garnet*
(q.v.).

pōl-y, -y, -y, or -y. (Gr. *polus* (polus) = many; suff.
-y.)
Mta.: A mountain; yellow variety of *Garnet*
(q.v.).

pōl-y, -y, -y, or -y. (Gr. *polus* (polus) = many; suff.
-y.)
Mta.: A mountain; yellow variety of *Garnet*
(q.v.).

pōl-y, -y, -y, or -y. (Gr. *polus* (polus) = many; suff.
-y.)
Mta.: A mountain; yellow variety of *Garnet*
(q.v.).

pōl-y, -y, -y, or -y. (Gr. *polus* (polus) = many; suff.
-y.)
Mta.: A mountain; yellow variety of *Garnet*
(q.v.).

pōl-y, -y, -y, or -y. (Gr. *polus* (polus) = many; suff.
-y.)
Mta.: A mountain; yellow variety of *Garnet*
(q.v.).

pōl-y, -y, -y, or -y. (Gr. *polus* (polus) = many; suff.
-y.)
Mta.: A mountain; yellow variety of *Garnet*
(q.v.).

pōl-y, -y, -y, or -y. (Gr. *polus* (polus) = many; suff.
-y.)
Mta.: A mountain; yellow variety of *Garnet*
(q.v.).

pōl-y, -y, -y, or -y. (Gr. *polus* (polus) = many; suff.
-y.)
Mta.: A mountain; yellow variety of *Garnet*
(q.v.).

pōl-y, -y, -y, or -y. (Gr. *polus* (polus) = many; suff.
-y.)
Mta.: A mountain; yellow variety of *Garnet*
(q.v.).

pōl-y, -y, -y, or -y. (Gr. *polus* (polus) = many; suff.
-y.)
Mta.: A mountain; yellow variety of *Garnet*
(q.v.).

pōl-y, -y, -y, or -y. (Gr. *polus* (polus) = many; suff.
-y.)
Mta.: A mountain; yellow variety of *Garnet*
(q.v.).

pōl-y, -y, -y, or -y. (Gr. *polus* (polus) = many; suff.
-y.)
Mta.: A mountain; yellow variety of *Garnet*
(q.v.).

pōl-y, -y, -y, or -y. (Gr. *polus* (polus) = many; suff.
-y.)
Mta.: A mountain; yellow variety of *Garnet*
(q.v.).

pōl-y, -y, -y, or -y. (Gr. *polus* (polus) = many; suff.
-y.)
Mta.: A mountain; yellow variety of *Garnet*
(q.v.).

pōl-y, -y, -y, or -y. (Gr. *polus* (polus) = many; suff.
-y.)
Mta.: A mountain; yellow variety of *Garnet*
(q.v.).

pōl-y, -y, -y, or -y. (Gr. *polus* (polus) = many; suff.
-y.)
Mta.: A mountain; yellow variety of *Garnet*
(q.v.).

pōl-y, -y, -y, or -y. (Gr. *polus* (polus) = many; suff.
-y.)
Mta.: A mountain; yellow variety of *Garnet*
(q.v.).

pōl-y, -y, -y, or -y. (Gr. *polus* (polus) = many; suff.
-y.)
Mta.: A mountain; yellow variety of *Garnet*
(q.v.).

pōl-y, -y, -y, or -y. (Gr. *polus* (polus) = many; suff.
-y.)
Mta.: A mountain; yellow variety of *Garnet*
(q.v.).

pōl-y, -y, -y, or -y. (Gr. *polus* (polus) = many; suff.
-y.)
Mta.: A mountain; yellow variety of *Garnet*
(q.v.).

pōl-y, -y, -y, or -y. (Gr. *polus* (polus) = many; suff.
-y.)
Mta.: A mountain; yellow variety of *Garnet*
(q.v.).

pōl-y, -y, -y, or -y. (Gr. *polus* (polus) = many; suff.
-y.)
Mta.: A mountain; yellow variety of *Garnet*
(q.v.).

pōl-y, -y, -y, or -y. (Gr. *polus* (polus) = many; suff.
-y.)
Mta.: A mountain; yellow variety of *Garnet*
(q.v.).

POLYCEPHALUS

pól-y-é-pha-lus, a. [Pref. *pól-*, and *Gr. céphalus* (céphalos) = head.]

Bot. Having more than two cephalous branches, the *Cuscuta*, the *Stragulus*, and the *Cruceiformis* one.

pól-y-é-pha-lus, s. [Eng. *polycephalus* for *céphalus*.]

Bot. Accidental increase in the number of cephalous.

pól-y-é-pha-lus, s. [Gr. *polus* (pólus) = many, and *céphalus* (céphalos) = to rule.] Government by many, polyarchy.

pól-y-é-pha-lus, s. [Pref. *pól-*, and *Gr. céphalus* (céphalos) = head.]

Min. An orthorhombic mineral occurring in crystals in the granite of the island of Illitona, Norway, associated with zirconite, orthite, &c. Has length 5.5, sp. gr. 5.04 to 5.12, lustre, on fresh fracture very bright, colour black, streak brown, fracture conchoidal. Composed of silicate of zirconium, with a mixture with iron, barium, and strontium. The crystallized polyarsite contains 1.17 per cent of metallic silver.

pól-y-é-pha-lus, s. [Pref. *pól-*, and *Gr. céphalus* (céphalos) = head.]

Physiol. (Of the ribs.) Having a primary and two secondary crests in the pulse wave.

pól-y-é-pha-lus, s. [Pref. *pól-*, and *Gr. céphalus* (céphalos) = head.]

Bot. A subgenus of *Radiolaria* found by Huxley in his *Radiolaria*. They are in the state of Radiolaria. They have a spherical skeleton, generally globular, variously pitted, and composed of two or three basket-like, supported or separated by a waxy many radiating spicules converging from a central base or umbiliculate. In life the skeleton is enveloped in a delicate siliceous investment of spicules, with abundant radioblasts or ovals. The *Polydactylus* are microscopic and marine.

Geol. From the Carboniferous on west. Various tertiary deposits, especially the Devonian earth, contain their shaly shells abundantly.

pól-y-é-pha-lus, s. [Pref. *pól-*, and *Gr. céphalus* (céphalos) = head.] Any individual of the *Polydactylus*.

pól-y-é-pha-lus, s. [Pref. *pól-*, and *Gr. céphalus* (céphalos) = head.] The state or condition of having many fingers. (*Larus* *dentatus* of *Man*, p. 57.)

pól-y-é-pha-lus, s. [Pref. *pól-*, and *Gr. céphalus* (céphalos) = head.]

Bot. A family of *Millepedes* (*Chilognathus*), having the body flat and like the *Scorpions*, drake, and soft. The insertion of the limbs is separated by a distinct sternal piece. (In *Uro* *ly* there are about twenty segments of the body, and no eyes. Found chiefly under bark.)

pól-y-é-pha-lus, s. [Gr. *polus* (pólus) = many, and *céphalus* (céphalos) = to rule.] A bond.

Bot. The typical genus of *Polydactylus*.

Bot. *Polydactylus complanatus* is British.

pól-y-é-pha-lus, s. [Gr. *polus* (pólus) = many, and *céphalus* (céphalos) = to rule.]

Bot. A plant with many heads.

pól-y-é-pha-lus, s. [Pref. *pól-*, and *Gr. céphalus* (céphalos) = head.]

Bot. An isometric mineral, found in (certain) *Stragulus*, tunnel *polydactylus*, and also *Stragulus*, *Stragulus*, 4, sp. gr. 5.10; lustre, brilliant metallic. Composed of silicate of zirconium, with iron, barium, and strontium. The crystallized polyarsite contains 1.17 per cent of metallic silver.

pól-y-é-pha-lus, s. [Pref. *pól-*, and *Gr. céphalus* (céphalos) = head.]

Bot. A plant with many heads.

pól-y-é-pha-lus, s. [Pref. *pól-*, and *Gr. céphalus* (céphalos) = head.]

Bot. A plant with many heads.

pól-y-é-pha-lus, s. [Pref. *pól-*, and *Gr. céphalus* (céphalos) = head.]

Bot. A plant with many heads.

pól-y-é-pha-lus, s. [Pref. *pól-*, and *Gr. céphalus* (céphalos) = head.]

Bot. The development within the testa of the seed of more than one embryo. It occurs not infrequently in the orange and the hazel nut, and is very common in the *Conium*, the *Conium*, the onion and the *Conium*.

pól-y-é-pha-lus, s. [Gr. *polus* (pólus) = many, and *céphalus* (céphalos) = to rule.]

Bot. A genus of *Formicidae*, containing the *Amazon* and (*Q*).

pól-y-é-pha-lus, s. [Pref. *pól-*, and *Gr. céphalus* (céphalos) = head.]

Bot. A genus of *Formicidae*, containing the *Amazon* and (*Q*).

pól-y-é-pha-lus, s. [Pref. *pól-*, and *Gr. céphalus* (céphalos) = head.]

Bot. A genus of *Formicidae*, containing the *Amazon* and (*Q*).

pól-y-é-pha-lus, s. [Pref. *pól-*, and *Gr. céphalus* (céphalos) = head.]

Bot. A genus of *Formicidae*, containing the *Amazon* and (*Q*).

pól-y-é-pha-lus, s. [Pref. *pól-*, and *Gr. céphalus* (céphalos) = head.]

Bot. A genus of *Formicidae*, containing the *Amazon* and (*Q*).

pól-y-é-pha-lus, s. [Pref. *pól-*, and *Gr. céphalus* (céphalos) = head.]

Bot. A genus of *Formicidae*, containing the *Amazon* and (*Q*).

pól-y-é-pha-lus, s. [Pref. *pól-*, and *Gr. céphalus* (céphalos) = head.]

Bot. A genus of *Formicidae*, containing the *Amazon* and (*Q*).

pól-y-é-pha-lus, s. [Pref. *pól-*, and *Gr. céphalus* (céphalos) = head.]

Bot. A genus of *Formicidae*, containing the *Amazon* and (*Q*).

pól-y-é-pha-lus, s. [Pref. *pól-*, and *Gr. céphalus* (céphalos) = head.]

Bot. A genus of *Formicidae*, containing the *Amazon* and (*Q*).

pól-y-é-pha-lus, s. [Pref. *pól-*, and *Gr. céphalus* (céphalos) = head.]

Bot. A genus of *Formicidae*, containing the *Amazon* and (*Q*).

pól-y-é-pha-lus, s. [Pref. *pól-*, and *Gr. céphalus* (céphalos) = head.]

Bot. A genus of *Formicidae*, containing the *Amazon* and (*Q*).

pól-y-é-pha-lus, s. [Pref. *pól-*, and *Gr. céphalus* (céphalos) = head.]

Bot. A genus of *Formicidae*, containing the *Amazon* and (*Q*).

pól-y-é-pha-lus, s. [Pref. *pól-*, and *Gr. céphalus* (céphalos) = head.]

Bot. A genus of *Formicidae*, containing the *Amazon* and (*Q*).

pól-y-é-pha-lus, s. [Pref. *pól-*, and *Gr. céphalus* (céphalos) = head.]

Bot. A genus of *Formicidae*, containing the *Amazon* and (*Q*).

pól-y-é-pha-lus, s. [Pref. *pól-*, and *Gr. céphalus* (céphalos) = head.]

Bot. A genus of *Formicidae*, containing the *Amazon* and (*Q*).

pól-y-é-pha-lus, s. [Pref. *pól-*, and *Gr. céphalus* (céphalos) = head.]

Bot. A genus of *Formicidae*, containing the *Amazon* and (*Q*).

pól-y-é-pha-lus, s. [Pref. *pól-*, and *Gr. céphalus* (céphalos) = head.]

Bot. A genus of *Formicidae*, containing the *Amazon* and (*Q*).

pól-y-é-pha-lus, s. [Pref. *pól-*, and *Gr. céphalus* (céphalos) = head.]

Bot. A genus of *Formicidae*, containing the *Amazon* and (*Q*).

pól-y-é-pha-lus, s. [Pref. *pól-*, and *Gr. céphalus* (céphalos) = head.]

Bot. A genus of *Formicidae*, containing the *Amazon* and (*Q*).

pól-y-é-pha-lus, s. [Pref. *pól-*, and *Gr. céphalus* (céphalos) = head.]

Bot. A genus of *Formicidae*, containing the *Amazon* and (*Q*).

pól-y-é-pha-lus, s. [Pref. *pól-*, and *Gr. céphalus* (céphalos) = head.]



POLYPOD.

pól-y-é-pha-lus, s. [Pref. *pól-*, and *Gr. céphalus* (céphalos) = head.]

Bot. A genus of *Formicidae*, containing the *Amazon* and (*Q*).

pól-y-é-pha-lus, s. [Pref. *pól-*, and *Gr. céphalus* (céphalos) = head.]

Bot. A genus of *Formicidae*, containing the *Amazon* and (*Q*).

pól-y-é-pha-lus, s. [Pref. *pól-*, and *Gr. céphalus* (céphalos) = head.]

Bot. A genus of *Formicidae*, containing the *Amazon* and (*Q*).

pól-y-é-pha-lus, s. [Pref. *pól-*, and *Gr. céphalus* (céphalos) = head.]

Bot. A genus of *Formicidae*, containing the *Amazon* and (*Q*).

pól-y-é-pha-lus, s. [Pref. *pól-*, and *Gr. céphalus* (céphalos) = head.]

Bot. A genus of *Formicidae*, containing the *Amazon* and (*Q*).

pól-y-é-pha-lus, s. [Pref. *pól-*, and *Gr. céphalus* (céphalos) = head.]

Bot. A genus of *Formicidae*, containing the *Amazon* and (*Q*).

pól-y-é-pha-lus, s. [Pref. *pól-*, and *Gr. céphalus* (céphalos) = head.]

Bot. A genus of *Formicidae*, containing the *Amazon* and (*Q*).

pól-y-é-pha-lus, s. [Pref. *pól-*, and *Gr. céphalus* (céphalos) = head.]

Bot. A genus of *Formicidae*, containing the *Amazon* and (*Q*).

pól-y-é-pha-lus, s. [Pref. *pól-*, and *Gr. céphalus* (céphalos) = head.]

Bot. A genus of *Formicidae*, containing the *Amazon* and (*Q*).

pól-y-é-pha-lus, s. [Pref. *pól-*, and *Gr. céphalus* (céphalos) = head.]

Bot. A genus of *Formicidae*, containing the *Amazon* and (*Q*).

pól-y-é-pha-lus, s. [Pref. *pól-*, and *Gr. céphalus* (céphalos) = head.]

Bot. A genus of *Formicidae*, containing the *Amazon* and (*Q*).

pól-y-é-pha-lus, s. [Pref. *pól-*, and *Gr. céphalus* (céphalos) = head.]

Bot. A genus of *Formicidae*, containing the *Amazon* and (*Q*).

pól-y-é-pha-lus, s. [Pref. *pól-*, and *Gr. céphalus* (céphalos) = head.]

Bot. A genus of *Formicidae*, containing the *Amazon* and (*Q*).

pól-y-é-pha-lus, s. [Pref. *pól-*, and *Gr. céphalus* (céphalos) = head.]

Bot. A genus of *Formicidae*, containing the *Amazon* and (*Q*).

pól-y-é-pha-lus, s. [Pref. *pól-*, and *Gr. céphalus* (céphalos) = head.]

Bot. A genus of *Formicidae*, containing the *Amazon* and (*Q*).

pól-y-é-pha-lus, s. [Pref. *pól-*, and *Gr. céphalus* (céphalos) = head.]

Bot. A genus of *Formicidae*, containing the *Amazon* and (*Q*).

pól-y-é-pha-lus, s. [Pref. *pól-*, and *Gr. céphalus* (céphalos) = head.]

Bot. A genus of *Formicidae*, containing the *Amazon* and (*Q*).

pól-y-é-pha-lus, s. [Pref. *pól-*, and *Gr. céphalus* (céphalos) = head.]

Bot. A genus of *Formicidae*, containing the *Amazon* and (*Q*).

pól-y-é-pha-lus, s. [Pref. *pól-*, and *Gr. céphalus* (céphalos) = head.]

Bot. A genus of *Formicidae*, containing the *Amazon* and (*Q*).

pól-y-é-pha-lus, s. [Pref. *pól-*, and *Gr. céphalus* (céphalos) = head.]

Bot. A genus of *Formicidae*, containing the *Amazon* and (*Q*).

pól-y-é-pha-lus, s. [Pref. *pól-*, and *Gr. céphalus* (céphalos) = head.]

Bot. A genus of *Formicidae*, containing the *Amazon* and (*Q*).

pól-y-é-pha-lus, s. [Pref. *pól-*, and *Gr. céphalus* (céphalos) = head.]

Bot. A genus of *Formicidae*, containing the *Amazon* and (*Q*).

pól-y-é-pha-lus, s. [Pref. *pól-*, and *Gr. céphalus* (céphalos) = head.]

Bot. A genus of *Formicidae*, containing the *Amazon* and (*Q*).

pól-y-é-pha-lus, s. [Pref. *pól-*, and *Gr. céphalus* (céphalos) = head.]

Bot. A genus of *Formicidae*, containing the *Amazon* and (*Q*).

pól-y-é-pha-lus, s. [Pref. *pól-*, and *Gr. céphalus* (céphalos) = head.]

Bot. A genus of *Formicidae*, containing the *Amazon* and (*Q*).

pól-y-é-pha-lus, s. [Pref. *pól-*, and *Gr. céphalus* (céphalos) = head.]

Bot. A genus of *Formicidae*, containing the *Amazon* and (*Q*).

pól-y-é-pha-lus, s. [Pref. *pól-*, and *Gr. céphalus* (céphalos) = head.]

Bot. A genus of *Formicidae*, containing the *Amazon* and (*Q*).

pól-y-é-pha-lus, s. [Pref. *pól-*, and *Gr. céphalus* (céphalos) = head.]

Bot. A genus of *Formicidae*, containing the *Amazon* and (*Q*).

pól-y-é-pha-lus, s. [Pref. *pól-*, and *Gr. céphalus* (céphalos) = head.]

Bot. A genus of *Formicidae*, containing the *Amazon* and (*Q*).

pól-y-é-pha-lus, s. [Pref. *pól-*, and *Gr. céphalus* (céphalos) = head.]

Bot. A genus of *Formicidae*, containing the *Amazon* and (*Q*).

pól-y-é-pha-lus, s. [Pref. *pól-*, and *Gr. céphalus* (céphalos) = head.]

Bot. A genus of *Formicidae*, containing the *Amazon* and (*Q*).

pól-y-é-pha-lus, s. [Pref. *pól-*, and *Gr. céphalus* (céphalos) = head.]

Bot. A genus of *Formicidae*, containing the *Amazon* and (*Q*).

pól-y-é-pha-lus, s. [Pref. *pól-*, and *Gr. céphalus* (céphalos) = head.]

Bot. A genus of *Formicidae*, containing the *Amazon* and (*Q*).

pól-y-é-pha-lus, s. [Pref. *pól-*, and *Gr. céphalus* (céphalos) = head.]

Bot. A genus of *Formicidae*, containing the *Amazon* and (*Q*).

pól-y-é-pha-lus, s. [Pref. *pól-*, and *Gr. céphalus* (céphalos) = head.]

Bot. A genus of *Formicidae*, containing the *Amazon* and (*Q*).

pól-y-é-pha-lus, s. [Pref. *pól-*, and *Gr. céphalus* (céphalos) = head.]

Bot. A genus of *Formicidae*, containing the *Amazon* and (*Q*).

pól-y-é-pha-lus, s. [Pref. *pól-*, and *Gr. céphalus* (céphalos) = head.]

Bot. A genus of *Formicidae*, containing the *Amazon* and (*Q*).

pól-y-é-pha-lus, s. [Pref. *pól-*, and *Gr. céphalus* (céphalos) = head.]

pól-y-hé-dron, a. (Gr. *polys* many, *hedra* a solid body.) Having many sides, as a cube.

pól-y-hé-dron, a. An angle bounded by three plane angles, having a common vertex.

pól-y-hé-dron, a. The same as **POLYHEDRAL**.

pól-y-hé-dron, a. (Gr. *polys* many, *hedra* a solid body.) Having many sides, as a cube. The bounding polygons are called faces, the lines in which they meet are called edges, and the vertices of the polyhedral angles are called vertices of the polyhedron. A straight line joining two vertices, within the same face, is called a diagonal, and a plane passing through three vertices, not in the same face, is called a diagonal plane. When the faces are all triangles, the polyhedron is said to be regular, there are but five such polyhedra, viz. the regular tetrahedron, hexahedron, octahedron, dodecahedron, and icosahedron. **2.** Optics. A polyscope (q.v.).

pól-y-hé-dron, a. [POLYHEDRAL]

pól-y-hé-dron, a. (Gr. *polys* many, *hedra* a solid body.) Having many sides, as a cube.

pól-y-hé-dron, a. (Gr. *polys* many, *hedra* a solid body.) Having many sides, as a cube.

polyhydro-alcohol, a. Chem. Alcohol containing more than one hydroxyl group.

pól-y-hé-dron, a. (Gr. *polys* many, *hedra* a solid body.) Having many sides, as a cube. An amorphous mineral, of a liver brown color, of some what doubtful composition. Said to contain silica, protoxide of iron, with some aluminum oxide, and 50 per cent of water. Found at Montserrat, Scotland.

pól-y-hé-dron, a. (Lat. *forma* form, *hedra* a solid body.) Having many sides, as a cube. One of the Muses, daughter of Jupiter and Mnemosyne, who presided over singing and poetry, and was named the patroness of harmony. She was variously represented, sometimes vested in white, holding a lyre in her right hand, and with her left hand, as if ready to sing.



POLYHEDRA (From a statue in the Louvre)

Polymnia, a. (Gr. *polys* many, *mnē* mind.) Having many wiles.

pól-y-hé-dron, a. (Gr. *polys* many, *hedra* a solid body.) Having many sides, as a cube.

pól-y-hé-dron, a. (Gr. *polys* many, *hedra* a solid body.) Having many sides, as a cube.

pól-y-hé-dron, a. (Gr. *polys* many, *hedra* a solid body.) Having many sides, as a cube.

pól-y-hé-dron, a. (Gr. *polys* many, *hedra* a solid body.) Having many sides, as a cube.

pól-y-hé-dron, a. (Gr. *polys* many, *hedra* a solid body.) Having many sides, as a cube.

pól-y-hé-dron, a. (Gr. *polys* many, *hedra* a solid body.) Having many sides, as a cube.

pól-y-hé-dron, a. (Gr. *polys* many, *hedra* a solid body.) Having many sides, as a cube.

pól-y-hé-dron, a. (Gr. *polys* many, *hedra* a solid body.) Having many sides, as a cube.

pól-y-hé-dron, a. (Gr. *polys* many, *hedra* a solid body.) Having many sides, as a cube.

pól-y-hé-dron, a. (Gr. *polys* many, *hedra* a solid body.) Having many sides, as a cube.

pól-y-hé-dron, a. (Gr. *polys* many, *hedra* a solid body.) Having many sides, as a cube.

pól-y-hé-dron, a. (Gr. *polys* many, *hedra* a solid body.) Having many sides, as a cube.

pól-y-hé-dron, a. (Gr. *polys* many, *hedra* a solid body.) Having many sides, as a cube.

pól-y-hé-dron, a. (Gr. *polys* many, *hedra* a solid body.) Having many sides, as a cube.

pól-y-hé-dron, a. (Gr. *polys* many, *hedra* a solid body.) Having many sides, as a cube.

pól-y-hé-dron, a. (Gr. *polys* many, *hedra* a solid body.) Having many sides, as a cube.

pól-y-hé-dron, a. (Gr. *polys* many, *hedra* a solid body.) Having many sides, as a cube.

pól-y-hé-dron, a. (Gr. *polys* many, *hedra* a solid body.) Having many sides, as a cube.

pól-y-hé-dron, a. (Gr. *polys* many, *hedra* a solid body.) Having many sides, as a cube.

pól-y-hé-dron, a. (Gr. *polys* many, *hedra* a solid body.) Having many sides, as a cube.

pól-y-hé-dron, a. (Gr. *polys* many, *hedra* a solid body.) Having many sides, as a cube.

pól-y-hé-dron, a. (Gr. *polys* many, *hedra* a solid body.) Having many sides, as a cube.

pól-y-hé-dron, a. (Gr. *polys* many, *hedra* a solid body.) Having many sides, as a cube.

pól-y-hé-dron, a. (Gr. *polys* many, *hedra* a solid body.) Having many sides, as a cube.

pól-y-hé-dron, a. (Gr. *polys* many, *hedra* a solid body.) Having many sides, as a cube.

pól-y-hé-dron, a. (Gr. *polys* many, *hedra* a solid body.) Having many sides, as a cube.

pól-y-hé-dron, a. (Gr. *polys* many, *hedra* a solid body.) Having many sides, as a cube.

pól-y-hé-dron, a. (Gr. *polys* many, *hedra* a solid body.) Having many sides, as a cube.

pól-y-hé-dron, a. (Gr. *polys* many, *hedra* a solid body.) Having many sides, as a cube.

pól-y-hé-dron, a. (Gr. *polys* many, *hedra* a solid body.) Having many sides, as a cube.

pól-y-hé-dron, a. (Gr. *polys* many, *hedra* a solid body.) Having many sides, as a cube.

pól-y-hé-dron, a. (Gr. *polys* many, *hedra* a solid body.) Having many sides, as a cube.

pól-y-hé-dron, a. (Gr. *polys* many, *hedra* a solid body.) Having many sides, as a cube.

pól-y-hé-dron, a. (Gr. *polys* many, *hedra* a solid body.) Having many sides, as a cube.

pól-y-hé-dron, a. (Gr. *polys* many, *hedra* a solid body.) Having many sides, as a cube.

pól-y-hé-dron, a. (Gr. *polys* many, *hedra* a solid body.) Having many sides, as a cube.

pól-y-hé-dron, a. (Gr. *polys* many, *hedra* a solid body.) Having many sides, as a cube.

pól-y-hé-dron, a. (Gr. *polys* many, *hedra* a solid body.) Having many sides, as a cube.

pól-y-hé-dron, a. (Gr. *polys* many, *hedra* a solid body.) Having many sides, as a cube.

pól-y-hé-dron, a. (Gr. *polys* many, *hedra* a solid body.) Having many sides, as a cube.

pól-y-hé-dron, a. (Gr. *polys* many, *hedra* a solid body.) Having many sides, as a cube.

pól-y-hé-dron, a. (Gr. *polys* many, *hedra* a solid body.) Having many sides, as a cube.

pól-y-hé-dron, a. (Gr. *polys* many, *hedra* a solid body.) Having many sides, as a cube.

pól-y-hé-dron, a. (Gr. *polys* many, *hedra* a solid body.) Having many sides, as a cube.

pól-y-hé-dron, a. (Gr. *polys* many, *hedra* a solid body.) Having many sides, as a cube.

pól-y-hé-dron, a. (Gr. *polys* many, *hedra* a solid body.) Having many sides, as a cube.

pól-y-hé-dron, a. (Gr. *polys* many, *hedra* a solid body.) Having many sides, as a cube.

pól-y-hé-dron, a. (Gr. *polys* many, *hedra* a solid body.) Having many sides, as a cube.

pól-y-hé-dron, a. (Gr. *polys* many, *hedra* a solid body.) Having many sides, as a cube.

pól-y-hé-dron, a. (Gr. *polys* many, *hedra* a solid body.) Having many sides, as a cube.

pól-y-hé-dron, a. (Gr. *polys* many, *hedra* a solid body.) Having many sides, as a cube.

pól-y-hé-dron, a. (Gr. *polys* many, *hedra* a solid body.) Having many sides, as a cube.

pól-y-hé-dron, a. (Gr. *polys* many, *hedra* a solid body.) Having many sides, as a cube.

pól-y-hé-dron, a. (Gr. *polys* many, *hedra* a solid body.) Having many sides, as a cube.

pól-y-hé-dron, a. (Gr. *polys* many, *hedra* a solid body.) Having many sides, as a cube.

pól-y-hé-dron, a. (Gr. *polys* many, *hedra* a solid body.) Having many sides, as a cube.

pól-y-hé-dron, a. (Gr. *polys* many, *hedra* a solid body.) Having many sides, as a cube.

pól-y-hé-dron, a. (Gr. *polys* many, *hedra* a solid body.) Having many sides, as a cube.

pól-y-hé-dron, a. (Gr. *polys* many, *hedra* a solid body.) Having many sides, as a cube.

pól-y-hé-dron, a. (Gr. *polys* many, *hedra* a solid body.) Having many sides, as a cube.

pól-y-hé-dron, a. (Gr. *polys* many, *hedra* a solid body.) Having many sides, as a cube.

pól-y-hé-dron, a. (Gr. *polys* many, *hedra* a solid body.) Having many sides, as a cube.

pól-y-hé-dron, a. (Gr. *polys* many, *hedra* a solid body.) Having many sides, as a cube.

pól-y-hé-dron, a. (Gr. *polys* many, *hedra* a solid body.) Having many sides, as a cube.

pól-y-hé-dron, a. (Gr. *polys* many, *hedra* a solid body.) Having many sides, as a cube.

pól-y-hé-dron, a. (Gr. *polys* many, *hedra* a solid body.) Having many sides, as a cube.

pól-y-hé-dron, a. (Gr. *polys* many, *hedra* a solid body.) Having many sides, as a cube.

pól-y-hé-dron, a. (Gr. *polys* many, *hedra* a solid body.) Having many sides, as a cube.

pól-y-hé-dron, a. (Gr. *polys* many, *hedra* a solid body.) Having many sides, as a cube.

pól-y-hé-dron, a. (Gr. *polys* many, *hedra* a solid body.) Having many sides, as a cube.

pól-y-hé-dron, a. (Gr. *polys* many, *hedra* a solid body.) Having many sides, as a cube.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

11. Chenille - Chenille bywater
from the south river in the same place.
[Faint]

Lab. section in the middle. Greenish
apple, dappled. (Mammals?)

Dora - 11-12-13. (Erupt. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13)
 Bot. & Geom. A small herb
 (Vern. dactylis).

Ger. Pommeren = a province of Prussia
or belonging to Pommerania.

† Pomeranian-Stream.
Ichthy.: *Abramis brachycephalus*.
distinguished by the greater thickness of
body, and by the scales being

tion to its size. Mr. Gaudin considers
it a hybrid between *Abies balsamea* and
Pinus resinosa.

Pomeranian-dog, s.
Zool. : A variety of *Canis familiaris*.
"The Pomeranian-dog . . . has a sharp nose . . .
and a thick straight coat . . ."

white, cross comb, or black; rather full eyes, tail bushy, and chid over the back; his legs average fourteen inches."—*Alcock's Birds of Australia*, p. 74.

Afternoon. (Pomeridion)

me-roï, pôme-roï-al, a. (Fr. *pomme*)
an apple, and *ruissu* a kind of small green

kind of apple; a royal apple.

Her. : The figure of an applicator of a round is always of a green colour.

Irishy. : A species of *Stromateus*, found in the Mediterranean, and the Indian and Pacific oceans. (Bleeker.)

mif-ór-óña. a. [Lat. mif-ór-óña. a.]

* *L. Ord. Lang.*: *Boasting or producing*

2. *Ind.* : Apple-bearing (*Frax.*), or tree
the fruit called a pomé (q.v.).

Form-ma-dō, *s.* [Ital.] Vaulting over the horse, without the aid of stirrups, by resting

u-mage (age sa lg), s. (POMACE)

in. of panned, F.A. pur.
pounder = 50 grs. w 20
head or half. [Pound,

her. : A term applied
to a cross, the extremities
of which terminate

Buttons or knots, like
one of a pilgrim's staff.

Low Lat. *pumellae*.

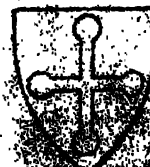
A sound ball or Rock or anything
making a ball or knock

The land (L. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845,

the back end of the stock of a firm.

...on the one side of a column, and
...on the other side of a chair.

100-443887-100



Home-Schooling—It is this day of summer. A child from the million of the blue book of America, from remote communities in the West, from difficulty experienced by teachers in getting over it.

point, 2. (Fr., = a
bridge.) (See your
journal.)

pont-volant,
a. (lit. = flying
bridge.)

Md. : A kind of bridge used in sieges for surprising a post or outwork that has been

A **NARROW NOSE**. It is composed of two small rollers and one turn of rope and is contrived so that the rollers and pulleys, the upper one may be pushed up till it reaches the desired point.

pōn'-tā. s. (See def.) A moult of the
wine mark at Pontan, in the Basse-Pyrene

pont-age (age as *ig*). *v.* [*Fr.*, *pont*,
Lat. *pontium*, *pontificum*; from Lat.
gent. *pontis* = a bridge; Sp. *ponte*,
or toll for the maintenance and repair
bridges.]

Without paying wharfage, postage, & duty
-Baltimore, December, 1, 186.

pōnt-a-rāsh'-nā, z. [Gr. *pōntēs* (πόντης) the sea, and *aspis* (ἀσπίς) z. a spider.]
Zool.: A genus of Heterochelidae.

or two species, from both sides of the Atlas and the Mediterranean:

pon-ted-er-a'-ce-a, a. pl. (Mod. Lat. *ponderatus*; Lat. *pono*, pl. *pono*, *pono*, *pono*.)
Bot.: Ponderals; an order of Echinodermata.

Blance Allamias. Aquatic or marshy places, growing at the base, with prominent veins, often on the underside, or the

anthers filiform or linear, more or less
regularly, six-lobed, ovation; etc.

...with a ... month, to
collect ... of ...
the ... Africa. ...
... ..

von der Ad. n. (110)

Don. (Pl.): Lindley's name for Pontederis

(g.v. 12): The typical gear of Puntland

The root of the word "don" is found in India for its origin.

don - t don - til don - ty

ing mounted; a brick. The transverse
in a blower to support the glass while

John - 11-9 (or 11-11), A. [Lat. point]

Below: The camp at Pines (C-2)

to the Penton, Boston, and
connected to the Penton.

(Parrot's.) A large, colorful parrot is perched on a branch, facing left. The parrot has a yellow head, a red beak, and a body with green, blue, and red feathers. It is surrounded by dense foliage and other birds in the background.

...the ... of ...
...the ... of ...
...the ... of ...

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the situation.

...the ...
...the ...
...the ...

[Faint, illegible handwritten notes]

Page 11 of 11

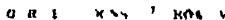
to which a

100-443887-100

100

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Manuscript, extant. - In



supported on jetties
pontoon-train, ponton-train, *

Manuscript, extant. - In

pop-ple, *n.* (Eng. *popple*; *pl.*) The discharge of pus from a wound, especially about the eye. (*See: Staphylococcus, etc.*)

pop-ple, *v.* (Eng. *popple*; *pl.*) To make a popple; to convert to popple.
"An eye which is not fixed."—*Scott. Life of William, 1. 122.*

pop-ple, *n.* (Romanian.)

pop-ple, *n.* (Popple (3), *n.*)

pop-ple, *n.* (U. Fr. *poppe*, *poppe*, *poppe* (Fr. *poppe*, *poppe*) = a parrot; Sp. *poppe*; Arab. *poppe*. The *n* in the Eng. *popple* is a corruption, as in *insepar*, *passenger*, &c. The origin of the first element of the Fr. *poppe* is doubtful; the second is a corruption of *gou*; *Lat. poppe*; *Lat. poppe* = a cock.)

1. A parrot.

"Likewise they be *popple*s very great and gentle and some of them have their foreheads yellow, and this sort do quickly learn to speak and speak much."—*De Wittm., 1. 202.*

*2. A woodpecker (? or jay ?)

"The daughters of Berlus, who were turned into popples of woodpeckers."—*De Wittm.*

*3. A hissing, chattering fop.

"To be so yattered with a popple."—*De Wittm.*

4. A figure of wood, &c. ornamented with feathers, wool, &c., to imitate a parrot, and used as a target or mark for archery, and afterwards for firearms. The competitors stood at a distance of sixty to seventy paces, and he who brought down the mark held the title of Captain of the Popple for the remainder of the day.

"Shooting at a popple with crossbow."—*Ball's Henry VII. Jan. 16.*

pop-ple, *n.* (Eng. *popple*; *pl.*) Of or pertaining to the pope; taught or ordained by the pope; pertaining to popery, or the Roman Catholic Church.

"With twenty popple tricks and ceremonies."—*De Wittm.*

popple-plot, *n.*

Plot: An alleged plot made known by John Bates in 1678. He asserted that two men had been told off to assassinate Charles II., that certain Roman Catholics whom he named had been appointed to all the high offices of the State, and that the extirpation of Protestantism was intended. On the strength of his allegations, various persons, including Viscount Stafford, were executed. Gradually evidence arose that the whole story was a fabrication, and that the people who had been capitally punished were all innocent. On May 8, 1685, Bates, who had received a pension of £2,000 for his revelations, was convicted of perjury, heavily fined, pilloried, and publicly flogged. He survived, deservingly despised, till 1705.

pop-ple, *adv.* (Eng. *popple*; *pl.*) In a popple manner; with a tendency to popple.

"A popple, or at least popplely affected."—*Wood's Athens Oxon., vol. 1.*

pop-ple, *n.* (Eng. *popple*; *pl.*)

pop-ple, *n.* (Eng. *popple*; *pl.*)

pop-ple, *n.* (Eng. *popple*; *pl.*)

pop-ple, *n.* (Eng. *popple*; *pl.*)

pop-ple, *n.* (Eng. *popple*; *pl.*)

pop-ple, *n.* (Eng. *popple*; *pl.*)

pop-ple, *n.* (Eng. *popple*; *pl.*)

pop-ple, *n.* (Eng. *popple*; *pl.*)

pop-ple, *n.* (Eng. *popple*; *pl.*)

pop-ple, *n.* (Eng. *popple*; *pl.*)

pop-ple, *n.* (Eng. *popple*; *pl.*)

pop-ple, *n.* (Eng. *popple*; *pl.*)

pop-ple, *n.* (Eng. *popple*; *pl.*)

pop-ple, *n.* (Eng. *popple*; *pl.*)

pop-ple, *n.* (Eng. *popple*; *pl.*)

pop-ple, *n.* (Eng. *popple*; *pl.*)

pop-ple, *n.* (Eng. *popple*; *pl.*)

pop-ple, *n.* (Eng. *popple*; *pl.*)

pop-ple, *n.* (Eng. *popple*; *pl.*)

pop-ple, *n.* (Eng. *popple*; *pl.*)

pop-ple, *n.* (Eng. *popple*; *pl.*)

pop-ple, *n.* (Eng. *popple*; *pl.*)

pop-ple, *n.* (Eng. *popple*; *pl.*)

pop-ple, *n.* (Eng. *popple*; *pl.*)

pop-ple, *n.* (Eng. *popple*; *pl.*)

pop-ple, *n.* (Eng. *popple*; *pl.*)

pop-ple, *n.* (Eng. *popple*; *pl.*)

pop-ple, *n.* (Eng. *popple*; *pl.*)

pop-ple, *n.* (Eng. *popple*; *pl.*)

pop-ple, *n.* (Eng. *popple*; *pl.*)

pop-ple, *n.* (Eng. *popple*; *pl.*)

pop-ple, *n.* (Eng. *popple*; *pl.*)

pop-ple, *n.* (Eng. *popple*; *pl.*)

pop-ple, *n.* (Eng. *popple*; *pl.*)

pop-ple, *n.* (Eng. *popple*; *pl.*)

pop-ple, *n.* (Eng. *popple*; *pl.*)

pop-ple, *n.* (Eng. *popple*; *pl.*)

pop-ple, *n.* (Eng. *popple*; *pl.*)

pop-ple, *n.* (Eng. *popple*; *pl.*)

pop-ple, *n.* (Eng. *popple*; *pl.*)

pop-ple, *n.* (Eng. *popple*; *pl.*)

pop-ple, *n.* (Eng. *popple*; *pl.*)

pop-ple, *n.* (Eng. *popple*; *pl.*)

pop-ple, *n.* (Eng. *popple*; *pl.*)

pop-ple, *n.* (Eng. *popple*; *pl.*)

pop-ple, *n.* (Eng. *popple*; *pl.*)

pop-ple, *n.* (Eng. *popple*; *pl.*)

pop-ple, *n.* (Eng. *popple*; *pl.*)

pop-ple, *n.* (Eng. *popple*; *pl.*)

pop-ple, *n.* (Eng. *popple*; *pl.*)

pop-ple, *n.* (Eng. *popple*; *pl.*)

pop-ple, *n.* (Eng. *popple*; *pl.*)

pop-ple, *n.* (Eng. *popple*; *pl.*)

pop-ple, *n.* (Eng. *popple*; *pl.*)

pop-ple, *n.* (Eng. *popple*; *pl.*)

pop-ple, *n.* (Eng. *popple*; *pl.*)

pop-ple, *n.* (Eng. *popple*; *pl.*)

pop-ple, *n.* (Eng. *popple*; *pl.*)

pop-ple, *n.* (Eng. *popple*; *pl.*)

pop-ple, *n.* (Eng. *popple*; *pl.*)

pop-ple, *n.* (Eng. *popple*; *pl.*)

pop-ple, *n.* (Eng. *popple*; *pl.*)

pop-ple, *n.* (Eng. *popple*; *pl.*)

pop-ple, *n.* (Eng. *popple*; *pl.*)

pop-ple, *n.* (Eng. *popple*; *pl.*)

pop-ple, *n.* (Eng. *popple*; *pl.*)

pop-ple, *n.* (Eng. *popple*; *pl.*)

pop-ple, *n.* (Eng. *popple*; *pl.*)

pop-ple, *n.* (Eng. *popple*; *pl.*)

pop-ple, *n.* (Eng. *popple*; *pl.*)

pop-ple, *n.* (Eng. *popple*; *pl.*)

pop-ple, *n.* (Eng. *popple*; *pl.*)

pop-ple, *n.* (Eng. *popple*; *pl.*)

pop-ple, *n.* (Eng. *popple*; *pl.*)

pop-ple, *n.* (Eng. *popple*; *pl.*)

pop-ple, *n.* (Eng. *popple*; *pl.*)

pop-ple, *n.* (Eng. *popple*; *pl.*)

pop-ple, *n.* (Eng. *popple*; *pl.*)

pop-ple, *n.* (Eng. *popple*; *pl.*)

pop-ple, *n.* (Eng. *popple*; *pl.*)

pop-ple, *n.* (Eng. *popple*; *pl.*)

pop-ple, *n.* (Eng. *popple*; *pl.*)

pop-ple, *n.* (Eng. *popple*; *pl.*)

pop-ple, *n.* (Eng. *popple*; *pl.*)

pop-ple, *n.* (Eng. *popple*; *pl.*)

pop-ple, *n.* (Eng. *popple*; *pl.*)

pop-ple, *n.* (Eng. *popple*; *pl.*)

pop-ple, *n.* (Eng. *popple*; *pl.*)

pop-ple, *n.* (Eng. *popple*; *pl.*)

pop-ple, *n.* (Eng. *popple*; *pl.*)

pop-ple, *n.* (Eng. *popple*; *pl.*)

pop-ple, *n.* (Eng. *popple*; *pl.*)

pop-ple, *n.* (Eng. *popple*; *pl.*)

pop-ple, *n.* (Eng. *popple*; *pl.*)

pop-ple, *n.* (Eng. *popple*; *pl.*)

pop-ple, *n.* (Eng. *popple*; *pl.*)

pop-ple, *n.* (Eng. *popple*; *pl.*)

pop-ple, *n.* (Eng. *popple*; *pl.*)

pop-ple, *n.* (Eng. *popple*; *pl.*)

pop-ple, *n.* (Eng. *popple*; *pl.*)

pop-ple, *n.* (Eng. *popple*; *pl.*)

pop-ple, *n.* (Eng. *popple*; *pl.*)

pop-ple, *n.* (Eng. *popple*; *pl.*)

pop-ple, *n.* (Eng. *popple*; *pl.*)

Article 1: The purpose of this document is to provide information to the public regarding the activities of the [redacted] and the [redacted] in the [redacted] area.



Asia, 107,000; Africa, 20,079,000. America
\$7,405,000, Australasia and Polynesia, 4,121,000
the Polar Regions, 63,000 [MATHIASSEN]

... ..

PORT. PORT. 10 d 11 A 6 1 f m 10
turn of junker (q r)

... ..

SECRET

por-phyr-i-um, s. [Eng. porphyry;] *asium*.]

1. The act of porphyrising; the state of being porphyrist.

2. A mode of grinding substances by a miller upon a slab. Porphyry, from its extreme hardness, is eminently suitable, and has given its name to the process.

por-phyr-ize, v.t. [Eng. porphyry;] *ize*.] To make to resemble porphyry; to make spotted in composition.

por-phyr-ia, s. [See def.] The name of FOURTHOENITIS (q.v.). (Pos: Haunted Palace.)

por-phyr-ia-gē-nēt-ic, a. [Eng. porphyry, and Gr. γενετικός (genetikos) = having the power to produce.] Producing or generating porphyry.

por-phyr-ia-gē-n-it-ism, s. [PORPHYRO-GENESIS.] The principle of succession in royal families, and especially among the Eastern Roman emperors, by virtue of which a younger son, if born "in the purple," that is, after the succession of his parents to the throne, was preferred to an older son born previous to such succession.

por-phyr-ia-gē-n-it-ism, s. [Lat. porphyra = purple, and genesis, pa. par. of gignere = to bear, as a child.] A son born "in the purple," that is, after his father's succession to the throne. [PORPHYROGENITISM.]

por-phyr-oid, s. [Eng. porphyry;] *oid*.] *Fr. & Ger. porphyroide*.]

Poroid: A felsitic rock which, from the presence of a micaceous mineral in more or less parallel bands giving it a foliated aspect, appears to be intermediate between the porphyritic felsites and the gneissic rocks.

por-phyr-ia-gē-n-it-ism, s. [Gr. πορφύρα (porphura) = a purple dye, and φέρω (phero) = bearing.]

Porphyr: A genus of Coecidæ. *Porphyro-phora polonica*, found in Germany and Poland, where it lives on the roots of a *Scleranthus*, yields a red dye which has long been known.

por-phyr-ia-gē-n-it-ism, s. [Gr. πορφύρα (porphura) = purple; Eng. *osyris*;] *Fr. & Ger. porphyre*.]

Por: A neutral substance said by Merck to exist in *Smyrnia optima*. (Watts.)

por-phyr-ia-gē-n-it-ism, s. [Gr. πορφύρα (porphura) = purple; Lat. *porphyrites*; Fr. & Ger. *porphyre*; Ital. *porfido*.]

Poroid: A term originally applied to a rock having a purple-coloured base, with enclosed individual crystals of a felspar. It is still used by some petrologists as a generic name for all rocks consisting of a felsitic base, with felspar crystals. Rocks of varied mineralogical composition, origin, and of various colours, having however been included under this name, English and most American petrologists use it in its adjectival form only. Thus, any rock in which crystals of felspar are individually developed, irrespective of the mineralogical composition of the whole, is said to be porphyritic.

porphyry-schist, s. [PHONOILITE.]

porphyry-shell, s. The genus *Murex* (q.v.), and especially any species yielding a purple dye.

porphyry-stuff, s.

Poroid: A stuff consisting of felsitic substance having an earthy to compact texture, containing fragments and crystals of quartz, felspar, and mica, with, occasionally, plant remains.

porphyry-stuff, s. [PORPHYR.]

porphyry-stuff, s. [From Gr. πορφύρα (porphura) = purple.]

Poroid: A genus of Physophoridae, akin to *Physophora* (q.v.). The disc is somewhat like the beautiful wings of a butterfly. Some are black and white. One species occurs in the Himalayas.

porphyry-stuff, s. [From Gr. πορφύρα (porphura) = purple.]

Poroid: A genus of Physophoridae, akin to *Physophora* (q.v.). The disc is somewhat like the beautiful wings of a butterfly. Some are black and white. One species occurs in the Himalayas.

por-phyr-ia-gē-n-it-ism, s. [Eng. porphyry;] *asium*.]

Poroid: A genus of Physophoridae, akin to *Physophora* (q.v.). The disc is somewhat like the beautiful wings of a butterfly. Some are black and white. One species occurs in the Himalayas.

porpoise-oil, s. *Chem.*: The oil obtained by heating the belly-blubber of the porpoise. Sp. gr. 937 at 16°. It consists of a glyceride of oleic, palmitic, and valeric acids, has a pale yellow colour, and forms a stable solution with one part of alcohol of '821.

por-pō-r-ē-nō, s. [Ital.] A composition of quicksilver, tin, and sulphur, which produced a yellow metallic powder, that was employed instead of gold by medieval artists, when they wished to economize.

por-pū-lā, *por-pū-lā, s. [PORPOLE.]

por-rā-ccōis (co-ccōis), a. [Lat. *por-ras*, from *porra* = a leak; Fr. *porras*.] Resembling a leak in colour; greenish.

Porras: If the lower intestines be wounded, he will be troubled with porrasas vomiting. — *U. semm.* — *our-porras*, bk. vi, ch. vii.

por-ray, s. [PORRIDGE.]

por-rēt, a. [Lat. *porretus*, pa. par. of *porrigere* = to stretch out.]

Bot. & Zool.: Extended forward in a horizontal direction.

por-rēt, v.t. [Correct, a.]

Law: To produce for examination or taxation, as when a creditor *porrets* a bill of costs.

por-rēt-ion, s. [Lat. *porretio*, from *porretus*, pa. par. of *porrigere* = to stretch out.] The act of stretching or reaching forth.

por-rēs, s. [PORRIDGE.]

por-rēs, s. [O. Fr. *porrette*, dimin. from Lat. *porra* = a leak; Ital. *porretta*.] A small leak; a scallion.

por-ri-gine, s. [Etyml. doubtful.]

Mix.: A name given to an acicular mineral, found in cellular basalt on the Rhine, now shown to be pyroxene.

por-ridge, *por-ridge, *porra, *por-ray, *por-rēs, *por-ra, s. [O. Fr. *porra*, from *porra* = a leak; Ital. *porretta*.] A small leak; a scallion.

por-ridge, *por-ridge, *porra, *por-ray, *por-rēs, *por-ra, s. [O. Fr. *porra*, from *porra* = a leak; Ital. *porretta*.] A small leak; a scallion.

por-ridge, *por-ridge, *porra, *por-ray, *por-rēs, *por-ra, s. [O. Fr. *porra*, from *porra* = a leak; Ital. *porretta*.] A small leak; a scallion.

por-ridge, *por-ridge, *porra, *por-ray, *por-rēs, *por-ra, s. [O. Fr. *porra*, from *porra* = a leak; Ital. *porretta*.] A small leak; a scallion.

por-ridge, *por-ridge, *porra, *por-ray, *por-rēs, *por-ra, s. [O. Fr. *porra*, from *porra* = a leak; Ital. *porretta*.] A small leak; a scallion.

por-ridge, *por-ridge, *porra, *por-ray, *por-rēs, *por-ra, s. [O. Fr. *porra*, from *porra* = a leak; Ital. *porretta*.] A small leak; a scallion.

por-ridge, *por-ridge, *porra, *por-ray, *por-rēs, *por-ra, s. [O. Fr. *porra*, from *porra* = a leak; Ital. *porretta*.] A small leak; a scallion.

por-ridge, *por-ridge, *porra, *por-ray, *por-rēs, *por-ra, s. [O. Fr. *porra*, from *porra* = a leak; Ital. *porretta*.] A small leak; a scallion.

por-ridge, *por-ridge, *porra, *por-ray, *por-rēs, *por-ra, s. [O. Fr. *porra*, from *porra* = a leak; Ital. *porretta*.] A small leak; a scallion.

por-ridge, *por-ridge, *porra, *por-ray, *por-rēs, *por-ra, s. [O. Fr. *porra*, from *porra* = a leak; Ital. *porretta*.] A small leak; a scallion.

por-ridge, *por-ridge, *porra, *por-ray, *por-rēs, *por-ra, s. [O. Fr. *porra*, from *porra* = a leak; Ital. *porretta*.] A small leak; a scallion.

por-phyr-i-um, s. [Eng. porphyry;] *asium*.]

Porrid: An old name for a skin disease. *Porrida* is the name for Impetigo (q.v.). *P. acutula* is *Tinea tonsurans*, and *P. leucon* *Tinea leucon*.

por-rin-gē, s. [From *porridge*, with *in-* and *lupetis*, as in *menagerie*, *passenger*, &c.]

1. A porridge-dish; a small vessel of thin earthenware, out of which children eat the food.

"[He] brokefasted on a porridge of the lamb broth." — *Mansel*: *His. Eng.*, ch. viii.

2. A cap or head-dress resembling a porringer in shape.

"[His] plain's porringer" — *Henry VIII.*, v. 2.

port (1), s. [A.S. *port*, from Lat. *portus* = harbour. The A.S. word was in common use in many place-names, including Portmouth, Portsmouth, Portchester, &c.]

1. A harbour, natural or artificial, a place sheltered by rocks, bay, or reef, in which vessels can enter, and in which they can lie in safety from storms.

"Not otherwise your ships, and every friend, already hold the port, or with their sails flying." — *Drayton*: *Poetical*, bk. vi.

2. *Law*: A place appointed for the passing of travellers and merchandise into or out of the kingdom; a place frequented by vessels for the purpose of loading or discharging cargo, and provided with the apparatus necessary to enable them to do so.

"The King has the prerogative of appointing and having, or such places, for the purpose of charging to see that the duties on the goods and wares are properly paid." — *Blackstone*: *Commentaries*, bk. 1, ch. 7.

3. The curve in the upper surface of a bridge-bit.

"(1) *Close port*: A port situated in a place as distinguished from an *open port*.

(2) *Free-port*.

(3) *FREE-PORT*.

(4) A term used for a total exemption at franchise which any set of neighbouring goods imported into a state, or those of it growth of the country exported by them.

(5) *Port of entry*: A port having a custom house for the entry of goods.

port-admiral, s.

Naval: The Admiral commanding a navy port.

port-bar (1), s.

1. An accumulated shoal or bank of sand, at the mouth of a port or harbour.

2. A boom furnished of logs, trees, or spars, laid together, and secured transversely across a port to prevent entrance of ships.

port-bit, s.

Harvey: A general name for all bit-brain a port mouth-piece.

port-charges, port-dues, s.

Comm.: The tolls on a ship or cargo on ship or its cargo in harbour, or on arrival at

port-dues, s. pl. [From *port* and *dues*.]

Port Jackson, s.

Geog.: An Australian harbour, situated on the southern shore.

Port Jackson, s. [From *Port* and *Jackson*.]

Port Jackson, s. [From *Port* and *Jackson*.]

Port Jackson, s. [From *Port* and *Jackson*.]

Port Jackson, s. [From *Port* and *Jackson*.]

Port Jackson, s. [From *Port* and *Jackson*.]

Port Jackson, s. [From *Port* and *Jackson*.]

Port Jackson, s. [From *Port* and *Jackson*.]

Port Jackson, s. [From *Port* and *Jackson*.]

Port Jackson, s. [From *Port* and *Jackson*.]

Port Jackson, s. [From *Port* and *Jackson*.]


Port Jackson, s. [From *Port* and *Jackson*.]

Port Jackson, s. [From *Port* and *Jackson*.]

Port Jackson, s. [From *Port* and *Jackson*.]

Port Jackson, s. [From *Port* and *Jackson*.]

Port Jackson, s. [From *Port* and *Jackson*.]



An entrance, a passage, a part-bell.
 'Leaving my through the passage, head."
 (Chicago, Spring 7, 1891).

[illegible]

portative-force, a.

Maguet's: The weight which a magnet can support.

portative-organ, a.

Alvius: A little organ which could be carried about, as opposed to a positive organ which was fixed.

por-tin-a, a. (Fr. *porcin* (porcus) = a calf.)

Zool.: *Nyctau* (q.v.), a genus of *Trachyla* fishes, with a single species (Brooks).

por-tu-nus, a. [PORCULLUS.]

por-tu-lin-a, por-tu-lin-a, por-tu-lin-a, a. (Fr. *porcelaine*, later *porcelaine* from *por* = a gate (Lat. *portus*), and a *Lin* = flowing, gliding, from *fluere*.)

1. A strong defensive framework of timber, hung in grooves within the chief gateway of a fortress, or a castle, or an edifice of safety. It resembled the barrow, but was placed vertically, having a row of iron spikes at the bottom, and was let down to stop the passage in case of assault. There were frequently two or more portullins in the same gateway.



PORTULLIN.
(A gateway under Bloody Tower
Tower of London.)

2. *Her.* The same as LATTICE (q.v.).

3. *Her.* The same as LATTICE (q.v.).

portullin-money, a. A name given to money coined in the end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth for the use of the East India Company in their trading in the East. It was so called from the portullin crowned borne on the reverse, the queen's effigy being on the obverse. The portullin crown, or piece of eight testers, was equal to a Spanish dollar or piece of eight, or 4s. 6d. English.

port-ull-lined, a. [Eng. *portullin* - ad.] Armed or furnished with a portullin, shut up as with a portullin, barred.

"Within my mouth you have engirdled my tongue,
Doubly portullin-lined with my teeth and tongue."
Shakespeare (Richard II.)

Portus, a. (Fr. from Lat. *porta* = a gate.)

The Ottoman court, the government of the Turkish Empire.

"The Porte now plainly gave it to be understood that it cannot tolerate the present state of things in such a manner."
Daily Telegraph Dec. 12, 1864.

The official title of the chief officer of the government of the Ottoman Empire is *Baba Ali* = the High Gate, from the gate (q.v.) of the palace, where justice was administered. This was ported into French as *Porte*.

por-tu, por-tu, a. (Fr. from *porter* = to carry.) A prefix used to denote that the article to which it is attached is portable. It is frequently employed in compound words relating to surgery, as *port-nigralle*, *por-tocauter*, *por-tocauter*, &c., the meanings of which are obvious.

por-tu-ayon, a. [PORT-HAYON.]

por-tu-ayon, a. A portfolio (q.v.).

por-tu-moine, a. A small leather pocket-book for holding money, &c.

por-tu-ol-lin, a. [PORCULLIN.]

por-tu-ol-lin, a. (Eng. *port* (q.v.), a. -ad.] Having gates; provided or furnished with gates.

"The Westmen had their ports only barred and ported."
Shakespeare (Henry V.)

por-tu-ol-lin, a. & f. [Lat. *portuolus* = to flow, from *por* = O Lat. *port* = towards, and *ol-lin* = to stretch forth.]

1. To stretch forth; to extend.

2. To stretch forth; to extend.

3. To stretch forth; to extend.

4. To stretch forth; to extend.

5. To stretch forth; to extend.

6. To stretch forth; to extend.

7. To stretch forth; to extend.

8. To stretch forth; to extend.

por-tu-ol-lin, a. [PORCULLIN.]

The act of portending, foretelling, or presaging.

"The red comets do portend the portendings of Mars."
Shakespeare (Julius Caesar, Act II.)

por-tu-ol-lin, a. (Fr. *portuol*, from Lat. *portuolus* = to portend, from *por* = to portend, and *ol-lin* = to stretch forth.)

1. Of the nature of a portent or omen, denoting, foretelling, ominous.

2. Prodigious, monstrous, wonderful, supernatural.

"The portentous ability which may justify these bold undertakings."
Bacon (The Advancement of Learning)

por-tu-ol-lin, a. (Fr. *portuol*, from Lat. *portuolus* = to portend, from *por* = to portend, and *ol-lin* = to stretch forth.)

1. Of the nature of a portent or omen, denoting, foretelling, ominous.

2. Prodigious, monstrous, wonderful, supernatural.

"The portentous ability which may justify these bold undertakings."
Bacon (The Advancement of Learning)

por-tu-ol-lin, a. (Fr. *portuol*, from Lat. *portuolus* = to portend, from *por* = to portend, and *ol-lin* = to stretch forth.)

1. Of the nature of a portent or omen, denoting, foretelling, ominous.

2. Prodigious, monstrous, wonderful, supernatural.

"The portentous ability which may justify these bold undertakings."
Bacon (The Advancement of Learning)

por-tu-ol-lin, a. (Fr. *portuol*, from Lat. *portuolus* = to portend, from *por* = to portend, and *ol-lin* = to stretch forth.)

1. Of the nature of a portent or omen, denoting, foretelling, ominous.

2. Prodigious, monstrous, wonderful, supernatural.

"The portentous ability which may justify these bold undertakings."
Bacon (The Advancement of Learning)

por-tu-ol-lin, a. (Fr. *portuol*, from Lat. *portuolus* = to portend, from *por* = to portend, and *ol-lin* = to stretch forth.)

1. Of the nature of a portent or omen, denoting, foretelling, ominous.

2. Prodigious, monstrous, wonderful, supernatural.

"The portentous ability which may justify these bold undertakings."
Bacon (The Advancement of Learning)

por-tu-ol-lin, a. (Fr. *portuol*, from Lat. *portuolus* = to portend, from *por* = to portend, and *ol-lin* = to stretch forth.)

1. Of the nature of a portent or omen, denoting, foretelling, ominous.

2. Prodigious, monstrous, wonderful, supernatural.

"The portentous ability which may justify these bold undertakings."
Bacon (The Advancement of Learning)

por-tu-ol-lin, a. (Fr. *portuol*, from Lat. *portuolus* = to portend, from *por* = to portend, and *ol-lin* = to stretch forth.)

1. Of the nature of a portent or omen, denoting, foretelling, ominous.

2. Prodigious, monstrous, wonderful, supernatural.

"The portentous ability which may justify these bold undertakings."
Bacon (The Advancement of Learning)

por-tu-ol-lin, a. (Fr. *portuol*, from Lat. *portuolus* = to portend, from *por* = to portend, and *ol-lin* = to stretch forth.)

1. Of the nature of a portent or omen, denoting, foretelling, ominous.

2. Prodigious, monstrous, wonderful, supernatural.

"The portentous ability which may justify these bold undertakings."
Bacon (The Advancement of Learning)

por-tu-ol-lin, a. (Fr. *portuol*, from Lat. *portuolus* = to portend, from *por* = to portend, and *ol-lin* = to stretch forth.)

1. Of the nature of a portent or omen, denoting, foretelling, ominous.

2. Prodigious, monstrous, wonderful, supernatural.

"The portentous ability which may justify these bold undertakings."
Bacon (The Advancement of Learning)

por-tu-ol-lin, a. (Fr. *portuol*, from Lat. *portuolus* = to portend, from *por* = to portend, and *ol-lin* = to stretch forth.)

1. Of the nature of a portent or omen, denoting, foretelling, ominous.

2. Prodigious, monstrous, wonderful, supernatural.

"The portentous ability which may justify these bold undertakings."
Bacon (The Advancement of Learning)

por-tu-ol-lin, a. (Fr. *portuol*, from Lat. *portuolus* = to portend, from *por* = to portend, and *ol-lin* = to stretch forth.)

1. Of the nature of a portent or omen, denoting, foretelling, ominous.

por-tu-ol-lin, a. (Fr. *portuol*, from Lat. *portuolus* = to portend, from *por* = to portend, and *ol-lin* = to stretch forth.)

1. Of the nature of a portent or omen, denoting, foretelling, ominous.

2. Prodigious, monstrous, wonderful, supernatural.

"The portentous ability which may justify these bold undertakings."
Bacon (The Advancement of Learning)

por-tu-ol-lin, a. (Fr. *portuol*, from Lat. *portuolus* = to portend, from *por* = to portend, and *ol-lin* = to stretch forth.)

1. Of the nature of a portent or omen, denoting, foretelling, ominous.

2. Prodigious, monstrous, wonderful, supernatural.

"The portentous ability which may justify these bold undertakings."
Bacon (The Advancement of Learning)

por-tu-ol-lin, a. (Fr. *portuol*, from Lat. *portuolus* = to portend, from *por* = to portend, and *ol-lin* = to stretch forth.)

1. Of the nature of a portent or omen, denoting, foretelling, ominous.

2. Prodigious, monstrous, wonderful, supernatural.

"The portentous ability which may justify these bold undertakings."
Bacon (The Advancement of Learning)

por-tu-ol-lin, a. (Fr. *portuol*, from Lat. *portuolus* = to portend, from *por* = to portend, and *ol-lin* = to stretch forth.)

1. Of the nature of a portent or omen, denoting, foretelling, ominous.

2. Prodigious, monstrous, wonderful, supernatural.

"The portentous ability which may justify these bold undertakings."
Bacon (The Advancement of Learning)

por-tu-ol-lin, a. (Fr. *portuol*, from Lat. *portuolus* = to portend, from *por* = to portend, and *ol-lin* = to stretch forth.)

1. Of the nature of a portent or omen, denoting, foretelling, ominous.

2. Prodigious, monstrous, wonderful, supernatural.

"The portentous ability which may justify these bold undertakings."
Bacon (The Advancement of Learning)

por-tu-ol-lin, a. (Fr. *portuol*, from Lat. *portuolus* = to portend, from *por* = to portend, and *ol-lin* = to stretch forth.)

1. Of the nature of a portent or omen, denoting, foretelling, ominous.

2. Prodigious, monstrous, wonderful, supernatural.

"The portentous ability which may justify these bold undertakings."
Bacon (The Advancement of Learning)

por-tu-ol-lin, a. (Fr. *portuol*, from Lat. *portuolus* = to portend, from *por* = to portend, and *ol-lin* = to stretch forth.)

1. Of the nature of a portent or omen, denoting, foretelling, ominous.

2. Prodigious, monstrous, wonderful, supernatural.

"The portentous ability which may justify these bold undertakings."
Bacon (The Advancement of Learning)

por-tu-ol-lin, a. (Fr. *portuol*, from Lat. *portuolus* = to portend, from *por* = to portend, and *ol-lin* = to stretch forth.)

1. Of the nature of a portent or omen, denoting, foretelling, ominous.

2. Prodigious, monstrous, wonderful, supernatural.

"The portentous ability which may justify these bold undertakings."
Bacon (The Advancement of Learning)

por-tu-ol-lin, a. (Fr. *portuol*, from Lat. *portuolus* = to portend, from *por* = to portend, and *ol-lin* = to stretch forth.)

1. Of the nature of a portent or omen, denoting, foretelling, ominous.

2. Prodigious, monstrous, wonderful, supernatural.

"The portentous ability which may justify these bold undertakings."
Bacon (The Advancement of Learning)

por-tu-ol-lin, a. (Fr. *portuol*, from Lat. *portuolus* = to portend, from *por* = to portend, and *ol-lin* = to stretch forth.)

1. Of the nature of a portent or omen, denoting, foretelling, ominous.

2. Prodigious, monstrous, wonderful, supernatural.

"The portentous ability which may justify these bold undertakings."
Bacon (The Advancement of Learning)

por-tu-ol-lin, a. (Fr. *portuol*, from Lat. *portuolus* = to portend, from *por* = to portend, and *ol-lin* = to stretch forth.)

1. Of the nature of a portent or omen, denoting, foretelling, ominous.

2. Prodigious, monstrous, wonderful, supernatural.

"The portentous ability which may justify these bold undertakings."
Bacon (The Advancement of Learning)

por-tu-ol-lin, a. (Fr. *portuol*, from Lat. *portuolus* = to portend, from *por* = to portend, and *ol-lin* = to stretch forth.)

1. Of the nature of a portent or omen, denoting, foretelling, ominous.

607

10-10-1964

AM JV Publishing Source with Copyrights

post-butt, *s.* A block inserted in the ground, and having a socket to hold a post.

post-driver, *s.* [PULVERIZER]

post-entry (2) *s.* The entry of a house for a place, or of a competitor in any contest made at the time specified for the contest.

post hook, *s.*

If one. A clew or hook having an ornamental post or a hook up the front of the rein.

post jack, *s.* An implement for lifting posts out of the ground. It is a crowbar pivoted on the ground, and having a claw which catches against the post.

post match, *s.*

If one. A match in which each player is armed with a match. The first player to strike the match is the winner. The match is all over by the time the first player has struck the match.

post mill, *s.* An old form of windmill which was used in the past. It was a mill with a high wheel and a low wheel. The high wheel was used for grinding grain, and the low wheel was used for grinding malt.

post (2) 'poste, *s.* [FR. *poste* (1)]
A post or a place where a post is put. It is a place where a post is put, and it is a place where a post is put.

A. *s.*

1. A fixed post or a post which is put in the ground. It is a post which is put in the ground, and it is a post which is put in the ground.

2. To the place where a post is put. It is a place where a post is put, and it is a place where a post is put.

3. A fixed post or a post which is put in the ground. It is a post which is put in the ground, and it is a post which is put in the ground.

4. A fixed post or a post which is put in the ground. It is a post which is put in the ground, and it is a post which is put in the ground.

5. A fixed post or a post which is put in the ground. It is a post which is put in the ground, and it is a post which is put in the ground.

6. A fixed post or a post which is put in the ground. It is a post which is put in the ground, and it is a post which is put in the ground.

7. A fixed post or a post which is put in the ground. It is a post which is put in the ground, and it is a post which is put in the ground.

8. A fixed post or a post which is put in the ground. It is a post which is put in the ground, and it is a post which is put in the ground.

9. A fixed post or a post which is put in the ground. It is a post which is put in the ground, and it is a post which is put in the ground.

10. A fixed post or a post which is put in the ground. It is a post which is put in the ground, and it is a post which is put in the ground.

11. A fixed post or a post which is put in the ground. It is a post which is put in the ground, and it is a post which is put in the ground.

12. A fixed post or a post which is put in the ground. It is a post which is put in the ground, and it is a post which is put in the ground.

13. A fixed post or a post which is put in the ground. It is a post which is put in the ground, and it is a post which is put in the ground.

14. A fixed post or a post which is put in the ground. It is a post which is put in the ground, and it is a post which is put in the ground.

15. A fixed post or a post which is put in the ground. It is a post which is put in the ground, and it is a post which is put in the ground.

16. A fixed post or a post which is put in the ground. It is a post which is put in the ground, and it is a post which is put in the ground.

17. A fixed post or a post which is put in the ground. It is a post which is put in the ground, and it is a post which is put in the ground.

18. A fixed post or a post which is put in the ground. It is a post which is put in the ground, and it is a post which is put in the ground.

19. A fixed post or a post which is put in the ground. It is a post which is put in the ground, and it is a post which is put in the ground.

7. A post office, an office or house where letters are received for transmission by the post.

8. A small, particular despatch of mail to a particular place.

9. A post office, an office or house where letters are received for transmission by the post.

10. A post office, an office or house where letters are received for transmission by the post.

11. A post office, an office or house where letters are received for transmission by the post.

12. A post office, an office or house where letters are received for transmission by the post.

13. A post office, an office or house where letters are received for transmission by the post.

14. A post office, an office or house where letters are received for transmission by the post.

15. A post office, an office or house where letters are received for transmission by the post.

16. A post office, an office or house where letters are received for transmission by the post.

17. A post office, an office or house where letters are received for transmission by the post.

18. A post office, an office or house where letters are received for transmission by the post.

19. A post office, an office or house where letters are received for transmission by the post.

20. A post office, an office or house where letters are received for transmission by the post.

21. A post office, an office or house where letters are received for transmission by the post.

22. A post office, an office or house where letters are received for transmission by the post.

23. A post office, an office or house where letters are received for transmission by the post.

24. A post office, an office or house where letters are received for transmission by the post.

25. A post office, an office or house where letters are received for transmission by the post.

26. A post office, an office or house where letters are received for transmission by the post.

27. A post office, an office or house where letters are received for transmission by the post.

28. A post office, an office or house where letters are received for transmission by the post.

29. A post office, an office or house where letters are received for transmission by the post.

30. A post office, an office or house where letters are received for transmission by the post.

31. A post office, an office or house where letters are received for transmission by the post.

32. A post office, an office or house where letters are received for transmission by the post.

33. A post office, an office or house where letters are received for transmission by the post.

34. A post office, an office or house where letters are received for transmission by the post.

35. A post office, an office or house where letters are received for transmission by the post.

post house, *s.*

1. A house where post horses are kept, and where the convenience of travellers.

2. A post office.

post note (2) *s.* A cash note which is transmitted by post, and is made payable to the order of the post office.

post office, *s.*

1. An office or house where letters are received for transmission by post, and where the convenience of travellers.

2. A department of the government which is charged with the management of the post.

3. A post office, an office or house where letters are received for transmission by post, and where the convenience of travellers.

4. A post office, an office or house where letters are received for transmission by post, and where the convenience of travellers.

5. A post office, an office or house where letters are received for transmission by post, and where the convenience of travellers.

6. A post office, an office or house where letters are received for transmission by post, and where the convenience of travellers.

7. A post office, an office or house where letters are received for transmission by post, and where the convenience of travellers.

8. A post office, an office or house where letters are received for transmission by post, and where the convenience of travellers.

9. A post office, an office or house where letters are received for transmission by post, and where the convenience of travellers.

10. A post office, an office or house where letters are received for transmission by post, and where the convenience of travellers.

11. A post office, an office or house where letters are received for transmission by post, and where the convenience of travellers.

12. A post office, an office or house where letters are received for transmission by post, and where the convenience of travellers.

13. A post office, an office or house where letters are received for transmission by post, and where the convenience of travellers.

14. A post office, an office or house where letters are received for transmission by post, and where the convenience of travellers.

15. A post office, an office or house where letters are received for transmission by post, and where the convenience of travellers.

16. A post office, an office or house where letters are received for transmission by post, and where the convenience of travellers.

17. A post office, an office or house where letters are received for transmission by post, and where the convenience of travellers.

18. A post office, an office or house where letters are received for transmission by post, and where the convenience of travellers.

19. A post office, an office or house where letters are received for transmission by post, and where the convenience of travellers.

20. A post office, an office or house where letters are received for transmission by post, and where the convenience of travellers.

21. A post office, an office or house where letters are received for transmission by post, and where the convenience of travellers.

22. A post office, an office or house where letters are received for transmission by post, and where the convenience of travellers.

23. A post office, an office or house where letters are received for transmission by post, and where the convenience of travellers.

24. A post office, an office or house where letters are received for transmission by post, and where the convenience of travellers.

25. A post office, an office or house where letters are received for transmission by post, and where the convenience of travellers.

26. A post office, an office or house where letters are received for transmission by post, and where the convenience of travellers.

note, sit, fare, amidst, what, still, father, wā, wāt, here, came, hār, there; pine, pīt, sire, sir, marine, gō, pot, or, wore, wolf, work, whō, sōn, mūtē, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāl: trj, Syrian. a, o = ē, ey = ā, qu = kw.

2. Figuratively:

(1) To expose or hold up to public reproach; expose. To stigmatize publicly as a coward.

"The first young subliminal post him in the streets of Baltimore."—*Harper's Monthly*, June, 1882.

(2) This use of the word is derived from the sheriff formerly having post before his door, on which proclamations, &c., were affixed.

(3) To deposit; to pay down as a deposit or stake.

"He must today post the final deposit."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 7, 1880.

post (2), *v. t. & s.* [POST (2), *s.*]

A. Transitive:

1. Ordinary language:

1. To station; to place in a position.

"The police were posted in great force outside the building."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 17, 1880.

2. To place in the post; to transmit by post.

"Two hundred thousand of the creditors in question have been posted."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 18, 1880.

3. To send with speed or with post-horses.

"I to put off; to delay, to postpone.

"I have not stopped mine ears to their demands."—*Shakespeare*, *Henry IV.*

5. To inform fully, to post up (s).

"I was not well posted about what was transpiring."—*New York Herald*, Feb. 22, 1882.

II. Technically:

1. Book-keeping:

(1) To carry or transfer (as items, accounts) from a journal to a ledger. Similarly, the transfer of bank-notes, &c., when noted in books for reference are said to be posted.

(2) To make the necessary or proper entries in a book, to post one's books.

2. Naval: To promote from commander to captain.

"My ship was about, which came to the post of captain."—*Shakespeare*, *Henry IV.*

B. Intransitive:

1. To travel; to travel with post horses, to travel with all possible speed.

"I was lately posted to my new home."—*Shakespeare*, *Henry IV.*

2. To sink and sink in the sea, to sink with the motion of the waves, to sink and tottering.

"I was lately posted to my new home."—*Shakespeare*, *Henry IV.*

3. To sleep; to sleep; to make the necessary or proper entries in a book, to post one's books.

"I was lately posted to my new home."—*Shakespeare*, *Henry IV.*

4. To keep supplied with the latest news, to keep supplied with the latest news.

"I was lately posted to my new home."—*Shakespeare*, *Henry IV.*

5. To keep supplied with the latest news, to keep supplied with the latest news.

"I was lately posted to my new home."—*Shakespeare*, *Henry IV.*

6. To keep supplied with the latest news, to keep supplied with the latest news.

"I was lately posted to my new home."—*Shakespeare*, *Henry IV.*

7. To keep supplied with the latest news, to keep supplied with the latest news.

"I was lately posted to my new home."—*Shakespeare*, *Henry IV.*

8. To keep supplied with the latest news, to keep supplied with the latest news.

"I was lately posted to my new home."—*Shakespeare*, *Henry IV.*

9. To keep supplied with the latest news, to keep supplied with the latest news.

"I was lately posted to my new home."—*Shakespeare*, *Henry IV.*

10. To keep supplied with the latest news, to keep supplied with the latest news.

"I was lately posted to my new home."—*Shakespeare*, *Henry IV.*

11. To keep supplied with the latest news, to keep supplied with the latest news.

"I was lately posted to my new home."—*Shakespeare*, *Henry IV.*

12. To keep supplied with the latest news, to keep supplied with the latest news.

"I was lately posted to my new home."—*Shakespeare*, *Henry IV.*

13. To keep supplied with the latest news, to keep supplied with the latest news.

"I was lately posted to my new home."—*Shakespeare*, *Henry IV.*

14. To keep supplied with the latest news, to keep supplied with the latest news.

"I was lately posted to my new home."—*Shakespeare*, *Henry IV.*

15. To keep supplied with the latest news, to keep supplied with the latest news.

"I was lately posted to my new home."—*Shakespeare*, *Henry IV.*

16. To keep supplied with the latest news, to keep supplied with the latest news.

"I was lately posted to my new home."—*Shakespeare*, *Henry IV.*

17. To keep supplied with the latest news, to keep supplied with the latest news.

"I was lately posted to my new home."—*Shakespeare*, *Henry IV.*

18. To keep supplied with the latest news, to keep supplied with the latest news.

"I was lately posted to my new home."—*Shakespeare*, *Henry IV.*

19. To keep supplied with the latest news, to keep supplied with the latest news.

"I was lately posted to my new home."—*Shakespeare*, *Henry IV.*

20. To keep supplied with the latest news, to keep supplied with the latest news.

"I was lately posted to my new home."—*Shakespeare*, *Henry IV.*

21. To keep supplied with the latest news, to keep supplied with the latest news.

"I was lately posted to my new home."—*Shakespeare*, *Henry IV.*

22. To keep supplied with the latest news, to keep supplied with the latest news.

"I was lately posted to my new home."—*Shakespeare*, *Henry IV.*

23. To keep supplied with the latest news, to keep supplied with the latest news.

"I was lately posted to my new home."—*Shakespeare*, *Henry IV.*

24. To keep supplied with the latest news, to keep supplied with the latest news.

"I was lately posted to my new home."—*Shakespeare*, *Henry IV.*

25. To keep supplied with the latest news, to keep supplied with the latest news.

"I was lately posted to my new home."—*Shakespeare*, *Henry IV.*

26. To keep supplied with the latest news, to keep supplied with the latest news.

"I was lately posted to my new home."—*Shakespeare*, *Henry IV.*

27. To keep supplied with the latest news, to keep supplied with the latest news.

"I was lately posted to my new home."—*Shakespeare*, *Henry IV.*

28. To keep supplied with the latest news, to keep supplied with the latest news.

"I was lately posted to my new home."—*Shakespeare*, *Henry IV.*

lands, Norway, Portugal, Russia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, and the United States.

post-ax-i-al, *a.* [Post. post-, and Eng. axial (*q.v.*)]

Axial: Behind the axis of the limbs.

post-boy, *s.* [Eng. post (2), *s.*, and boy.] A boy who rides post or who carries letters, the driver of a post chaise; a postilion.

"A mounted postboy galloped up with a letter."—*Levy*, *Tristram Shandy*, vol. 1.

post-date, *v. t.* [Post. post-, and Eng. date (*q.v.*)]

1. To attach a date to, as to a cheque, later than or in advance of the real time or that at which it is written.

"It is contrary to the practice of drawing cheques to postdate them."—*Shakespeare*, *Henry IV.*

2. To date so as to make appear earlier than the fact. (Falsify.)

post-date, *s.* [Post. post-, and Eng. date (*q.v.*)]

1. A date attached to a writing or other document later than the real date.

post-di-lu-vi-al, *a.* [Post. post-, and Eng. diluvial (*q.v.*)]

1. Having continuing or happening subsequent to the flood of deluge.

post-di-lu-vi-an, *a.* & *s.* [Post. post-, and Eng. diluvial (*q.v.*)]

1. The earliest history of a country, as the post-diluvial history of a country.

2. A descendant, child; the race which descends from a progenitor. (Of parent to child.)

post-ern, *s.* post-erno, *s.* post-orne, *s.*

1. A small building, a postern, a diminutive from post- (behind).

2. A small building, a postern, a diminutive from post- (behind).

3. A small building, a postern, a diminutive from post- (behind).

4. A small building, a postern, a diminutive from post- (behind).

5. A small building, a postern, a diminutive from post- (behind).

6. A small building, a postern, a diminutive from post- (behind).

7. A small building, a postern, a diminutive from post- (behind).

8. A small building, a postern, a diminutive from post- (behind).

9. A small building, a postern, a diminutive from post- (behind).

10. A small building, a postern, a diminutive from post- (behind).

11. A small building, a postern, a diminutive from post- (behind).

12. A small building, a postern, a diminutive from post- (behind).

13. A small building, a postern, a diminutive from post- (behind).

14. A small building, a postern, a diminutive from post- (behind).

15. A small building, a postern, a diminutive from post- (behind).

16. A small building, a postern, a diminutive from post- (behind).

17. A small building, a postern, a diminutive from post- (behind).

18. A small building, a postern, a diminutive from post- (behind).

19. A small building, a postern, a diminutive from post- (behind).

20. A small building, a postern, a diminutive from post- (behind).

21. A small building, a postern, a diminutive from post- (behind).

22. A small building, a postern, a diminutive from post- (behind).

23. A small building, a postern, a diminutive from post- (behind).

24. A small building, a postern, a diminutive from post- (behind).

25. A small building, a postern, a diminutive from post- (behind).

26. A small building, a postern, a diminutive from post- (behind).

27. A small building, a postern, a diminutive from post- (behind).

28. A small building, a postern, a diminutive from post- (behind).

29. A small building, a postern, a diminutive from post- (behind).

30. A small building, a postern, a diminutive from post- (behind).

31. A small building, a postern, a diminutive from post- (behind).

32. A small building, a postern, a diminutive from post- (behind).

33. A small building, a postern, a diminutive from post- (behind).

34. A small building, a postern, a diminutive from post- (behind).

35. A small building, a postern, a diminutive from post- (behind).

36. A small building, a postern, a diminutive from post- (behind).

37. A small building, a postern, a diminutive from post- (behind).

38. A small building, a postern, a diminutive from post- (behind).

39. A small building, a postern, a diminutive from post- (behind).

40. A small building, a postern, a diminutive from post- (behind).

41. A small building, a postern, a diminutive from post- (behind).

42. A small building, a postern, a diminutive from post- (behind).

43. A small building, a postern, a diminutive from post- (behind).

44. A small building, a postern, a diminutive from post- (behind).

45. A small building, a postern, a diminutive from post- (behind).

46. A small building, a postern, a diminutive from post- (behind).

47. A small building, a postern, a diminutive from post- (behind).

48. A small building, a postern, a diminutive from post- (behind).

49. A small building, a postern, a diminutive from post- (behind).

50. A small building, a postern, a diminutive from post- (behind).

51. A small building, a postern, a diminutive from post- (behind).

52. A small building, a postern, a diminutive from post- (behind).

53. A small building, a postern, a diminutive from post- (behind).

54. A small building, a postern, a diminutive from post- (behind).

55. A small building, a postern, a diminutive from post- (behind).

56. A small building, a postern, a diminutive from post- (behind).

57. A small building, a postern, a diminutive from post- (behind).

58. A small building, a postern, a diminutive from post- (behind).

59. A small building, a postern, a diminutive from post- (behind).

60. A small building, a postern, a diminutive from post- (behind).

61. A small building, a postern, a diminutive from post- (behind).

62. A small building, a postern, a diminutive from post- (behind).

63. A small building, a postern, a diminutive from post- (behind).

64. A small building, a postern, a diminutive from post- (behind).

65. A small building, a postern, a diminutive from post- (behind).

66. A small building, a postern, a diminutive from post- (behind).

67. A small building, a postern, a diminutive from post- (behind).

68. A small building, a postern, a diminutive from post- (behind).

69. A small building, a postern, a diminutive from post- (behind).

70. A small building, a postern, a diminutive from post- (behind).

71. A small building, a postern, a diminutive from post- (behind).

72. A small building, a postern, a diminutive from post- (behind).

post-ter-i-or-i-ty, *[Fr. post-ter-i-or-i-ty.]*

The quality or state of being posterior or later in time. (Opposed to prior.)

"The posteriority of the thing is a matter of fact."—*Shakespeare*, *Henry IV.*

post-ter-i-or-i-ty, *[Fr. post-ter-i-or-i-ty.]*

In a posterior position; later, or subsequently, either in time or place; behind.

"The posteriority of the thing is a matter of fact."—*Shakespeare*, *Henry IV.*

post-ter-i-or-i-ty, *[Fr. post-ter-i-or-i-ty.]*

The hinder parts of an animal's body.

"For expedition in the life of action, the posterior parts of the body are the most important."—*Shakespeare*, *Henry IV.*

post-ter-i-or-i-ty, *[Fr. post-ter-i-or-i-ty.]*

Used by Shakespeare, for the latter or later part.

"The posteriority of this day is a matter of fact."—*Shakespeare*, *Henry IV.*

post-ter-i-or-i-ty, *[Fr. post-ter-i-or-i-ty.]*

From Lat. posterior, *post-ter-i-or-i-ty*, *[Fr. post-ter-i-or-i-ty.]*

1. Succession, generation.

"The posteriority of the thing is a matter of fact."—*Shakespeare*, *Henry IV.*

2. Descendants, children; the race which descends from a progenitor. (Of parent to child.)

3. Succession, generation.

"The posteriority of the thing is a matter of fact."—*Shakespeare*, *Henry IV.*

4. Succession, generation.

"The posteriority of the thing is a matter of fact."—*Shakespeare*, *Henry IV.*

5. Succession, generation.

"The posteriority of the thing is a matter of fact."—*Shakespeare*, *Henry IV.*

6. Succession, generation.

"The posteriority of the thing is a matter of fact."—*Shakespeare*, *Henry IV.*

7. Succession, generation.

"The posteriority of the thing is a matter of fact."—*Shakespeare*, *Henry IV.*

8. Succession, generation.

"The posteriority of the thing is a matter of fact."—*Shakespeare*, *Henry IV.*

9. Succession, generation.

"The posteriority of the thing is a matter of fact."—*Shakespeare*, *Henry IV.*

10. Succession, generation.

"The posteriority of the thing is a matter of fact."—*Shakespeare*, *Henry IV.*

11. Succession, generation.

"The posteriority of the thing is a matter of fact."—*Shakespeare*, *Henry IV.*

12. Succession, generation.

"The posteriority of the thing is a matter of fact."—*Shakespeare*, *Henry IV.*

13. Succession, generation.

"The posteriority of the thing is a matter of fact."—*Shakespeare*, *Henry IV.*

14. Succession, generation.

"The posteriority of the thing is a matter of fact."—*Shakespeare*, *Henry IV.*

15. Succession, generation.

"The posteriority of the thing is a matter of fact."—*Shakespeare*, *Henry IV.*

16. Succession, generation.

"The posteriority of the thing is a matter of fact."—*Shakespeare*, *Henry IV.*

II. Sugar: The dissolving of sugar by placing it while hot in inverted conical moulds with a mass of saturated clay on top.

pouching-sack, s

Sugar: A bag-shaped with holes in the bottom into which imperfectly crystallized sugar is dipped in order that the molasses may drain from it. In each hole is placed a crushed stalk of cane or plantain, which reaches to the top of the sugar. The molasses oozes off through the spongy stalk, leaving the sugar comparatively dry and more perfectly crystallized.

pouching-house, s A house or shed in which plants are potted.

pôt-tô, * pot-al, [O Pô-tô dimin of pot = a p (q) s]

1. A liquid in various quantities from pints to a barrel, tantan (after 24 c n p m).

2. A vessel or tank in which it is kept in a truncated cone and is filled with a small amount of water at the top.

3. The gas or tank in which it is kept.

***pottle belled, v** Potted.

***pottle-deep, s** [Tô-tô] A depth of the pottle or tank (Saké) (q) s.

***pottle draught, s** The drink out of a pottle of liquor at one draught.

***pottle pot, s** A pottle (Saké) (q) s.

pôt-tô, s [Native name]

Tool: The whole species of the genus *Potamogeton* (q) s. It is a small, round, leafy plant, from which a small amount of water is drawn out of the surface of a small tank or pottle. The leaves are of one length and are round, with a small notch at the tip. The teeth indicate a small tank.

pôt-tô, s [Dut pot] Pottery.

potty baker, s [Dut pot] A term in New York for a potter.

***pôt-ù lent, *pôt-ù lent all, s** [Dut pot] A term in New York for a potter.

1. Tip of nearly intact and

2. Fit to drink, liminal

pou, pu, s [Pou] (q) s.

***pouce, s** [Pou] (q) s.

pouch, *pouche, s [Pou] (q) s.

1. A small bag or pocket.

2. A big belly (Saké) (q) s.

3. A little sack or bag (Saké) (q) s.

4. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

5. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

6. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

7. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

8. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

9. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

10. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

11. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

12. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

13. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

14. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

15. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

16. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

17. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

18. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

19. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

20. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

21. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

22. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

23. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

24. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

25. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

26. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

27. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

28. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

29. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

30. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

31. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

32. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

33. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

34. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

35. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

36. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

37. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

38. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

39. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

40. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

41. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

42. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

43. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

44. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

45. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

46. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

47. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

48. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

49. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

50. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

51. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

52. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

53. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

54. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

55. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

56. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

57. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

58. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

59. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

60. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

61. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

62. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

63. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

64. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

65. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

66. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

67. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

68. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

69. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

70. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

71. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

72. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

73. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

74. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

75. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

76. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

77. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

78. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

79. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

80. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

81. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

82. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

83. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

84. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

85. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

86. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

87. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

88. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

89. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

90. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

91. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

92. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

93. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

94. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

95. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

96. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

97. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

98. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

99. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

100. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

101. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

102. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

103. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

104. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

105. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

106. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

107. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

108. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

109. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

110. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

111. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

112. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

113. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

114. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

115. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

116. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

117. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

118. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

119. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

120. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

121. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

122. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

123. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

124. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

125. A bag, like that of the (Saké) (q) s.

note, the, fare, amidst, what, fall, father; wā, wā, here, camel, hā, there; pine, pā, air, marine; gō, pō, or, were, wolf, work, who, sām; mātō, cūb, cūre, quātō, cūr, rāla, fāl; trā, Syrian, s, s = s; qy = ā; qū = kw.

619

sin, as, expect, Xenophon, exist.
s. -ions -isms. -ble, die, to -del.

101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 841. 842. 843. 844. 845. 846. 847. 848. 849. 850. 851. 852. 853. 854. 855. 856. 857. 858. 859. 860. 861. 862. 863. 864. 865. 866. 867. 868. 869. 870. 871. 872. 873. 874. 875. 876. 877. 878. 879. 880. 881. 882. 883. 884. 885. 886. 887. 888. 889. 890. 891. 892. 893. 894. 895. 896. 897. 898. 899. 900. 901. 902. 903. 904. 905. 906. 907. 908. 909. 910. 911. 912. 913. 914. 915. 916. 917. 918. 9

Astrol. - The Beckie, a nebulous-looking object in the constellation Cancer. A small open glass will resolve it into the constituent stars. It was known to the ancients.

pre-tor, m. f. [PATER]

pre-tor-ia, s. [Lat.]

Prætor. A long white robe with a purple border, originally appropriated by Julius Cæsar to the Roman magistrates and some of the priests but afterwards worn by the children of the higher classes. By boys till they were the age of seventeen (when they were entitled to assume the toga virilis), or at least till they were fifteen, in girls it was worn till marriage.

pre-tor, præ tor, s. [Lat. for prætor]

prætor. In Rome, the official title of the consuls at Rome. When the prætors were compelled to acquiesce in the consularship being thrown open to the plebeians they stipulated that a new Cursus magistratus should be appointed from the prætorians exclusively to act as supreme judge in the civil courts. On this magistrature the title of Prætor was bestowed. In A.D. 337, the Prætorship was thrown open to the plebeians. About A.D. 210 the number of prætors was increased to sixteen, and in A.D. 237 to twenty. In A.D. 284, the number was increased to twenty-four. By Justinian the number was augmented to thirty-two. The Prætor held the office for one year and was afterwards elected by the senate of provinces.

And he was the first of the prætors.

2 A magistrate with

prætor i al, f. [F. for prætor]

prætor i al. A title of the prætor in the empire.

prætor i en, s. [Lat.]

prætor i en. A title of the prætor in the empire.

A. Asol. Of prætorian, a title of the prætor in the empire.

B. Asol. A title of the prætor in the empire.

prætorian band, s. [PATER]

prætorian guard. A title of the prætor in the empire.

prætorian gate. The gate of the prætor in the empire.

prætor i am, s. [Lat. for prætor]

prætor i am. A title of the prætor in the empire.

1 The official hall of a prætor in the empire.

2 That part of the prætorian camp which the general's quarters were.

prætor ship, s. [F. for prætor]

prætor ship. A title of the prætor in the empire.

prætor i al, s. [Lat.]

prætor i al. A title of the prætor in the empire.

A. Asol. Of prætorian, a title of the prætor in the empire.

B. Asol. A title of the prætor in the empire.

prætor i al, s. [Lat.]

prætor i al. A title of the prætor in the empire.

prætor i al. A title of the prætor in the empire.

prætor i al. A title of the prætor in the empire.

prætor i al. A title of the prætor in the empire.

prætor i al. A title of the prætor in the empire.

prætor i al. A title of the prætor in the empire.

prætor i al. A title of the prætor in the empire.

prætor i al. A title of the prætor in the empire.

prætor i al. A title of the prætor in the empire.

prætor i al. A title of the prætor in the empire.

prætor i al. A title of the prætor in the empire.

prætor i al. A title of the prætor in the empire.

prætor i al. A title of the prætor in the empire.

prætor i al. A title of the prætor in the empire.

prætor i al. A title of the prætor in the empire.

prætor i al. A title of the prætor in the empire.

prætor i al. A title of the prætor in the empire.

prætor i al. A title of the prætor in the empire.

prætor i al. A title of the prætor in the empire.

prætor i al. A title of the prætor in the empire.

prætor i al. A title of the prætor in the empire.

prætor i al. A title of the prætor in the empire.

prætor i al. A title of the prætor in the empire.

prætor i al. A title of the prætor in the empire.

prætor i al. A title of the prætor in the empire.

prætor i al. A title of the prætor in the empire.

prætor i al. A title of the prætor in the empire.

prætor i al. A title of the prætor in the empire.

prætor i al. A title of the prætor in the empire.

prætor i al. A title of the prætor in the empire.

prætor i al. A title of the prætor in the empire.

prætor i al. A title of the prætor in the empire.

prætor i al, s. [Lat.]

prætor i al. A title of the prætor in the empire.

prætor i al. A title of the prætor in the empire.

prætor i al. A title of the prætor in the empire.

prætor i al. A title of the prætor in the empire.

prætor i al. A title of the prætor in the empire.

prætor i al. A title of the prætor in the empire.

prætor i al. A title of the prætor in the empire.

prætor i al. A title of the prætor in the empire.

prætor i al. A title of the prætor in the empire.

prætor i al. A title of the prætor in the empire.

prætor i al. A title of the prætor in the empire.

prætor i al. A title of the prætor in the empire.

prætor i al. A title of the prætor in the empire.

prætor i al. A title of the prætor in the empire.

prætor i al. A title of the prætor in the empire.

prætor i al. A title of the prætor in the empire.

prætor i al. A title of the prætor in the empire.

prætor i al. A title of the prætor in the empire.

prætor i al. A title of the prætor in the empire.

prætor i al. A title of the prætor in the empire.

prætor i al. A title of the prætor in the empire.

prætor i al. A title of the prætor in the empire.

prætor i al. A title of the prætor in the empire.

prætor i al. A title of the prætor in the empire.

prætor i al. A title of the prætor in the empire.

prætor i al. A title of the prætor in the empire.

prætor i al. A title of the prætor in the empire.

prætor i al. A title of the prætor in the empire.

prætor i al. A title of the prætor in the empire.

prætor i al. A title of the prætor in the empire.

prætor i al. A title of the prætor in the empire.



PRairie HEN

prætor i al. A title of the prætor in the empire.

prætor i al. A title of the prætor in the empire.

prætor i al. A title of the prætor in the empire.

prætor i al. A title of the prætor in the empire.

prætor i al. A title of the prætor in the empire.

prætor i al. A title of the prætor in the empire.

prætor i al. A title of the prætor in the empire.

prætor i al. A title of the prætor in the empire.

prætor i al. A title of the prætor in the empire.

prætor i al. A title of the prætor in the empire.

prætor i al. A title of the prætor in the empire.

prætor i al. A title of the prætor in the empire.

prætor i al. A title of the prætor in the empire.

prætor i al. A title of the prætor in the empire.

prætor i al. A title of the prætor in the empire.

prætor i al. A title of the prætor in the empire.

prætor i al. A title of the prætor in the empire.

prætor i al. A title of the prætor in the empire.

Site, sit, fare, amidst, what, fall, father; wé, wét, hère, camp, hère, thère; pine, pé, sû, sù, marine; sô, pô, or, wère, wêl, wêrk, whô, sên; mûta, cûb, cûre, quita, cûr, sôle, sâil; trý, nýrian, m, o = ô; dy = ô, qu = kw.

253

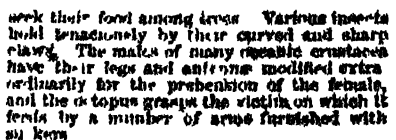
1. *Phragmites australis* (Cav.) Trin. ex Steud. *Phragmites australis* (Cav.) Trin. ex Steud.

101-102, Patience in a minority

Comm. Vol. 12

Đào, Đào, Đào, quai, trắng, Hải. Father: wá, wá, hân, cannot, hân, there; pín, pít, hân, ăn, marine, có, pít
or, wá, wá, wá, wá, who, ăn: một, chỉ, của, một, chỉ, của, Hải. wá hân: 1. or = 5; or = 5; or = kw.

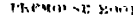
an, a prejudicial inquiry



See, sit, sire, amidst, whā, sāl, father; wā, wēt, here, camp, hā, there; pine, pā, sū, sū, marine, sē, pō
 on, wire, wēt, wēt, whā, sām; mūtō, cōh, cōh, unite, cōh, hāh, sāl, try, sūyām. et, et = ē; ay = ā, qu = kw.

prê-lûde, prêl'-ûde, z. [Fr., from *low*
Lat. *proeludium, proeludium* = a prelude from

101. 147 : 148. 149 : 150. 151 : 152. 153 : 154. 155 : 156. 157 : 158. 159 : 160. 161 : 162. 163 : 164. 165 : 166. 167 : 168. 169 : 170. 171 : 172. 173 : 174. 175 : 176. 177 : 178. 179 : 180. 181 : 182. 183 : 184. 185 : 186. 187 : 188. 189 : 190. 191 : 192. 193 : 194. 195 : 196. 197 : 198. 199 : 200. 201 : 202. 203 : 204. 205 : 206. 207 : 208. 209 : 210. 211 : 212. 213 : 214. 215 : 216. 217 : 218. 219 : 220. 221 : 222. 223 : 224. 225 : 226. 227 : 228. 229 : 230. 231 : 232. 233 : 234. 235 : 236. 237 : 238. 239 : 240. 241 : 242. 243 : 244. 245 : 246. 247 : 248. 249 : 250. 251 : 252. 253 : 254. 255 : 256. 257 : 258. 259 : 260. 261 : 262. 263 : 264. 265 : 266. 267 : 268. 269 : 270. 271 : 272. 273 : 274. 275 : 276. 277 : 278. 279 : 280. 281 : 282. 283 : 284. 285 : 286. 287 : 288. 289 : 290. 291 : 292. 293 : 294. 295 : 296. 297 : 298. 299 : 300. 301 : 302. 303 : 304. 305 : 306. 307 : 308. 309 : 310. 311 : 312. 313 : 314. 315 : 316. 317 : 318. 319 : 320. 321 : 322. 323 : 324. 325 : 326. 327 : 328. 329 : 330. 331 : 332. 333 : 334. 335 : 336. 337 : 338. 339 : 340. 341 : 342. 343 : 344. 345 : 346. 347 : 348. 349 : 350. 351 : 352. 353 : 354. 355 : 356. 357 : 358. 359 : 360. 361 : 362. 363 : 364. 365 : 366. 367 : 368. 369 : 370. 371 : 372. 373 : 374. 375 : 376. 377 : 378. 379 : 380. 381 : 382. 383 : 384. 385 : 386. 387 : 388. 389 : 390. 391 : 392. 393 : 394. 395 : 396. 397 : 398. 399 : 400. 401 : 402. 403 : 404. 405 : 406. 407 : 408. 409 : 410. 411 : 412. 413 : 414. 415 : 416. 417 : 418. 419 : 420. 421 : 422. 423 : 424. 425 : 426. 427 : 428. 429 : 430. 431 : 432. 433 : 434. 435 : 436. 437 : 438. 439 : 440. 441 : 442. 443 : 444. 445 : 446. 447 : 448. 449 : 450. 451 : 452. 453 : 454. 455 : 456. 457 : 458. 459 : 460. 461 : 462. 463 : 464. 465 : 466. 467 : 468. 469 : 470. 471 : 472. 473 : 474. 475 : 476. 477 : 478. 479 : 480. 481 : 482. 483 : 484. 485 : 486. 487 : 488. 489 : 490. 491 : 492. 493 : 494. 495 : 496. 497 : 498. 499 : 500. 501 : 502. 503 : 504. 505 : 506. 507 : 508. 509 : 510. 511 : 512. 513 : 514. 515 : 516. 517 : 518. 519 : 520. 521 : 522. 523 : 524. 525 : 526. 527 : 528. 529 : 530. 531 : 532. 533 : 534. 535 : 536. 537 : 538. 539 : 540. 541 : 542. 543 : 544. 545 : 546. 547 : 548. 549 : 550. 551 : 552. 553 : 554. 555 : 556. 557 : 558. 559 : 560. 561 : 562. 563 : 564. 565 : 566. 567 : 568. 569 : 570. 571 : 572. 573 : 574. 575 : 576. 577 : 578. 579 : 580. 581 : 582. 583 : 584. 585 : 586. 587 : 588. 589 : 590. 591 : 592. 593 : 594. 595 : 596. 597 : 598. 599 : 600. 601 : 602. 603 : 604. 605 : 606. 607 : 608. 609 : 610. 611 : 612. 613 : 614. 615 : 616. 617 : 618. 619 : 620. 621 : 622. 623 : 624. 625 : 626. 627 : 628. 629 : 630. 631 : 632. 633 : 634. 635 : 636. 637 : 638. 639 : 640. 641 : 642. 643 : 644. 645 : 646. 647 : 648. 649 : 650. 651 : 652. 653 : 654. 655 : 656. 657 : 658. 659 : 660. 661 : 662. 663 : 664. 665 : 666. 667 : 668. 669 : 670. 671 : 672. 673 : 674. 675 : 676. 677 : 678. 679 : 680. 681 : 682. 683 : 684. 685 : 686. 687 : 688. 689 : 690. 691 : 692. 693 : 694. 695 : 696. 697 : 698. 699 : 700. 701 : 702. 703 : 704. 705 : 706. 707 : 708. 709 : 710. 711 : 712. 713 : 714. 715 : 716. 717 : 718. 719 : 720. 721 : 722. 723 : 724. 725 : 726. 727 : 728. 729 : 730. 731 : 732. 733 : 734. 735 : 736. 737 : 738. 739 : 740. 741 : 742. 743 : 744. 745 : 746. 747 : 748. 749 : 750. 751 : 752. 753 : 754. 755 : 756. 757 : 758. 759 : 760. 761 : 762. 763 : 764. 765 : 766. 767 : 768. 769 : 770. 771 : 772. 773 : 774. 775 : 776. 777 : 778. 779 : 780. 781 : 782. 783 : 784. 785 : 786. 787 : 788. 789 : 790. 791 : 792. 793 : 794. 795 : 796. 797 : 798. 799 : 800. 801 : 802. 803 : 804. 805 : 806. 807 : 808. 809 : 810. 811 : 812. 813 : 814. 815 : 816. 817 : 818. 819 : 820. 821 : 822. 823 : 824. 825 : 826. 827 : 828. 829 : 830. 831 : 832. 833 : 834. 835 : 836. 837 : 838. 839 : 840. 841 : 842. 843 : 844. 845 : 846. 847 : 848. 849 : 850. 851 : 852. 853 : 854. 855 : 856. 857 : 858. 859 : 860. 861 : 862. 863 : 864. 865 : 866. 867 : 868. 869 : 870. 871 : 872. 873 : 874. 875 : 876. 877 : 878. 879 : 880. 881 : 882. 883 : 884. 885 : 886. 887 : 888. 889 : 890. 891 : 892. 893 : 894. 895 : 896. 897 : 898. 899 : 900. 901 : 902. 903 : 904. 905 : 906. 907 : 908. 909 : 910. 911 : 912. 913 : 914. 915 : 916. 917 : 918. 919 : 920. 921 : 922. 923 : 924. 925 : 926. 927 : 928. 929 : 930. 931 : 932. 933 : 934. 935 : 936. 937 : 938. 939 : 940. 941 : 942. 943 : 944. 945 : 946. 947 : 948. 949 : 950. 951 : 952. 953 : 954. 955 : 956. 957 : 958. 959 : 960. 961 : 962. 963 : 9



A. At al. Required or necessary before-hand necessary to something antecedent.

B. (verb.) Something not only required or necessary for an end but also

C. (verb.) The necessary prerequisite of freedom - hold much the like.

pro rō solve. (Lat. *pro* = for, *rō* = reason, *solve* = to solve) = to solve for a reason.

pro rō a tivo. (Lat. *pro* = for, *rō* = reason, *a tivo* = to solve) = to solve for a reason.

A. (verb.) To solve for a reason.

B. (verb.) To solve for a reason.

C. (verb.) To solve for a reason.

D. (verb.) To solve for a reason.

E. (verb.) To solve for a reason.

F. (verb.) To solve for a reason.

G. (verb.) To solve for a reason.

H. (verb.) To solve for a reason.

I. (verb.) To solve for a reason.

J. (verb.) To solve for a reason.

K. (verb.) To solve for a reason.

L. (verb.) To solve for a reason.

M. (verb.) To solve for a reason.

N. (verb.) To solve for a reason.

O. (verb.) To solve for a reason.

P. (verb.) To solve for a reason.

Q. (verb.) To solve for a reason.

R. (verb.) To solve for a reason.

S. (verb.) To solve for a reason.

Frankly, they are exercised by the responsible initiative of the Crown when from that party which has for the time being, a majority in the House of Commons.

prerogative court. A court of law, established by the Crown, which had the right to hear and determine all cases of privilege, and to hear and determine all cases of contempt of court.

prerogative writs. Writs which are issued by the Crown, and which are used to enforce the prerogative of the Crown.

pro rō a tivo. (Lat. *pro* = for, *rō* = reason, *a tivo* = to solve) = to solve for a reason.

pro rō a tivo ly. (Lat. *pro* = for, *rō* = reason, *a tivo ly* = to solve) = to solve for a reason.

pres. (Lat. *pres* = present) = present.

pro sa. (Lat. *pro* = for, *sa* = to solve) = to solve for a reason.

pro sage. (Lat. *pro* = for, *sage* = to solve) = to solve for a reason.

pro sage. (Lat. *pro* = for, *sage* = to solve) = to solve for a reason.

pro sage. (Lat. *pro* = for, *sage* = to solve) = to solve for a reason.

pro sage. (Lat. *pro* = for, *sage* = to solve) = to solve for a reason.

pro sage. (Lat. *pro* = for, *sage* = to solve) = to solve for a reason.

pro sage. (Lat. *pro* = for, *sage* = to solve) = to solve for a reason.

pro sage. (Lat. *pro* = for, *sage* = to solve) = to solve for a reason.

pro sage. (Lat. *pro* = for, *sage* = to solve) = to solve for a reason.

pro sage. (Lat. *pro* = for, *sage* = to solve) = to solve for a reason.

pro sage. (Lat. *pro* = for, *sage* = to solve) = to solve for a reason.

pro sage. (Lat. *pro* = for, *sage* = to solve) = to solve for a reason.

pro sage. (Lat. *pro* = for, *sage* = to solve) = to solve for a reason.

pro sage. (Lat. *pro* = for, *sage* = to solve) = to solve for a reason.

pro sage. (Lat. *pro* = for, *sage* = to solve) = to solve for a reason.

pro sage. (Lat. *pro* = for, *sage* = to solve) = to solve for a reason.

pro sa - gieda. (Lat. *pro* = for, *sa* = to solve, *gieda* = to solve) = to solve for a reason.

pro sa - gy. (Lat. *pro* = for, *sa* = to solve, *gy* = to solve) = to solve for a reason.

pro sar tor i al. (Lat. *pro* = for, *sar* = to solve, *tor* = to solve, *i al* = to solve) = to solve for a reason.

pro s by ope. (Lat. *pro* = for, *s* = to solve, *by* = to solve, *ope* = to solve) = to solve for a reason.

pro s by o pi a. (Lat. *pro* = for, *s* = to solve, *by* = to solve, *o pi a* = to solve) = to solve for a reason.

pro s by o pi a. (Lat. *pro* = for, *s* = to solve, *by* = to solve, *o pi a* = to solve) = to solve for a reason.

pro s by o pi a. (Lat. *pro* = for, *s* = to solve, *by* = to solve, *o pi a* = to solve) = to solve for a reason.

pro s by o pi a. (Lat. *pro* = for, *s* = to solve, *by* = to solve, *o pi a* = to solve) = to solve for a reason.

pro s by o pi a. (Lat. *pro* = for, *s* = to solve, *by* = to solve, *o pi a* = to solve) = to solve for a reason.

pro s by o pi a. (Lat. *pro* = for, *s* = to solve, *by* = to solve, *o pi a* = to solve) = to solve for a reason.

pro s by o pi a. (Lat. *pro* = for, *s* = to solve, *by* = to solve, *o pi a* = to solve) = to solve for a reason.

pro s by o pi a. (Lat. *pro* = for, *s* = to solve, *by* = to solve, *o pi a* = to solve) = to solve for a reason.

pro s by o pi a. (Lat. *pro* = for, *s* = to solve, *by* = to solve, *o pi a* = to solve) = to solve for a reason.

pro s by o pi a. (Lat. *pro* = for, *s* = to solve, *by* = to solve, *o pi a* = to solve) = to solve for a reason.

pro s by o pi a. (Lat. *pro* = for, *s* = to solve, *by* = to solve, *o pi a* = to solve) = to solve for a reason.

pro s by o pi a. (Lat. *pro* = for, *s* = to solve, *by* = to solve, *o pi a* = to solve) = to solve for a reason.

pro s by o pi a. (Lat. *pro* = for, *s* = to solve, *by* = to solve, *o pi a* = to solve) = to solve for a reason.

pro s by o pi a. (Lat. *pro* = for, *s* = to solve, *by* = to solve, *o pi a* = to solve) = to solve for a reason.

pro s by o pi a. (Lat. *pro* = for, *s* = to solve, *by* = to solve, *o pi a* = to solve) = to solve for a reason.

pro s by o pi a. (Lat. *pro* = for, *s* = to solve, *by* = to solve, *o pi a* = to solve) = to solve for a reason.

pro s by o pi a. (Lat. *pro* = for, *s* = to solve, *by* = to solve, *o pi a* = to solve) = to solve for a reason.

pro s by o pi a. (Lat. *pro* = for, *s* = to solve, *by* = to solve, *o pi a* = to solve) = to solve for a reason.

Site, fat, fare, amidst, what, fall, father, we, wet, here, camel, her, there, pine, pit, sire, sir, marine, go, no or, wore, wolf, work, who, sea, mate, old, air, quite, car, rule, fall, try, Syrian, so, to - o, sy = a. qu kw.

1. Prescription. Positive prescription is a claim of title to lands acquired by continuous possession upon some written title for a period of twenty years. Negative prescription is the loss or extinction of a right by neglecting to use it during the time limited by law. The term is also used for limitation in the recovery of money due by bond, &c.

2. Med. A direction of remedies for a disease, and the manner of using them; a recipe; a written statement of the remedies or medicines to be taken by a patient.

prescrip-tive, a. [Lat. *prescriptivus*, from *prescribere*, pa. pr. of *prescribo* = to prescribe (q.v.); Sp. *prescriptivo*.] **1.** Constituting in, arising from, or acquired by prescription. **2.** If (noun in gen.) may be obtained by prescription. **3.** Arising from or sanctioned by use or custom.

prescrip-tive-ly, adv. [Eng. *prescriptive*, -ly.] By prescription. (*Thacker*)

prescrip-tum, s. [Lat.] A prescript (q.v.).

press, v.t. or i. [PRESS, v.]

pre-ee-ance, s. [Fr.] Priority of place in sitting.

pre-ee-ance, s. [Fr.] Priority of place in sitting.

pre-ee-ance, s. [Fr.] Priority of place in sitting.

pre-ee-ance, s. [Fr.] Priority of place in sitting.

pre-ee-ance, s. [Fr.] Priority of place in sitting.

pre-ee-ance, s. [Fr.] Priority of place in sitting.

pre-ee-ance, s. [Fr.] Priority of place in sitting.

pre-ee-ance, s. [Fr.] Priority of place in sitting.

pre-ee-ance, s. [Fr.] Priority of place in sitting.

pre-ee-ance, s. [Fr.] Priority of place in sitting.

pre-ee-ance, s. [Fr.] Priority of place in sitting.

pre-ee-ance, s. [Fr.] Priority of place in sitting.

pre-ee-ance, s. [Fr.] Priority of place in sitting.

pre-ee-ance, s. [Fr.] Priority of place in sitting.

pre-ee-ance, s. [Fr.] Priority of place in sitting.

pre-ee-ance, s. [Fr.] Priority of place in sitting.

pre-ee-ance, s. [Fr.] Priority of place in sitting.

pre-ee-ance, s. [Fr.] Priority of place in sitting.

pre-ee-ance, s. [Fr.] Priority of place in sitting.

pre-ee-ance, s. [Fr.] Priority of place in sitting.

pre-ee-ance, s. [Fr.] Priority of place in sitting.

pre-ee-ance, s. [Fr.] Priority of place in sitting.

pre-ee-ance, s. [Fr.] Priority of place in sitting.

pre-ee-ance, s. [Fr.] Priority of place in sitting.

pre-ee-ance, s. [Fr.] Priority of place in sitting.

pre-ee-ance, s. [Fr.] Priority of place in sitting.

pre-ee-ance, s. [Fr.] Priority of place in sitting.

pre-ee-ance, s. [Fr.] Priority of place in sitting.

pre-ee-ance, s. [Fr.] Priority of place in sitting.

pre-ee-ance, s. [Fr.] Priority of place in sitting.

pre-ee-ance, s. [Fr.] Priority of place in sitting.

pre-ee-ance, s. [Fr.] Priority of place in sitting.

pre-ee-ance, s. [Fr.] Priority of place in sitting.

pre-ee-ance, s. [Fr.] Priority of place in sitting.

pre-ee-ance, s. [Fr.] Priority of place in sitting.

pre-ee-ance, s. [Fr.] Priority of place in sitting.

pre-ee-ance, s. [Fr.] Priority of place in sitting.

pre-ee-ance, s. [Fr.] Priority of place in sitting.

pre-ee-ance, s. [Fr.] Priority of place in sitting.

pre-ee-ance, s. [Fr.] Priority of place in sitting.

pre-ee-ance, s. [Fr.] Priority of place in sitting.

pre-ee-ance, s. [Fr.] Priority of place in sitting.

pre-ee-ance, s. [Fr.] Priority of place in sitting.

pre-ee-ance, s. [Fr.] Priority of place in sitting.

pre-ee-ance, s. [Fr.] Priority of place in sitting.

pre-ee-ance, s. [Fr.] Priority of place in sitting.

pre-ee-ance, s. [Fr.] Priority of place in sitting.

pre-ee-ance, s. [Fr.] Priority of place in sitting.

pre-ee-ance, s. [Fr.] Priority of place in sitting.

pre-ee-ance, s. [Fr.] Priority of place in sitting.

pre-ee-ance, s. [Fr.] Priority of place in sitting.

pre-ee-ance, s. [Fr.] Priority of place in sitting.

pre-ee-ance, s. [Fr.] Priority of place in sitting.

pre-ee-ance, s. [Fr.] Priority of place in sitting.

pre-ee-ance, s. [Fr.] Priority of place in sitting.

pre-ee-ance, s. [Fr.] Priority of place in sitting.

pre-ee-ance, s. [Fr.] Priority of place in sitting.

pre-ee-ance, s. [Fr.] Priority of place in sitting.

pre-ee-ance, s. [Fr.] Priority of place in sitting.

pre-ee-ance, s. [Fr.] Priority of place in sitting.

pre-ee-ance, s. [Fr.] Priority of place in sitting.

pre-ee-ance, s. [Fr.] Priority of place in sitting.

pre-ee-ance, s. [Fr.] Priority of place in sitting.

pre-ee-ance, s. [Fr.] Priority of place in sitting.

pre-ee-ance, s. [Fr.] Priority of place in sitting.

pre-ee-ance, s. [Fr.] Priority of place in sitting.

pre-ee-ance, s. [Fr.] Priority of place in sitting.

pre-ee-ance, s. [Fr.] Priority of place in sitting.

pre-ee-ance, s. [Fr.] Priority of place in sitting.

pre-ee-ance, s. [Fr.] Priority of place in sitting.

pre-ee-ance, s. [Fr.] Priority of place in sitting.

pre-ee-ance, s. [Fr.] Priority of place in sitting.

pre-ee-ance, s. [Fr.] Priority of place in sitting.

pre-ee-ance, s. [Fr.] Priority of place in sitting.

pre-ee-ance, s. [Fr.] Priority of place in sitting.

pre-ee-ance, s. [Fr.] Priority of place in sitting.

pre-ee-ance, s. [Fr.] Priority of place in sitting.

pre-ee-ance, s. [Fr.] Priority of place in sitting.

pre-ee-ance, s. [Fr.] Priority of place in sitting.

pre-ee-ance, s. [Fr.] Priority of place in sitting.

pre-ee-ance, s. [Fr.] Priority of place in sitting.

pre-ee-ance, s. [Fr.] Priority of place in sitting.

pre-ee-ance, s. [Fr.] Priority of place in sitting.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1. *glorious*: brilliant, splendid.
 2. *glorious*: in a form to appear
 3. *glorious*: with honor or dignity; having
 4. *glorious*: pleasing, attractive.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-22-2000 BY 60322 UCBAW

thin, bunch; go, gum; thin, this; at
 thin, gum - zhān - cious, tious.

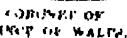
as; expert, Xenophon, exist. -ing.
ous ^{1st} abūs. -bie, -die, &c. = bei, del.

expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing.

expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.

is, tangh; ge. gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-tion, -tion = shün. -tions, -tions, -tions = shün. -ble, -ble, &c. = bei, dei.

100-443887-100



The previous word, is almost double that of the
 previous word. Pronounced: ik, ts, ch, d.

principal challenge, s. {CHAL}ENG; -ing.
-chall. -ble, -dic, v. = bel, del.

[illegible]

PRI-VAT.

= shū. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
dious = shūs. -ble, -die, &c. = bēi, dēi.

3. A programme.

as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing.

[illegible]

9; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
ous = ūda, -ble, -die, etc. = del, del.

100-443887-100

[illegible]

For a complete and detailed description of the model, see the following references: [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 8

ations - shua. -bia, -die, &c. = bel, del.

[illegible]

a. as. expect. Xenophon. exist. ing.

(2) Prorogation of a lease:
 State Law: An extension of the time.

[illegible]

(a white viscid humour, discharged into the urethra by ten or twelve excretory outlets) is probably allied to that of the vesicular seminales, for which it serves as a vehicle.

pro-stāt-ic, *a.* [Eng. *prostate*(*c*); *-ic*.] Pertaining or relating to the prostate gland; as, *prostatic ducts*.

prostatic-calculi, *s. pl.*

Pathol.: Concentrically laminated concretions, deposited from the secretion of the prostate. They occur almost universally in advanced age.

pro-stā-ti-tis, *s.* [Eng. *prostate*(*c*); suff. *-itis* (q.v.).]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the prostate-gland.

pro-stēr-nā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *præsternus* = to strew forth or forward.] [Obs.] The state of being cast down or depressed; depression, dejection, prostration.

"There is a prostration in vacuities unlooked for." *Palmer's Review*, 61.

pro-thē-mā-dōr, *a.* [Gr. *πρόθημα* (*prothēma*) = an appendage, and *Alt. dōr* (*der*) = the rock.]

Ornith.: Bee-bird (q.v.); a genus of Meliphagidae, with a single species, from New Zealand.

pro-thē-sis, *s.* [Gr., from *πρός* (*pros*) = to, and *thesis* (*thesis*) = a placing.]

1. *Pathol.*: The addition of one or more letters to the beginning of a word, as in *beloved*, *desert*. The opposite to *aphæresis* (q.v.).

2. *Surg.*: The addition of an artificial part to supply a defect of the body, as a wooden leg, &c.; a flesh growth filling up an ulcer or fistula. Also called *prothesis*.

pro-thē-tic, *a.* [Gr. *πρόθετικός* (*prothētikos*), from *πρόθημα* (*prothēma*) = to add,] Of or pertaining to prothesis; prefixed, as a letter to a word.

pro-tib-u-lous, *a.* [Lat. *prostitutum* = a prostitute.] Pertaining to prostitution, meretricious, fornicating.

"The adjectives *caribolus*, the *prostitutus* proboles and *proboles*." *Longe*, p. 11.

pro-ti-tū-tē, *ut. & f.* [Lat. *prostitutus*, *pa. par.* of *prostitui* = to set forth, to expose openly, to prostitute. *pro* = openly, and *tūto* = to place; *Fr. prostituer*; *Sp. prostituir*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To offer for sale; to offer freely.

"Whereas here whole shires of prostituted grounds, lying idle, are the want of people, the prostitutes themselves are the cause." *Blackstone*, *Property*, bk. 2, c. 3.

2. To offer for base purposes; to expose for sale for indiscriminate lewdness. (*See XIX. 19.*)

3. To offer or expose upon vile terms or to unworthy persons.

"Prostituting holy things to idols."

Milton, *Samson Agonistes*.

4. To give up or devote to base, base, or unworthy uses or purposes; to use for base or wicked purposes; to abuse shamefully.

"Compelled by want to prostitute their pen."

Boswell, *Johnson*, *Johnson*, *Johnson*.

B. Intrans.: To associate with prostitutes; to commit fornication or adultery.

"Marrying or prostituting as he fell."

Milton, *P. L.*, bk. 10.

pro-ti-tū-tē, *a.* [Lat. *prostitutus*.] [Obs.] *Prostitute*, *v.* Prostituted; given up to lewdness or to base and unworthy purposes.

"Now prostitute to luxury and base."

Druid, *Druid*, *Druid*, *Druid*.

pro-ti-tū-tē, *s.* [Lat. *prostitutus*; *Fr. prostitué*.]

1. A female abandoned to indiscriminate lewdness; a strumpet, a harlot.

"The vilest prostitute in all the streets."

Chapman, *Journal*, vol. 11.

2. A base hireling; a mercenary; one who will undertake the basest employment for hire. (*Hyem*, *Child*, *Harold*, iv. 112.)

pro-ti-tū-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *prostitutio*, accus. of *prostitutio*, from *prostitui*, *pa. par.* of *prostitui* = to prostitute (q.v.); *Sp. prostitución*; *Ital. prostituzione*.]

1. The act or practice of prostituting or giving one's self up to indiscriminate lewdness for hire; harlotry; the life or habits of a prostitute.

"Prostitution supposes prostitution; and prostitution implies and leaves the victim of it to almost certain misery." *Palmer*, *Review*, bk. 10, p. 11, ch. 10.

2. The act of employing for base or unworthy purposes for hire.

"[It] renders their mental prostitution almost to be regretted." *Byron*, *English Bards & Scotch Reviewers* (and ed. *Fr.*).

pro-ti-tū-tōr, *a.* [Lat.] One who prostitutes; one who submits himself or offers another to vile purposes; one who prostitutes anything to base uses.

"The prostitute of the Lord's supper." *Hardy*, *To Warburton*, let. 10.

pro-tō-mi-ām, *s.* [Gr. *πρότομος* (*protomos*) = a mouth, *specif.* of a river; *pref. pro-*, and *Gr. ὅμα* (*hōma*) = mouth.]

Zool.: A portion of an animal before the mouth. Used of the Planula and certain Annelids.

pro-strā-tē, *a.* [Lat. *prostratus*, *pa. par.* of *prostrare* = to throw forward on the ground; *pro* = forward, and *strāre* = to throw on the ground, to strew.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lying at full length on the ground or other surface.

"It is good to sleep prostrate on their bellies." *Luc*, *Eccl.*, ch. 1, v. 12.

2. Lying in a posture of humility or humble adoration.

"I am torn up by the roots, and lie prostrate on the earth." *Luc*, *Eccl.*, ch. 1, v. 12.

3. Lying at mercy, as a suppliant.

"They left their steeds, and prostrate on the place, From the base king implored the conqueror's aid."

Drake, *Drake*, *Drake*, *Drake*.

II. Bot.: Lying flat upon the ground.

pro-strā-tē, *a.* [Prothraie, *a.*] [*Fr. prostratus*; *Gr. Sp. & Port. prostrat*; *Sp. prostrat*; *Ital. prostrato*.]

1. To cause to fall or lie prostrate; to lay flat; to throw down.

"Prostrating and having corn growing in the fields." *Matthew*, *Matthew*, *Matthew*.

2. (*Reflex*): To throw one's self down on fall in a posture of the deepest humility or adoration; to bow in reverence. (*See XIX. 19.*)

3. To reduce totally; to cause to sink; to deprive of all strength or energy, &c. He was prostrated by sickness.

4. To destroy utterly; to demolish; to ruin utterly.

"In the streets many they slew, and their wives, prostrating the parish a church in ruins." *Matthew*.

pro-strā-tion, *s.* [*Fr. prostration*, from Lat. *prostratus*, accus. of *prostratus*, from *prostratus* = prostrate (q.v.); *Sp. prostración*; *Ital. prostrazione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of prostrating, throwing down, or laying flat.

2. The act or state of falling down in deep humility or adoration; propping, the act of falling prostrate on the face, but applied generally to kneeling or bowing in adoration or reverence.

"To serve or worship them with any consent but humble or by adoration, prostration, kneeling, or bowing." *John*, *John*, *John*, *John*.

3. Servile submission.

"Can prostration full deeper could a slave bow lower?" *Shakespeare*, *King Lear*, act 1, sc. 2.

4. Great depression or dejection.

"Weakness with prostration, inferiority, and submission." *Shakespeare*, *King Lear*, act 1, sc. 2.

II. Pathol.: Great but temporary oppression of the system, depressing but not permanently exhausting the vital energies.

pro-strā-tōr, *s.* [Lat., from *prostratus*, *pa. par.* of *prostratus* = to prostitute (q.v.).]

One who prostitutes or prostrates.

"Infallible prostrators of all religion." *Shakespeare*, *King Lear*, act 1, sc. 2.

pro-stylē, *s.* [*Fr.*, from Lat. *prostylus*, from *Gr. πρόστυλος* (*prostylus*) = *pro* (q.v.) = before, and *stylē* (*stilos*) = a pillar, a column.]

Architecture:

1. A temple which has a portico in one front, consisting of isolated columns with their entablatures and fastenings (*Antefixes*, &c.).

2. A portico in which the columns stand out quite free from the walls of the building to which it is attached.

"The temple, whose station, being at front, consisted of only four columns." *Reynolds*, *Architecture*.

prās-y, *s.* [Eng. *prase*(*c*); *-y*.] Consisting of or like *prase*; praseous, dull, lustrous, greenish. "The prase of the earth is the prase of the earth." *Shakespeare*, *King Lear*, act 1, sc. 2.

prō-sā-lē-giā, *s.* [*Pref. pro-*, and *Eng. aplogism* (q.v.).]

Logic: (*See context*).

"A proposition in which two or more propositions are connected together, the first of which is the former in the major or the subject of the following." *Logic*.

prōt, *pref.* [*Photo-*.]

prō-tāc-tic, *a.* [*Gr. προτακτικός* (*protaktikos*)] Placed or being at the beginning; previous; giving a previous narrative or explanation, as of the plot or peripetia of a play.

prō-tā-gōn, *s.* [*Gr. προταγών* (*protagon*) leading the van.]

Chem.: *Chauliophane* (q.v.). A phosphated fatty body extracted from the head substance by alcohol of 50 per cent. It is colorless, without smell, slightly soluble in water and ether, very soluble in warm alcohol from which it crystallizes in laminae of needles. When boiled in absolute alcohol decomposes with separation of oily drops.

prō-tāg-ōn-ist, *s.* [*Gr. προταγωνιστής* (*protagonistēs*), from *πρόταγμα* (*protagma*) = first, and *αγωνιστής* (*agōnistēs*) = an actor.]

1. *Greek Drama*: The leading character actor in a play.

"Behind whose mask the protagonist speaks the play." *Shakespeare*, *King Lear*, act 1, sc. 2.

2. A leading character generally.

"To take his place in history for a story, as the best known protagonist." *Shakespeare*, *King Lear*, act 1, sc. 2.

pro-tā-mī, *s.* [*Pref. pro-*, and *M. mī* (q.v.).]

Pathol.: A genus of *Amoeba*, *Amoeba*, *Amoeba*, *Amoeba*.

prot-a-mō-bā, *s.* [*Pref. pro-*, and *M. mō* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A genus of *Amoeba*, *Amoeba*, *Amoeba*, *Amoeba*.

pro-tān, *s.* [*Pref. pro-*, and *M. tān* (q.v.).]

Pathol.: A genus of *Amoeba*, *Amoeba*, *Amoeba*, *Amoeba*.

pro-tān, *s.* [*Pref. pro-*, and *M. tān* (q.v.).]

Pathol.: A genus of *Amoeba*, *Amoeba*, *Amoeba*, *Amoeba*.

pro-tān, *s.* [*Pref. pro-*, and *M. tān* (q.v.).]

Pathol.: A genus of *Amoeba*, *Amoeba*, *Amoeba*, *Amoeba*.

pro-tān, *s.* [*Pref. pro-*, and *M. tān* (q.v.).]

Pathol.: A genus of *Amoeba*, *Amoeba*, *Amoeba*, *Amoeba*.

pro-tān, *s.* [*Pref. pro-*, and *M. tān* (q.v.).]

Pathol.: A genus of *Amoeba*, *Amoeba*, *Amoeba*, *Amoeba*.

pro-tān, *s.* [*Pref. pro-*, and *M. tān* (q.v.).]

Pathol.: A genus of *Amoeba*, *Amoeba*, *Amoeba*, *Amoeba*.

pro-tān, *s.* [*Pref. pro-*, and *M. tān* (q.v.).]

Pathol.: A genus of *Amoeba*, *Amoeba*, *Amoeba*, *Amoeba*.

pro-tān, *s.* [*Pref. pro-*, and *M. tān* (q.v.).]

Pathol.: A genus of *Amoeba*, *Amoeba*, *Amoeba*, *Amoeba*.

pro-tān, *s.* [*Pref. pro-*, and *M. tān* (q.v.).]

Pathol.: A genus of *Amoeba*, *Amoeba*, *Amoeba*, *Amoeba*.

pro-tān, *s.* [*Pref. pro-*, and *M. tān* (q.v.).]

Pathol.: A genus of *Amoeba*, *Amoeba*, *Amoeba*, *Amoeba*.

pro-tān, *s.* [*Pref. pro-*, and *M. tān* (q.v.).]

Pathol.: A genus of *Amoeba*, *Amoeba*, *Amoeba*, *Amoeba*.

pro-tān, *s.* [*Pref. pro-*, and *M. tān* (q.v.).]

Pathol.: A genus of *Amoeba*, *Amoeba*, *Amoeba*, *Amoeba*.

pro-tān, *s.* [*Pref. pro-*, and *M. tān* (q.v.).]

Pathol.: A genus of *Amoeba*, *Amoeba*, *Amoeba*, *Amoeba*.

pro-tān, *s.* [*Pref. pro-*, and *M. tān* (q.v.).]

Pathol.: A genus of *Amoeba*, *Amoeba*, *Amoeba*, *Amoeba*.

pro-tān, *s.* [*Pref. pro-*, and *M. tān* (q.v.).]

Pathol.: A genus of *Amoeba*, *Amoeba*, *Amoeba*, *Amoeba*.

pro-tān, *s.* [*Pref. pro-*, and *M. tān* (q.v.).]

Pathol.: A genus of *Amoeba*, *Amoeba*, *Amoeba*, *Amoeba*.

pro-tān, *s.* [*Pref. pro-*, and *M. tān* (q.v.).]

Pathol.: A genus of *Amoeba*, *Amoeba*, *Amoeba*, *Amoeba*.

pro-tān, *s.* [*Pref. pro-*, and *M. tān* (q.v.).]

Pathol.: A genus of *Amoeba*, *Amoeba*, *Amoeba*, *Amoeba*.

pro-tān, *s.* [*Pref. pro-*, and *M. tān* (q.v.).]

Pathol.: A genus of *Amoeba*, *Amoeba*, *Amoeba*, *Amoeba*.

šāto, šāt, šāre, šāmidst, whāt, šāl, šāthar; wā, wāt, hāre, campl, hār, thāre; pīne, pīt, šīre, šīr, marīne; gō, pī or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; māte, oāh, oūre, qūte, cūr, rāle, šāl; trī, šyrian. š, š = s; cy = a; qu = kw

1. graph-ic, *n* [Eng *graphic*]
The same as Picture.

[illegible]

plg ra phous, (G) 15
(no dr, 1/1), from

...inscribed with ...
...wrongly acute.

—Cidworth Is tell nysa, p. 286

*second - a pig ra phy. [Prof next
and Eng 7] mptu (7) - The description of
full names of authors.

"pseudo" - pls - of -

(He) said that all the time he had a long

—Valco: Asmahan, Defen> (Prof)

~~...the ...~~

Fragaria virginiana

species, *Pterodroma*
paradoxa, from
Hawaii. It is

greenish spot
ted with brown

and has irregular linear markings below.

larva is large, is the larval form, that when the

fall is a 11 in rise of gravel occur
the flat

pried : sōd ō mōch-a [Frz. p^{re}-, and
a nⁱ i xī]

the walls were filled in between the head
stones or strewn here with rubble & small stones

bed in in star with course of equal height.
(Here)

pseud δ-, p f [Gr ψευδης (pseu⁷)=false,
 ψε λος (= l) = a falsehood] **pseud** πρεβξ,
 su-iffs 1 - falsw (counterfeit) **pseud** v : in

SECURITY MATTER, UNDER NATIONAL DEFENSE
RELIANCE

9. (1) The following are the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various committees of the Board of Directors:

phos, in / 1 en / 10 n / 11 / 1, &
pseudo-acetic acid, &

(from C_3H_5) ($2H_4O$) Butyric acid
Obtained in the free state by the fermentation
of starch, of calcium and by adding to uni-

phoric acid in equivalent of a butyrate and acetate. It is in unimer with propionic acid and in unimer-micelle behavior like it has

differs in being cracked in distillation into butyric and acetic acids. It is a molah

liquid, freely miscible in alcohol and water, and boiling at 140

pseudo-branchiae, *s* /n [PSEUDOBRAK
(PLA)]

pseudo bulb,
 Not a stem like a bulb. Example, the

pseudo-butene. *

Chen $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{CH}-\text{C} \text{ U}_2 \\ \text{CH} \quad \text{CH} \end{array} \right.$ Formed by heating

pern to butyl oxide with alcoholic potash.
It boils at 3° and solidifies at a low tempera

I would not let her

Chem. - $(CH_2CH_2)_n$ Secondary buty
alcohol An isomer of normal butyl alcohol

obtained from erythrite by distilling with fuming hydriodic acid. The iodide formed is treated with moist oxide of silver. Blue

yields the alcohol as a colorless oily liquid having a burning taste, a specific gravity of 0.81 at 20° and boiling at 87°.

pseudo-calculi, c. 22
 Total. Calculi of stone or blood-salts

or of uronasthich They are very rare.

aq; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph =
dous = abhū. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.



100-443611-100

-ss = phss, -ble, -dile, etc. = Spl, dpl.

1. RECEIVED 10/10/54

ag; expect, Xenophon, exist, -ing.
us = -us, -ile, die, etc. = -el, -el.

Henry L. Luzzatto :

the change of particular divinites to the arrangement of others. In addition to the eighteen principal Puranas, there are eighteen Upapuranas or secondary Puranas, enumerated by H. H. Wilson (*Vishnu Purana*, Introd.), and these do not complete the list of Puranic literature.

Purbeck, -ia, -e. [Eng. *purbeck* (a); -ic.] Pertaining or relating to the Purbeck.

Purbeck, -s. [See def.]
Geol.: A peninsula running out from the coast of Dorsetshire, about ten miles with a breadth of seven.

Purbeck beds, -s. *pl.*
Geol.: A series of beds generally considered the highest part of the Upper Jurassic, but according to Mr. Schuchert, a distinct phase, as between it and the Oxford there is a complete break, stratigraphically and paleontologically. The Purbeck beds chiefly consist of freshwater limestones, clays, shales, and sandstones. They are found on the Bay or peninsula of Purbeck, in Dorsetshire, near Swanage, Dorsetshire, and at Lulworth Cove. They are divided into three groups, a lower series with *Dirt-beds* (*Dirt-bed* 140 feet), a middle with "cinder beds" (cinder 100 feet), and an upper at Lulworth, 97 feet. The beds consist of Chalk, Cretaceous, etc. The *Dirt-beds* are a group; being a typical species. In the Purbeck have been found: 30 *Conularia*, 15 *Monotropa*, 15 *Diplo-*, 15 *Monotropa*, 15 *Orthoceras*, and 3 *Monotropa*, *Cladoceras*, *Lacoceras*, *Obolus*, etc. With 15 genera and 15 species of *Murchisonia*, the last all from the Middle Purbeck.

Purbeck limestone, -s.
Geol.: A freshwater limestone to the Purbeck. Formerly used as a synonym of the whole Purbeck beds. It has been employed for paving.

Purbeck marble, -s.
Geol.: A marble full of *Paludina* shells, found in the Upper Purbeck. It has been used as a building stone for cathedrals, etc.

pur-blind, -s. [Eng. *pur-blind*; -s.]
1. Wholly blind; completely blind.

pur-blind, -s. [Eng. *pur-blind*; -s.]
2. Near-sighted; near-sighted; having dim vision.

pur-blind, -s. [Eng. *pur-blind*; -s.]
3. The quality or state of being purblind; blindness or shortness of sight; near-sightedness.

pur-blind, -s. [Eng. *pur-blind*; -s.]
4. The quality or state of being purblind; blindness or shortness of sight; near-sightedness.

pur-blind, -s. [Eng. *pur-blind*; -s.]
5. The quality or state of being purblind; blindness or shortness of sight; near-sightedness.

pur-blind, -s. [Eng. *pur-blind*; -s.]
6. The quality or state of being purblind; blindness or shortness of sight; near-sightedness.

pur-blind, -s. [Eng. *pur-blind*; -s.]
7. The quality or state of being purblind; blindness or shortness of sight; near-sightedness.

pur-blind, -s. [Eng. *pur-blind*; -s.]
8. The quality or state of being purblind; blindness or shortness of sight; near-sightedness.

pur-blind, -s. [Eng. *pur-blind*; -s.]
9. The quality or state of being purblind; blindness or shortness of sight; near-sightedness.

pur-blind, -s. [Eng. *pur-blind*; -s.]
10. The quality or state of being purblind; blindness or shortness of sight; near-sightedness.

pur-blind, -s. [Eng. *pur-blind*; -s.]
11. The quality or state of being purblind; blindness or shortness of sight; near-sightedness.

pur-blind, -s. [Eng. *pur-blind*; -s.]
12. The quality or state of being purblind; blindness or shortness of sight; near-sightedness.

pur-blind, -s. [Eng. *pur-blind*; -s.]
13. The quality or state of being purblind; blindness or shortness of sight; near-sightedness.

pur-blind, -s. [Eng. *pur-blind*; -s.]
14. The quality or state of being purblind; blindness or shortness of sight; near-sightedness.

pur-blind, -s. [Eng. *pur-blind*; -s.]
15. The quality or state of being purblind; blindness or shortness of sight; near-sightedness.

pur-blind, -s. [Eng. *pur-blind*; -s.]
16. The quality or state of being purblind; blindness or shortness of sight; near-sightedness.

pur-blind, -s. [Eng. *pur-blind*; -s.]
17. The quality or state of being purblind; blindness or shortness of sight; near-sightedness.

pur-blind, -s. [Eng. *pur-blind*; -s.]
18. The quality or state of being purblind; blindness or shortness of sight; near-sightedness.

pur-blind, -s. [Eng. *pur-blind*; -s.]
19. The quality or state of being purblind; blindness or shortness of sight; near-sightedness.

pur-blind, -s. [Eng. *pur-blind*; -s.]
20. The quality or state of being purblind; blindness or shortness of sight; near-sightedness.

pur-blind, -s. [Eng. *pur-blind*; -s.]
21. The quality or state of being purblind; blindness or shortness of sight; near-sightedness.

pur-blind, -s. [Eng. *pur-blind*; -s.]
22. The quality or state of being purblind; blindness or shortness of sight; near-sightedness.

pur-blind, -s. [Eng. *pur-blind*; -s.]
23. The quality or state of being purblind; blindness or shortness of sight; near-sightedness.

pur-blind, -s. [Eng. *pur-blind*; -s.]
24. The quality or state of being purblind; blindness or shortness of sight; near-sightedness.

pur-blind, -s. [Eng. *pur-blind*; -s.]
25. The quality or state of being purblind; blindness or shortness of sight; near-sightedness.

pur-blind, -s. [Eng. *pur-blind*; -s.]
26. The quality or state of being purblind; blindness or shortness of sight; near-sightedness.

pur-blind, -s. [Eng. *pur-blind*; -s.]
27. The quality or state of being purblind; blindness or shortness of sight; near-sightedness.

pur-blind, -s. [Eng. *pur-blind*; -s.]
28. The quality or state of being purblind; blindness or shortness of sight; near-sightedness.

pur-blind, -s. [Eng. *pur-blind*; -s.]
29. The quality or state of being purblind; blindness or shortness of sight; near-sightedness.

pur-blind, -s. [Eng. *pur-blind*; -s.]
30. The quality or state of being purblind; blindness or shortness of sight; near-sightedness.

pur-blind, -s. [Eng. *pur-blind*; -s.]
31. The quality or state of being purblind; blindness or shortness of sight; near-sightedness.

pur-blind, -s. [Eng. *pur-blind*; -s.]
32. The quality or state of being purblind; blindness or shortness of sight; near-sightedness.

pur-blind, -s. [Eng. *pur-blind*; -s.]
33. The quality or state of being purblind; blindness or shortness of sight; near-sightedness.

pur-blind, -s. [Eng. *pur-blind*; -s.]
34. The quality or state of being purblind; blindness or shortness of sight; near-sightedness.

pur-blind, -s. [Eng. *pur-blind*; -s.]
35. The quality or state of being purblind; blindness or shortness of sight; near-sightedness.

pur-blind, -s. [Eng. *pur-blind*; -s.]
36. The quality or state of being purblind; blindness or shortness of sight; near-sightedness.

pur-blind, -s. [Eng. *pur-blind*; -s.]
37. The quality or state of being purblind; blindness or shortness of sight; near-sightedness.

pur-blind, -s. [Eng. *pur-blind*; -s.]
38. The quality or state of being purblind; blindness or shortness of sight; near-sightedness.

pur-blind, -s. [Eng. *pur-blind*; -s.]
39. The quality or state of being purblind; blindness or shortness of sight; near-sightedness.

pur-blind, -s. [Eng. *pur-blind*; -s.]
40. The quality or state of being purblind; blindness or shortness of sight; near-sightedness.

pur-blind, -s. [Eng. *pur-blind*; -s.]
41. The quality or state of being purblind; blindness or shortness of sight; near-sightedness.

pur-blind, -s. [Eng. *pur-blind*; -s.]
42. The quality or state of being purblind; blindness or shortness of sight; near-sightedness.

pur-blind, -s. [Eng. *pur-blind*; -s.]
43. The quality or state of being purblind; blindness or shortness of sight; near-sightedness.

pur-blind, -s. [Eng. *pur-blind*; -s.]
44. The quality or state of being purblind; blindness or shortness of sight; near-sightedness.

pur-blind, -s. [Eng. *pur-blind*; -s.]
45. The quality or state of being purblind; blindness or shortness of sight; near-sightedness.

pur-blind, -s. [Eng. *pur-blind*; -s.]
46. The quality or state of being purblind; blindness or shortness of sight; near-sightedness.

pur-blind, -s. [Eng. *pur-blind*; -s.]
47. The quality or state of being purblind; blindness or shortness of sight; near-sightedness.

pur-blind, -s. [Eng. *pur-blind*; -s.]
48. The quality or state of being purblind; blindness or shortness of sight; near-sightedness.

pur-blind, -s. [Eng. *pur-blind*; -s.]
49. The quality or state of being purblind; blindness or shortness of sight; near-sightedness.

pur-blind, -s. [Eng. *pur-blind*; -s.]
50. The quality or state of being purblind; blindness or shortness of sight; near-sightedness.

pur-blind, -s. [Eng. *pur-blind*; -s.]
51. The quality or state of being purblind; blindness or shortness of sight; near-sightedness.

pur-blind, -s. [Eng. *pur-blind*; -s.]
52. The quality or state of being purblind; blindness or shortness of sight; near-sightedness.

pur-blind, -s. [Eng. *pur-blind*; -s.]
53. The quality or state of being purblind; blindness or shortness of sight; near-sightedness.

pur-blind, -s. [Eng. *pur-blind*; -s.]
54. The quality or state of being purblind; blindness or shortness of sight; near-sightedness.

pur-blind, -s. [Eng. *pur-blind*; -s.]
55. The quality or state of being purblind; blindness or shortness of sight; near-sightedness.

pur-blind, -s. [Eng. *pur-blind*; -s.]
56. The quality or state of being purblind; blindness or shortness of sight; near-sightedness.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

calzartie
a. chin, bench; ge, gem; chin, thin; a

pure and raw as I make, by & Port pure
 clear, Ital purificaiz.

[illegible]

A. Transitive:

1. To make pure or clear; to free from admixture of foreign or superfluous matter; as, To purify gold or water.
 2. To free from pollution accidentally; to cleanse from all that defile or pollute.
- "In the old survey he was purified with him and his wife into the fountain."—*Wycliffe, Deut. xxi.*
3. To free from the pollution of guilt or sin; to purge from that which is sinful, vile, or base.

"Faith is a great purger and purifier of the soul; purifying your hearts by faith."—*St. Augustine, Sermon viii, ch. vi.*

4. To free or clear from improprieties, enormities, or barbarisms; as, To purify a language.

B. Intransitive: To grow or become pure or clear.

"Let them begin to purify at the present time."—*Augustine, Theory of the Church.*

Pur-ims. (Heb. פורים) (*purim*) *n. pl.* The Festival of Lots, which was instituted by Mordecai (Esther ix, 27-x, 3), and is celebrated on this day by the Jews on the 14th and 15th of the month Adar (March), in commemoration of their wonderful deliverance from the destruction with which they were threatened by Haman. On these festive days the break of fasting is not; prayers are interchanged, and gifts are sent to the poor. The great popularity of this festival in the days of Christ may be gathered from the following remarks of Josephus: "even now all the Jews that are in the habitable earth keep these days as festivals and send portions to one another." (*Antiq.*, bk. xi, ch. vi, § 11.) It is supposed that it was this feast which Jesus went up to celebrate at Jerusalem (John v. 1).

Pur-itas. (*Eng. pur-*) (*lat.*) Affection of being pure; itself, excessive nicety in the choice of words.

"To exhibit the excessive folly of puritas."—*Phaenomena, Sermon, English, p. 1.*

Pur-ity. (*Eng. pur-*) (*lat.*)

1. One who is excessively nice or precise in the choice of words; a rigorous critic of purity in literary style.
2. One who maintains that the New Testament was written in pure Greek.

Pur-i-ty. (*Eng. pur-*) (*lat.*)

Pur-i-ty. (*Eng. pur-*) (*lat.*)

Church Hist.: The name given, at first perhaps in contempt, to those Elizabethan and Stuart in the reign of Queen Elizabeth who insisted a simple and what they considered to be a pure form of worship than the civil and ecclesiastical authorities sanctioned. The Puritan controversy commenced as early as 1550, when Hooper, appointed to the See of Worcester, refused to be consecrated in the unauthorized vestments then in use. The movement given to those who objected to vestments and ornaments was Nonconformity. According to Fuller it was not till 1564, or according to Strype till 1569, that the name Puritan arose. When, towards the close of Queen Elizabeth's reign, many of the English clergy began to lean towards Calvinism, the Puritans remained sternly Calvinistic. (For their subsequent history see Church of England and Dissenters.)

As an adj.: Pertaining to the Puritans or dissenters from the Church of England; as, Puritan principles.

Pur-i-ty. (*Eng. pur-*) (*lat.*)

1. Pertaining to the Puritans or their doctrines or practices.
2. Pious in religious matters; over-scrupulous or exact; strict.

"These Puritan puritans were."—*Phaenomena, Sermon, English, p. 1.*

Pur-i-ty. (*Eng. pur-*) (*lat.*)

Pur-i-ty. (*Eng. pur-*) (*lat.*)

Pur-i-ty. (*Eng. pur-*) (*lat.*)

Pur-i-ty. (*Eng. pur-*) (*lat.*)

Pur-i-ty. (*Eng. pur-*) (*lat.*)

Pur-i-ty. (*Eng. pur-*) (*lat.*)

Pur-i-ty. (*Eng. pur-*) (*lat.*)

Pur-i-ty. (*Eng. pur-*) (*lat.*)

Pur-i-ty. (*Eng. pur-*) (*lat.*)

Pur-i-ty. (*Eng. pur-*) (*lat.*)

Pur-i-ty. (*Eng. pur-*) (*lat.*)

Pur-i-ty. (*Eng. pur-*) (*lat.*)

Pur-i-ty. (*Eng. pur-*) (*lat.*)

Pur-i-ty. (*Eng. pur-*) (*lat.*)

Pur-i-ty. (*Eng. pur-*) (*lat.*)

Pur-i-ty. (*Eng. pur-*) (*lat.*)

Pur-i-ty. (*Eng. pur-*) (*lat.*)

Pur-i-ty. (*Eng. pur-*) (*lat.*)

Pur-i-ty. (*Eng. pur-*) (*lat.*)

Pur-i-ty. (*Eng. pur-*) (*lat.*)

Pur-i-ty. (*Eng. pur-*) (*lat.*)

Pur-i-ty. (*Eng. pur-*) (*lat.*)

Pur-i-ty. (*Eng. pur-*) (*lat.*)

Pur-i-ty. (*Eng. pur-*) (*lat.*)

Pur-i-ty. (*Eng. pur-*) (*lat.*)

Pur-i-ty. (*Eng. pur-*) (*lat.*)

Pur-i-ty. (*Eng. pur-*) (*lat.*)

Pur-i-ty. (*Eng. pur-*) (*lat.*)

Pur-i-ty. (*Eng. pur-*) (*lat.*)

Pur-i-ty. (*Eng. pur-*) (*lat.*)

Pur-i-ty. (*Eng. pur-*) (*lat.*)

Pur-i-ty. (*Eng. pur-*) (*lat.*)

Pur-i-ty. (*Eng. pur-*) (*lat.*)

Pur-i-ty. (*Eng. pur-*) (*lat.*)

Pur-i-ty. (*Eng. pur-*) (*lat.*)

Pur-i-ty. (*Eng. pur-*) (*lat.*)

Pur-i-ty. (*Eng. pur-*) (*lat.*)

Pur-i-ty. (*Eng. pur-*) (*lat.*)

Pur-i-ty. (*Eng. pur-*) (*lat.*)

Pur-i-ty. (*Eng. pur-*) (*lat.*)

Pur-i-ty. (*Eng. pur-*) (*lat.*)

Pur-i-ty. (*Eng. pur-*) (*lat.*)

Pur-i-ty. (*Eng. pur-*) (*lat.*)

Pur-i-ty. (*Eng. pur-*) (*lat.*)

Pur-i-ty. (*Eng. pur-*) (*lat.*)

Pur-i-ty. (*Eng. pur-*) (*lat.*)

Pur-i-ty. (*Eng. pur-*) (*lat.*)

Pur-i-ty. (*Eng. pur-*) (*lat.*)

Pur-i-ty. (*Eng. pur-*) (*lat.*)

Pur-i-ty. (*Eng. pur-*) (*lat.*)

Pur-i-ty. (*Eng. pur-*) (*lat.*)

Pur-i-ty. (*Eng. pur-*) (*lat.*)

Pur-i-ty. (*Eng. pur-*) (*lat.*)

Pur-i-ty. (*Eng. pur-*) (*lat.*)

Pur-i-ty. (*Eng. pur-*) (*lat.*)

Pur-i-ty. (*Eng. pur-*) (*lat.*)

Pur-i-ty. (*Eng. pur-*) (*lat.*)

Pur-i-ty. (*Eng. pur-*) (*lat.*)

Pur-i-ty. (*Eng. pur-*) (*lat.*)

Pur-i-ty. (*Eng. pur-*) (*lat.*)



[illegible]

~~thin~~ = thinn; thin, bench; go, gem; thin, this: sin, my: expect, Xenophon, exist, -the
-tion = -shun; tion, -tion = shun -tious, -tions, -tions = shun No, etc., &c. = nol, del.

pyc-nō-dōn-tia, *n.* (Mod. Lat. *pycnodonta* (q.v.); Eng. suff. -ia.)

Pychnod. - *ōf*, or belonging to *Pychnodonta* (q.v.).

pyc-nō-dōn-tia, *s.* [Fr.]

pyc-nō-dōn-tia-l-ēm (pl. **pyc-nō-dōn-tia-l-ēm**), *s.* [Latinized dimin. from Gr. *pycnos* (q.v.) + *ēm* = ending.]

Pychn. - *the* special receptacle anchoring mycorrhizae in some Lichens and Fungals.

pyc-nō-dōn-tia, *s.* [Gr. *pycnos* (q.v.) + *ntia* = thick; suff. -ia (Fr.); Ger. *pyknit*.]

Pychn. - A variety of topaz (q.v.) occurring in aggregations of columnar crystals in the tin mines of Altenberg, Saxony.

pyc-nō-dōn-tia, *s.* [Gr. *pycnos* (q.v.) + *ntia* = thick; suff. -ia (Fr.); Ger. *pyknit*.]

pyc-nō-dōn-tia, *s.* [Fr.]

pyc-nō-dōn-tia, *s.* [Fr.]

pyc-nō-dōn-tia, *s.* [Fr.]

pyc-nō-dōn-tia, *s.* [Fr.]

pyc-nō-dōn-tia, *s.* [Fr.]

pyc-nō-dōn-tia, *s.* [Fr.]

pyc-nō-dōn-tia, *s.* [Fr.]

pyc-nō-dōn-tia, *s.* [Fr.]

pyc-nō-dōn-tia, *s.* [Fr.]

pyc-nō-dōn-tia, *s.* [Fr.]

pyc-nō-dōn-tia, *s.* [Fr.]

pyc-nō-dōn-tia, *s.* [Fr.]

pyc-nō-dōn-tia, *s.* [Fr.]

pyc-nō-dōn-tia, *s.* [Fr.]

pyc-nō-dōn-tia, *s.* [Fr.]

pyc-nō-dōn-tia, *s.* [Fr.]

pyc-nō-dōn-tia, *s.* [Fr.]

pyc-nō-dōn-tia, *s.* [Fr.]

pyc-nō-dōn-tia, *s.* [Fr.]

pyc-nō-dōn-tia, *s.* [Fr.]

pyc-nō-dōn-tia, *s.* [Fr.]

pyc-nō-dōn-tia, *s.* [Fr.]

pyc-nō-dōn-tia, *s.* [Fr.]

pyc-nō-dōn-tia, *s.* [Fr.]

pyc-nō-dōn-tia, *s.* [Fr.]

pyc-nō-dōn-tia, *s.* [Fr.]

pyc-nō-dōn-tia, *s.* [Fr.]

pyc-nō-dōn-tia, *s.* [Fr.]

pyc-nō-dōn-tia, *s.* [Fr.]

pyc-nō-dōn-tia, *s.* [Fr.]

pyc-nō-dōn-tia, *s.* [Fr.]

pyc-nō-dōn-tia, *s.* [Fr.]

pyc-nō-dōn-tia, *s.* [Fr.]

pyc-nō-dōn-tia, *s.* [Fr.]

pyc-nō-dōn-tia, *s.* [Fr.]



TEMPLE OF THE PYCNODONTIA

pyc-nō-dōn-tia, *s.* [Fr.]

pyc-nō-dōn-tia, *s.* [Fr.]

pyc-nō-dōn-tia, *s.* [Fr.]

pyc-nō-dōn-tia, *s.* [Fr.]

pyc-nō-dōn-tia, *s.* [Fr.]

pyc-nō-dōn-tia, *s.* [Fr.]

pyc-nō-dōn-tia, *s.* [Fr.]

pyc-nō-dōn-tia, *s.* [Fr.]

pyc-nō-dōn-tia, *s.* [Fr.]

pyc-nō-dōn-tia, *s.* [Fr.]

pyc-nō-dōn-tia, *s.* [Fr.]

pyc-nō-dōn-tia, *s.* [Fr.]

pyc-nō-dōn-tia, *s.* [Fr.]

pyc-nō-dōn-tia, *s.* [Fr.]

pyc-nō-dōn-tia, *s.* [Fr.]

pyc-nō-dōn-tia, *s.* [Fr.]

pyc-nō-dōn-tia, *s.* [Fr.]

pyc-nō-dōn-tia, *s.* [Fr.]

pyc-nō-dōn-tia, *s.* [Fr.]

pyc-nō-dōn-tia, *s.* [Fr.]

pŭr-ŏg nŏm ſo, a [Pref pŭr], and Gr.
γῶμα (gŏ' tŭ) w index] Appl ed to
 certain minerals which when heated to a
 certain degree exhibit incandescence glow,
 probably a misfr m t w displacement of
 the initial s (in *and*)

ĐYR 08 N08 TIC, [Ref 770 and 780
1st Part 1, to the 1st part of the
1st 1st with application of the blow

by rōg rā phŭ, i. [liter. "no and Cr
 1940 (1910) to draw to water] A kind
 of printing by a system of lead and
 shinkers, which turn into the water
 of the liquid.

pyrogallae (pyr ó gwā-yās' lo), a
 (Pyr 287, 288) Pyr 287, 288; Dried licor
 licor acid 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 8

pyroguaiacic acid, (GUAYAOLIC)

Pyrogallacin (as pyr-3 gwá yá in).
 * (pyr-3 gwá yá in) (pyr-3 gwá yá in) (pyr-3 gwá yá in)
 Chin. A crystalline substance produced together with gallic acid by the dry distillation of pyrogallol acid. (Hantz)

pyr 6 gu an iko, t. {Prot. pyro, Ez:
ju ni and run ye (Wu) }
A name given by Shepari to the
large island of Monks Island in the bakes
and it has been hardened by heat.

pŭr 6 hē 11 6m-6 tēr, 4 [Pŭr 11 10-
MFTIR]

Pyrolysis - the process of breaking down a material into its constituent elements by the application of heat. (e.g. the decomposition of organic materials into carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen.)

Mr. A mineral substance found it is
Repts (the low analysis showed it is
related to the same substance. (1)

Dyr ô la, e 11 m lat 7 prus - a pear ti
w1 h r s me shat r s m h e s m f l r g e]

For the purpose of the study, the following data were collected:

...the ...
...the ...
...the ...

1. The British Empire is the best
 2. The British Empire is the best
 3. The British Empire is the best

[illegible]

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 1, 1861. It is a formal address, and it is the first of its kind since the signing of the Constitution. The President, James Buchanan, is addressing the Congress, and he is doing so in a very formal and dignified manner. He is discussing the state of the Union, and he is discussing the issues that are facing the country at that time. He is also discussing the role of the President, and he is discussing the responsibilities of the Congress. The letter is a very important document, and it is a very interesting one to read. It gives us a glimpse into the mind of a President, and it gives us a glimpse into the state of the country at that time. It is a document that is worth reading, and it is a document that is worth studying.

The Windmill, an entry of Hippo

1. I have all the books of the Bible
 2. I have all the books of the Bible
 3. I have all the books of the Bible

the first and two or three half notes
in the first and two or three half notes
the first and two or three half notes, four or five notes,

In fir woods & in the Northern Hemisphere
it is a general spontaneous (1 mile)

py ról a tor, [RELATIVE] A fr
w. relative

py röl a trý, 1870" pp10, and Gr

La oia (1 / v(i) ~ n) sup} Eke-worship
(11)

pyr-ō lō mō, ē pl. (v) mī lat phrogo); ja'
f m, pl ndj snff . }

by o lē la. [Prof. 1901 and Eng. 1901]

pyrolic acid, $\text{C}_4\text{H}_3\text{NO}_2$ ACID,

...rol & ter. (Pul pyro, and Cr 5000)
(171) - in 2000000 1. An all-around for a
...nishing the ... especially if ... ship

hydrochloric acid; denigrate effects partly diss. lyal, and partly suspended in water and poured into a cylinder, and the car. mic. as i

the fire generated is projected into the fire
 yr & lig nō-ōā, a Pret num and lire

pyrolygneous acid, <

the distillative distillation of wood

[illegible]

$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$

4
 (17) y h t u t w w a t l f r k n t
 w u f n t t u l w h u m k l v f
 d v k v t t v v c
 j l n w t c u j r b t t h o

Dyr o schist, i f ? and t c

 s s l (l)

[illegible]

pyr & scope. i p f i r n G σκω
 () t k Δ i a f i t
 i t i r t b l t h f t h
 a f a l l l l l l l l l l l
 v t t l l l l l l l l l l l
 l l l l l l l l l l l l l

py ro sis. (1) πυρσο (1) 74) ατμ
1 πυρσο() 11 πυρ(1) 11
1 // Wat rised a+ ri fof iaf
y il l is } pigrati 11 I f n v t
y f r y r o l st sh e z et u s i a c 29
1 f l 1 1 th

[illegible]

pyr 6-so ma. {Prof 4 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500 501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 510 511 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 589 590 591 592 593 594 595 596 597 598 599 600 601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640 641 642 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 655 656 657 658 659 660 661 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679 680 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699 700 701 702 703 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 739 740 741 742 743 744 745 746 747 748 749 750 751 752 753 754 755 756 757 758 759 760 761 762 763 764 765 766 767 768 769 770 771 772 773 774 775 776 777 778 779 780 781 782 783 784 785 786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794 795 796 797 798 799 800 801 802 803 804 805 806 807 808 809 810 811 812 813 814 815 816 817 818 819 820 821 822 823 824 825 826 827 828 829 830 831 832 833 834 835 836 837 838 839 840 841 842 843 844 845 846 847 848 849 850 851 852 853 854 855 856 857 858 859 860 861 862 863 864 865 866 867 868 869 870 871 872 873 874 875 876 877 878 879 880 881 882 883 884 885 886 887 888 889 890 891 892 893 894 895 896 897 898 899 900 901 902 903 904 905 906 907 908 909 910 911 912 913 914 915 916 917 918 919 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 927 928 929 930 931 932 933 934 935 936 937 938 939 940 941 942 943 944 945 946 947 948 949 950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980 981 982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1008 1009 1010 1011 1012 1013 1014 1015 1016 1017 1018 1019 1020 1021 1022 1023 1024 1025 1026 1027 1028 1029 1030 1031 1032 1033 1034 1035 1036 1037 1038

pyr o some s [111 111] 111 111

pyr ô som i dæ. () j : i : j æt, ut / r } i v a

pyrosorbic acid, 4 [M] 1221 4 201

pyr ô ste a rin, Hic ju an li

pär o står d e type, (Tref /ar a
ink /e /) i p r e s e n t / i /
l l l t a n d i p r e p a r t e n a t e r e r
f n l u t e t v b u i n g a y p t e n e f t
e i f e

pyr-ô stib ita, Pi f p... I t...
- an...
12 The... K... (11)

pý rō stīp nūte, {Γief }
 σιληρο, (σὴ ἡσυχία) = silence an uñ
 (V 11)

4/12. A monardella in mineral water
 which like growth of crystals. It has
 a green color and is in the water. It
 has a red tinge in the water. It is
 a monardella of the water. It is
 a few localities.

a, phin, bench; so, gem, thin, this, sin, ng; expect, function, exist. 年 =
年, tion, tion = shun, clous, clous, clous 年 = 年, 年, 年, 年, 年.

pyr-o-tar-tar-ic, *a.* [Prof. pyro- and Eng. tartar-ic.] Derived from or containing tartaric acid.

pyrotartaric acid, *s.*

Chem. : $C_4H_4O_6$ $CH_2 \cdot CH \cdot CO \cdot OH$

Acid discovered by Rose in 1817, and produced by the dry distillation of tartaric acid. The distillate is freed from oil by dilution with water and filtration. The acid filtrate on evaporation crystallizes in colorless prisms with rhombic base. It is very soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, melts at 112°, and begins to boil at 160°.

pyrotartaric ether, *s.*

Chem. : $(CH_2 \cdot CO \cdot OC_2H_5)_2$. Produced by passing hydrochloric acid gas into an alcoholic solution of the acid. It is a liquid having an agreeable odour, and boiling at 215°.

pyr-o-tar-trap-nil, *s.* [Eng. pyrotartaric (acid), and nil (none).]

Chem. : $C_4H_4O_6$. Formed by heating a mixture of pyrotartaric acid and sodium to a temperature of 100° for a short time. It is obtained in microscopic needles, which melt at 88°, are without taste or smell, boil at 300°, easily soluble in alcohol and ether, and when heated with aqueous alkalis become converted into pyrotartaric acid.

pyr-o-tar-tri-mide, *s.* [Eng. pyrotartaric (acid), and tri-mide.]

Chem. : $C_4H_4O_6$. A diimide formed by heating acid pyrotartaric acid and sodium. It forms needles or hexagonal plates, is very soluble in water, alcohol, ether, and alkalis, and has a slightly bitter and acid taste. It melts at 66°, and boils at about 300°.

pyr-o-tar-tré-né-trap-nil, *s.* [Formed from Eng. pyrotartaric, and nil (none).]

Chem. : $C_4H_4O_6$. Obtained by diluting with water a solution of pyrotartaric acid in strong nitric acid. It crystallizes from boiling alcohol in groups of crystals, is nearly insoluble in water, easily soluble in alcohol and ether, and melts at 130°. Fused with aqueous ammonia it is converted into pyrotartaric acid in combination with ammonia.

pyr-o-téck-ni-en, *s.* [Eng. pyrotécknic (acid), and ni (none).]

pyr-o-téck-nic, *s.* **pyr-o-téck-nick**, *s.* **pyr-o-téck-nic-é**, *s.* [Prof. pyro- and Eng. téck-; and nic-; *pyrotécknic*.] Pertaining to or connected with pyrotécknic, or their manufacture.

pyr-o-téck-ni-clan, *s.* [Eng. pyrotécknic (acid), and ni (none).]

pyr-o-téck-nic, *s.* [Prof. pyro- and Eng. téck-; and nic-; *pyrotécknic*.] The art of making fireworks, the composition, structure, and use of artificial fireworks, pyrotechny.

pyr-o-téck-nik, *s.* [Eng. pyrotécknic (acid), and nik (one).]

pyr-o-téck-nit, *s.* [Prof. pyro- and Eng. téck-; and nit (one).]

pyr-o-téck-nit, *s.* [Prof. pyro- and Eng. téck-; and nit (one).]

pyr-o-téck-nit, *s.* [Prof. pyro- and Eng. téck-; and nit (one).]

pyr-o-téck-nit, *s.* [Prof. pyro- and Eng. téck-; and nit (one).]

pyr-o-téck-nit, *s.* [Prof. pyro- and Eng. téck-; and nit (one).]

pyr-o-téck-nit, *s.* [Prof. pyro- and Eng. téck-; and nit (one).]

pyr-o-téck-nit, *s.* [Prof. pyro- and Eng. téck-; and nit (one).]

pyr-o-téck-nit, *s.* [Prof. pyro- and Eng. téck-; and nit (one).]

pyrotartaric-pyrrolic

pyrotartaric acid, *s.*
Chem. : $C_4H_4O_6$. *Pyrotartaric acid*. An acid pertaining to this class, containing acid and belonging to the tartaric series. It is produced by the dry distillation of tartaric acid, and is obtained as a colorless liquid, having an odour of burnt sugar, boiling at 112°, and soluble in alcohol and ether, and easily in water.

pyr-o-tar-t-bu-lo, *s.* [Prof. pyro- and Eng. tartar-ic.]

pyr-o-tar-t-bu-lo, *s.* [Prof. pyro- and Eng. tartar-ic.]

pyr-o-tar-t-bu-lo, *s.* [Prof. pyro- and Eng. tartar-ic.]

pyr-o-tar-t-bu-lo, *s.* [Prof. pyro- and Eng. tartar-ic.]

pyr-o-tar-t-bu-lo, *s.* [Prof. pyro- and Eng. tartar-ic.]

pyr-o-tar-t-bu-lo, *s.* [Prof. pyro- and Eng. tartar-ic.]

pyr-o-tar-t-bu-lo, *s.* [Prof. pyro- and Eng. tartar-ic.]

pyr-o-tar-t-bu-lo, *s.* [Prof. pyro- and Eng. tartar-ic.]

pyr-o-tar-t-bu-lo, *s.* [Prof. pyro- and Eng. tartar-ic.]

pyr-o-tar-t-bu-lo, *s.* [Prof. pyro- and Eng. tartar-ic.]

pyr-o-tar-t-bu-lo, *s.* [Prof. pyro- and Eng. tartar-ic.]

pyr-o-tar-t-bu-lo, *s.* [Prof. pyro- and Eng. tartar-ic.]

pyr-o-tar-t-bu-lo, *s.* [Prof. pyro- and Eng. tartar-ic.]

pyr-o-tar-t-bu-lo, *s.* [Prof. pyro- and Eng. tartar-ic.]

pyr-o-tar-t-bu-lo, *s.* [Prof. pyro- and Eng. tartar-ic.]

pyr-o-tar-t-bu-lo, *s.* [Prof. pyro- and Eng. tartar-ic.]

pyr-o-tar-t-bu-lo, *s.* [Prof. pyro- and Eng. tartar-ic.]

pyr-o-tar-t-bu-lo, *s.* [Prof. pyro- and Eng. tartar-ic.]

pyr-o-tar-t-bu-lo, *s.* [Prof. pyro- and Eng. tartar-ic.]

pyr-o-tar-t-bu-lo, *s.* [Prof. pyro- and Eng. tartar-ic.]

pyr-o-tar-t-bu-lo, *s.* [Prof. pyro- and Eng. tartar-ic.]

pyr-o-tar-t-bu-lo, *s.* [Prof. pyro- and Eng. tartar-ic.]

pyr-o-tar-t-bu-lo, *s.* [Prof. pyro- and Eng. tartar-ic.]

pyr-o-tar-t-bu-lo, *s.* [Prof. pyro- and Eng. tartar-ic.]

pyr-o-tar-t-bu-lo, *s.* [Prof. pyro- and Eng. tartar-ic.]

pyr-o-tar-t-bu-lo, *s.* [Prof. pyro- and Eng. tartar-ic.]

pyr-o-tar-t-bu-lo, *s.* [Prof. pyro- and Eng. tartar-ic.]

pyr-o-tar-t-bu-lo, *s.* [Prof. pyro- and Eng. tartar-ic.]

pyr-o-tar-t-bu-lo, *s.* [Prof. pyro- and Eng. tartar-ic.]

pyr-o-tar-t-bu-lo, *s.* [Prof. pyro- and Eng. tartar-ic.]

pyr-o-tar-t-bu-lo, *s.* [Prof. pyro- and Eng. tartar-ic.]

pyr-o-tar-t-bu-lo, *s.* [Prof. pyro- and Eng. tartar-ic.]

pyr-o-tar-t-bu-lo, *s.* [Prof. pyro- and Eng. tartar-ic.]

pyr-o-tar-t-bu-lo, *s.* [Prof. pyro- and Eng. tartar-ic.]

pyr-o-tar-t-bu-lo, *s.* [Prof. pyro- and Eng. tartar-ic.]

pyr-o-tar-t-bu-lo, *s.* [Prof. pyro- and Eng. tartar-ic.]

pyr-o-tar-t-bu-lo, *s.* [Prof. pyro- and Eng. tartar-ic.]

pyr-o-tar-t-bu-lo, *s.* [Prof. pyro- and Eng. tartar-ic.]

pyr-o-tar-t-bu-lo, *s.* [Prof. pyro- and Eng. tartar-ic.]

pyr-o-tar-t-bu-lo, *s.* [Prof. pyro- and Eng. tartar-ic.]

pyr-o-tar-t-bu-lo, *s.* [Prof. pyro- and Eng. tartar-ic.]

pyr-o-tar-t-bu-lo, *s.* [Prof. pyro- and Eng. tartar-ic.]

pyr-o-tar-t-bu-lo, *s.* [Prof. pyro- and Eng. tartar-ic.]

pyr-o-tar-t-bu-lo, *s.* [Prof. pyro- and Eng. tartar-ic.]

pyr-o-tar-t-bu-lo, *s.* [Prof. pyro- and Eng. tartar-ic.]

pyr-o-tar-t-bu-lo, *s.* [Prof. pyro- and Eng. tartar-ic.]

pyr-o-tar-t-bu-lo, *s.* [Prof. pyro- and Eng. tartar-ic.]

pyr-o-tar-t-bu-lo, *s.* [Prof. pyro- and Eng. tartar-ic.]

pyr-o-tar-t-bu-lo, *s.* [Prof. pyro- and Eng. tartar-ic.]

pyr-o-tar-t-bu-lo, *s.* [Prof. pyro- and Eng. tartar-ic.]

pyr-o-tar-t-bu-lo, *s.* [Prof. pyro- and Eng. tartar-ic.]

pyr-o-tar-t-bu-lo, *s.* [Prof. pyro- and Eng. tartar-ic.]

pyr-o-tar-t-bu-lo, *s.* [Prof. pyro- and Eng. tartar-ic.]

pyr-o-tar-t-bu-lo, *s.* [Prof. pyro- and Eng. tartar-ic.]

pyr-o-tar-t-bu-lo, *s.* [Prof. pyro- and Eng. tartar-ic.]

pyr-o-tar-t-bu-lo, *s.* [Prof. pyro- and Eng. tartar-ic.]

pyr-o-tar-t-bu-lo, *s.* [Prof. pyro- and Eng. tartar-ic.]

pyr-o-tar-t-bu-lo, *s.* [Prof. pyro- and Eng. tartar-ic.]

pyr-o-tar-t-bu-lo, *s.* [Prof. pyro- and Eng. tartar-ic.]

pyr-o-tar-t-bu-lo, *s.* [Prof. pyro- and Eng. tartar-ic.]

pyr-o-tar-t-bu-lo, *s.* [Prof. pyro- and Eng. tartar-ic.]

pyr-o-tar-t-bu-lo, *s.* [Prof. pyro- and Eng. tartar-ic.]

pyr-o-tar-t-bu-lo, *s.* [Prof. pyro- and Eng. tartar-ic.]

pyr-o-tar-t-bu-lo, *s.* [Prof. pyro- and Eng. tartar-ic.]

pyr-o-tar-t-bu-lo, *s.* [Prof. pyro- and Eng. tartar-ic.]

pyr-o-tar-t-bu-lo, *s.* [Prof. pyro- and Eng. tartar-ic.]

pyr-o-tar-t-bu-lo, *s.* [Prof. pyro- and Eng. tartar-ic.]

quadr-ri-ol-ly, adv. [Eng. quadrilateral; -ly.] Once in every four years.

quadr-ri-, **quadr-rs-**, pref. [QUAD-]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: [QUAD-]

2. *Chem.*: Prefixes synonymous with tetra-, e.g., SnCl_4 = quadril- or tetrachloride of tin.

quadr-digitate-pinnate, a.

Bot. (Of a compound leaf): Having the secondary petioles proceeding in fours from the summit of a common petiole.

quadr-ri-bas-in, a. [Pref. quadr-, and Eng. base.]

Chem.: Having four parts of base to one of acid.

quadr-ri-ble, a. [Lat. quadrus = square, fourfold, and Eng. able.] Capable of being squared. (*Johnson*.)

quadr-ri-, a. [Lat. quadrus = square, fourfold.]

Alg.: A homogeneous expression of the second degree in the variables or elements. Ternary and quaternary quadratics; equated to zero, represent respectively curves and surfaces, which have the property of cutting every line in the plane, or in space, in two points, and to which the name quadratic is also applied. Plane quadratics, therefore, are identical with conic sections. (*Brand & Cox*.)

quadr-ri-cep-
qu-ler, a. [Pref. quadr-, and Eng. cephalic (q.v.).]

Bot.: Having four capsules.

quadr-ri-chlor-ō-
va-lar-īo, a. [Pref. quadr-, chloro-, and Eng. valeric.] Derived from or containing chlorine and valeric acid.

quadrichlorovaleric acid, a.

Chem.: $\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{Cl}_4\text{O}_4$. Tetrachlorovaleric acid, a semi-foul colourless oil, obtained by the prolonged action of chlorine on valeric acid, aided by exposure to the sun. It is destitute of odour, has a pungent taste, and is heavier than water. In contact with water it forms a hydrate, $\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{Cl}_4\text{O}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$, slightly soluble in water, but very soluble in alcohol and ether.

quadr-ri-corn, a. [Lat. quadrus = square, fourfold, and cornu = a horn.] A name given to any animal having four horns or antennae.

quadr-ri-corn-ō-
ō-, a. [QUADRICORN.]

Having four horns or antennae.

quadr-ri-ōs-tō-
ō-, a. [Pref. quadr-, and Eng. osteo-.] Having four ribs.

quadr-ri-ō-
ō-, a. [Pref. quadr-, and Eng. dentate (q.v.).]

Cryptol.: Applied to a crystal whose prism, or the middle part, has four faces, and two summits, containing together ten faces.

quadr-ri-ō-
ō-, a. [Pref. quadr-, and Eng. dentate (q.v.).]

Bot.: Having four teeth on the edge.

quadr-ri-ō-
ō-, a. [QUADRIBIAL.]

A space of four years.

quadriflorous, a.

Bot.: The four years allowed after majority, within which an action of redresser of any deed, done to the prejudice of a minor, may be instituted.

quadr-ri-ō-
ō-, a. [Lat. quadriflorus; from quadrus = square, fourfold.]

Bot.: Arranged in four rows or ranks.

quadr-ri-ō-
ō-, a. [QUADRIFIDUS?]

1. *Ord. Lang. & Sci.*: Divided or deeply cleft into four parts.

2. *Botany*:

(1) (Of a petiole): Divided from the upper margin to the base into four lobes.

(2) (Of a leaf): Divided about half way down into four segments with linear sinuses and straight margins.

quadr-ri-ō-
ō-, a. [Lat. quadriflorus; from quadrus = square, fourfold, and florus = to flower.]

Botany: A section of Noctuidæ. Wings generally broad, sometimes very large, slender, but little folded, median wing of the latter generally with four branches. European species few. Sections: Variegata, Intrusa, Liniate, and Serpentina. (*Stoll*.)

quadr-ri-ō-
ō-, a. [QUADRIFOLIATE.]

quadr-ri-ō-
ō-, a. [Pref. quadr-, and Eng. foliate (q.v.).]

Bot. (Of a petiole): Bearing four leaflets from the same point.

quadr-ri-ō-
ō-, a. [Pref. quadr-, and Eng. furca, forked (q.v.).]

Having four forks or branches.

quadr-ri-ō-
ō-, a. [QUADRIFIDUS?]

Bot.: A two-wheeled car or chariot drawn by four horses, harnessed all abreast. It was used in the chariot races of the Romans.

quadr-ri-ō-
ō-, a. [Lat. quadrifidus; from quadrus = fourfold, and fidus = born with another, twin.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Having four similar parts; fourfold.

2. *Anat.*: Of, or belonging to four rounded eminences (corpora or tuberculi quadrigeni) separated by a cerebral depression, and placed in two above the passage leading from the third to the fourth ventricle of the cerebrum.

quadr-ri-ō-
ō-, a. [Lat. quadrifidus; from quadrus = fourfold, and fidus = born with another, twin.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Having four similar parts; fourfold.

2. *Anat.*: Of, or belonging to four rounded eminences (corpora or tuberculi quadrigeni) separated by a cerebral depression, and placed in two above the passage leading from the third to the fourth ventricle of the cerebrum.

quadr-ri-ō-
ō-, a. [Lat. quadrifidus; from quadrus = fourfold, and fidus = born with another, twin.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Having four similar parts; fourfold.

2. *Anat.*: Of, or belonging to four rounded eminences (corpora or tuberculi quadrigeni) separated by a cerebral depression, and placed in two above the passage leading from the third to the fourth ventricle of the cerebrum.

quadr-ri-ō-
ō-, a. [Pref. quadr-, and Eng. glandular (q.v.).]

Having four glands.

quadr-ri-ō-
ō-, a. [Pref. quadr-, and Lat. Allam (q.v.).]

Bot.: Having four apertures. Example, the pollen of some plants.

quadr-ri-ō-
ō-, a. [Lat. quadrifidus; from quadrus = fourfold, and fidus = born with another, twin.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Having four similar parts; fourfold.

2. *Anat.*: Of, or belonging to four rounded eminences (corpora or tuberculi quadrigeni) separated by a cerebral depression, and placed in two above the passage leading from the third to the fourth ventricle of the cerebrum.

quadr-ri-ō-
ō-, a. [Lat. quadrifidus; from quadrus = fourfold, and fidus = born with another, twin.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Having four similar parts; fourfold.

2. *Anat.*: Of, or belonging to four rounded eminences (corpora or tuberculi quadrigeni) separated by a cerebral depression, and placed in two above the passage leading from the third to the fourth ventricle of the cerebrum.

quadr-ri-ō-
ō-, a. [Lat. quadrifidus; from quadrus = fourfold, and fidus = born with another, twin.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Having four similar parts; fourfold.

2. *Anat.*: Of, or belonging to four rounded eminences (corpora or tuberculi quadrigeni) separated by a cerebral depression, and placed in two above the passage leading from the third to the fourth ventricle of the cerebrum.

quadr-ri-ō-
ō-, a. [Lat. quadrifidus; from quadrus = fourfold, and fidus = born with another, twin.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Having four similar parts; fourfold.

2. *Anat.*: Of, or belonging to four rounded eminences (corpora or tuberculi quadrigeni) separated by a cerebral depression, and placed in two above the passage leading from the third to the fourth ventricle of the cerebrum.

quadr-ri-ō-
ō-, a. [Lat. quadrifidus; from quadrus = fourfold, and fidus = born with another, twin.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Having four similar parts; fourfold.

2. *Anat.*: Of, or belonging to four rounded eminences (corpora or tuberculi quadrigeni) separated by a cerebral depression, and placed in two above the passage leading from the third to the fourth ventricle of the cerebrum.

quadr-ri-ō-
ō-, a. [Lat. quadrifidus; from quadrus = fourfold, and fidus = born with another, twin.]

1. A dance consisting of four figures or movements, executed by four sets of couples, each forming the side of a square.

The quadrille was named after the French word *quadrille*, which means a square.

2. The music composed for such a dance.

3. A game of cards played by four persons with forty cards, the tens, threes, and eights being thrown out from an ordinary pack.

4. A dithyramb or a bacchic song.

5. A dithyramb or a bacchic song.

6. A dithyramb or a bacchic song.

7. A dithyramb or a bacchic song.

8. A dithyramb or a bacchic song.

9. A dithyramb or a bacchic song.

10. A dithyramb or a bacchic song.

11. A dithyramb or a bacchic song.

12. A dithyramb or a bacchic song.

13. A dithyramb or a bacchic song.

14. A dithyramb or a bacchic song.

15. A dithyramb or a bacchic song.

16. A dithyramb or a bacchic song.

17. A dithyramb or a bacchic song.

18. A dithyramb or a bacchic song.

19. A dithyramb or a bacchic song.

20. A dithyramb or a bacchic song.

21. A dithyramb or a bacchic song.

22. A dithyramb or a bacchic song.

23. A dithyramb or a bacchic song.

24. A dithyramb or a bacchic song.

25. A dithyramb or a bacchic song.

26. A dithyramb or a bacchic song.

27. A dithyramb or a bacchic song.

28. A dithyramb or a bacchic song.

29. A dithyramb or a bacchic song.

30. A dithyramb or a bacchic song.

31. A dithyramb or a bacchic song.

32. A dithyramb or a bacchic song.

33. A dithyramb or a bacchic song.

34. A dithyramb or a bacchic song.

35. A dithyramb or a bacchic song.

36. A dithyramb or a bacchic song.

37. A dithyramb or a bacchic song.

38. A dithyramb or a bacchic song.

39. A dithyramb or a bacchic song.

40. A dithyramb or a bacchic song.

41. A dithyramb or a bacchic song.

42. A dithyramb or a bacchic song.

43. A dithyramb or a bacchic song.

44. A dithyramb or a bacchic song.

45. A dithyramb or a bacchic song.

46. A dithyramb or a bacchic song.

47. A dithyramb or a bacchic song.

48. A dithyramb or a bacchic song.

2. ay: expect, Xenophon, expect. -ing.
doma = shua. -bia, -dia, etc. = bel del

Exercises:

Lat. quantities, nouns, of quantities, from
 plurals in new nouns, new great! Sp. quanti-
 ties, counted: Ital. quantities!

1. Time property in v

17. *Techniques/In:*

Fields of the di-

quantities. In Mathematics, quantities are represented by symbols (q.v.), and for certain

1991年12月15日

7. (1) Quintana Roo (Lat. 20° 45' N, Long. 87° 00' W)

principles that

and their square roots.

[illegible]



"Get up your landing gear and we will go back into it." — *Alcoa's Fusion & Pyrex.*

its being in shape and also doesn't look like a crane.

fā, fā, fā, amidst, what, all father: wē, wēt, hero, camel, hór, there; pīn, pī, also, kī, martins; kō, pō, or, wōr, wolf work, who, son; mūto māh mīn unite cūc wāt coll. = children. 我 是 兒 子 的 父 母 我 是 兒 子 的 父 母 我 是 兒 子 的 父 母

WITNESSES: [illegible] [illegible]

bai, bai = bái; chā, chāi, cherus, chin, bench, go, gom; chin, this; sin, as, expect, Xenophon, exist.
-chūn, -chūn = shūn, -shūn, -shūn; tion, sion shūn. ciou, -ciou, xiou, -shūq. bie, die, (- bel, d

2. Bol.: Ocuparea restituito.

fatô, făt, fars, qmldet, whăt, făt, father: wə, wôt, hêrə, camêl, hêr, thêrə; pînz, pôt, sîr, mîr, mîrînz; qđ, pôt, ex, wêrə, wôf, wôrk, whô, nêz; mûte, cûb, cûre, qmîta, cûr, râtô, făt; try, Sêrîam. qđ qđ = q; qđ qđ = qđ; qđ qđ = qđ.

quin-ô-vin, n. [Eng. *quinova*; *vin*, *al.*]
Chem.: $C_{10}H_{10}O_2$. Chinova. Quinova-litter.
An anisophenanthrene substance, first obtained from *Guaiacum naja*, in 1881, by Pelletier and Caventon. It is soluble in boiling water and in alcohol, its solutions being dextro-rotatory. It appears to be a constant constituent of the bark, but the amount obtained rarely exceeds two per cent.

quin-ô-yl, n. [Eng. *quin(yl)*, and (*hydr*)(*yl*)]
Chem.: $C_6H_5O_2$. A diatomic radical which may be supposed to exist in quinone and its derivatives, quinone itself being regarded as the hydride $(C_6H_5O_2)H_2$.

quin-ô-yl am-ia, n. [Eng. *quinoyl*, and (*am*)]
Derived from or containing quinoyl and ammonia.

quinoylamic acid, n.

Chem.: $C_{10}H_5O_3N = (C_6H_5O_2)_N$. This acid is unknown in the free state, but dichloroquinoylamic acid, $(C_6H_3Cl_2O_2)_N$, is produced by the action of aqueous ammonia on perchloroquinone. It crystallizes in long black needles, having an adamantine luster, slightly soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol and in ether.

quin-ô-yl-ia, n. [Eng. *quinoyl*; *yl*, *ia*]
Derived from or containing quinoyl.

quinoylic acid, n.

Chem.: $C_6H_5O_2$. A diatomic acid unknown in the free state, but its dichlorinated derivative, $(C_6H_3Cl_2O_2)_2$, is produced by the action of potassium tetrachloroquinone. It crystallizes in yellowish-white needles, soluble in water.

quin-quag-ga-lam-a, n. [Lat. *quin*, sing. of *quingagesimus* = fiftieth.] (See compound.)

Quinquagesima Sunday, n. The Sunday next before Lent, being about fifty days before Easter.

quin-quag-gu-lar, n. [Prof. *quinque*, and Eng. *angular* (q.v.).] Having five angles or corners.

Newly found, originally *quingagesimal*, a having the color purple. — *More*. *Ames*, *trinit* *Ames*.

quin-quar-tic-a-lan, n. [Eng. *quingagesimal*; *lan*, *al.*]

Church Hic. (PL) — Armitage, in the seventh century, who agreed with the Reformed Church in all doctrines except the Five Points (q.v.). (ARMINIAN, QUINGARTICULAR.)

quin-quar-tic-a-lar, n. [Lat. *quinque*, and Eng. *articular* (q.v.).] Consisting of five articles.

quinquarticular controversy, n.

Church Hic. A controversy which arose in Cambridge A.D. 1594 between Arminian and Calvinists regarding the Five Points (q.v.). In 1596 two conferences were held with a view to settle the dispute. It was revived at Oxford and in Ireland A.D. 1681. (ARMINIAN, QUINGARTICULAR.)

"They have given an end to the quinquarticular controversy." — *Handbook*.

quin-quê, pref. [Lat. = five.] Consisting of, or pertaining to the number five; having 5.

quin-quê-â-gled (le n. pl.), n. [Prof. *quingagesimal*, and Eng. *angle* (q.v.).] Having five angles; quingangular.

quin-quê-â-gu-lar, n. [Prof. *quinque*, and Eng. *angular* (q.v.).] Having five angles.

quin-quê-â-tâto, n. [Prof. *quinque*, and Eng. *tooth* (q.v.).] Having five teeth.

quin-quê-â-tâto, quin-quê-dên-tâto, n. [Prof. *quinque*, and Eng. *tooth* (q.v.).] Having five teeth or indentations.

quin-quê-â-tâto, n. [From Lat. *quinque*, an analogy of *multiflorus*, &c.]

â-tâto, n. Consisting into five parts; extending in five directions.

quin-quê-â-tâto, n. [Lat. *quinque* = five, and (*tooth*) (q.v.).] Having five teeth or indentations.

quin-quê-â-tâto, n. [Lat. *quinque*, from *quinque* = five, and (*tooth*) (q.v.).] Having five teeth.

quin-quê-â-tâto, n. [Prof. *quinque*, and Eng. *tooth* (q.v.).] Consisting of five teeth.

quin-quê-â-tâto, n. [Prof. *quinque*, and Eng. *tooth* (q.v.).] Having five teeth.

quin-quê-â-tâto, n. [Prof. *quinque*, and Eng. *tooth* (q.v.).] Having five teeth, cavities, or cells, as the apple.

quin-quê-â-tâto, n. [Prof. *quinque*, and Eng. *tooth* (q.v.).] Having five nerves, all proceeding from the base.

quin-quê-â-tâto, n. [Lat. *quinque*, pl. of *quinque* = five, and (*tooth*) (q.v.).] Having five years.

quin-quê-â-tâto, n. [QUINGAGESIMAL.] A period or space of five years. (See compound.)

quin-quê-â-tâto, n. [Lat. *quinque*, sing. of *quingagesimus* = fiftieth, and (*tooth*) (q.v.).] Having five years.

quin-quê-â-tâto, n. [Lat. *quinque*, sing. of *quingagesimus* = fiftieth, and (*tooth*) (q.v.).] A space or period of five years.

quin-quê-â-tâto, n. [Prof. *quinque*, and Eng. *tooth* (q.v.).] Having five years.

quin-quê-â-tâto, n. [Prof. *quinque*, and Eng. *tooth* (q.v.).] Having five years.

quin-quê-â-tâto, n. [Prof. *quinque*, and Eng. *tooth* (q.v.).] Having five years.

quin-quê-â-tâto, n. [Lat. *quinque*, sing. of *quingagesimus* = fiftieth, and (*tooth*) (q.v.).] Having five years.

quin-quê-â-tâto, n. [Prof. *quinque*, and Eng. *tooth* (q.v.).] Having five years.

quin-quê-â-tâto, n. [Prof. *quinque*, and Eng. *tooth* (q.v.).] Having five years.

quin-quê-â-tâto, n. [Prof. *quinque*, and Eng. *tooth* (q.v.).] Having five years.

quin-quê-â-tâto, n. [Lat. *quinque*, sing. of *quingagesimus* = fiftieth, and (*tooth*) (q.v.).] Having five years.

quin-quê-â-tâto, n. [Prof. *quinque*, and Eng. *tooth* (q.v.).] Having five years.

quin-quê-â-tâto, n. [Prof. *quinque*, and Eng. *tooth* (q.v.).] Having five years.

quin-quê-â-tâto, n. [Lat. *quinque*, sing. of *quingagesimus* = fiftieth, and (*tooth*) (q.v.).] Having five years.

quin-quê-â-tâto, n. [Prof. *quinque*, and Eng. *tooth* (q.v.).] Having five years.

quin-quê-â-tâto, n. [Lat. *quinque*, sing. of *quingagesimus* = fiftieth, and (*tooth*) (q.v.).] Having five years.

quin-quê-â-tâto, n. [Prof. *quinque*, and Eng. *tooth* (q.v.).] Having five years.

quin-quê-â-tâto, n. [Prof. *quinque*, and Eng. *tooth* (q.v.).] Having five years.

quin-quê-â-tâto, n. [Lat. *quinque* = five, and (*tooth*) (q.v.).] Having five teeth or indentations.

quin-quê-â-tâto, n. [Lat. *quinque*, from *quinque* = five, and (*tooth*) (q.v.).] Having five teeth.

quin-quê-â-tâto, n. [Prof. *quinque*, and Eng. *tooth* (q.v.).] Consisting of five teeth.

quin-quê-â-tâto, n. [Prof. *quinque*, and Eng. *tooth* (q.v.).] Having five teeth.

quin-quê-â-tâto, n. [Prof. *quinque*, and Eng. *tooth* (q.v.).] Having five teeth, cavities, or cells, as the apple.

quin-quê-â-tâto, n. [Prof. *quinque*, and Eng. *tooth* (q.v.).] Having five nerves, all proceeding from the base.

quin-quê-â-tâto, n. [Lat. *quinque*, pl. of *quinque* = five, and (*tooth*) (q.v.).] Having five years.

quin-quê-â-tâto, n. [QUINGAGESIMAL.] A period or space of five years. (See compound.)

quin-quê-â-tâto, n. [Lat. *quinque*, sing. of *quingagesimus* = fiftieth, and (*tooth*) (q.v.).] Having five years.

quin-quê-â-tâto, n. [Lat. *quinque*, sing. of *quingagesimus* = fiftieth, and (*tooth*) (q.v.).] A space or period of five years.

quin-quê-â-tâto, n. [Prof. *quinque*, and Eng. *tooth* (q.v.).] Having five years.

quin-quê-â-tâto, n. [Prof. *quinque*, and Eng. *tooth* (q.v.).] Having five years.

quin-quê-â-tâto, n. [Lat. *quinque*, sing. of *quingagesimus* = fiftieth, and (*tooth*) (q.v.).] Having five years.

quin-quê-â-tâto, n. [Prof. *quinque*, and Eng. *tooth* (q.v.).] Having five years.

quin-quê-â-tâto, n. [Prof. *quinque*, and Eng. *tooth* (q.v.).] Having five years.

quin-quê-â-tâto, n. [Prof. *quinque*, and Eng. *tooth* (q.v.).] Having five years.

quin-quê-â-tâto, n. [Lat. *quinque*, sing. of *quingagesimus* = fiftieth, and (*tooth*) (q.v.).] Having five years.

quin-quê-â-tâto, n. [Prof. *quinque*, and Eng. *tooth* (q.v.).] Having five years.

quin-quê-â-tâto, n. [Prof. *quinque*, and Eng. *tooth* (q.v.).] Having five years.

quin-quê-â-tâto, n. [Lat. *quinque*, sing. of *quingagesimus* = fiftieth, and (*tooth*) (q.v.).] Having five years.

quin-quê-â-tâto, n. [Prof. *quinque*, and Eng. *tooth* (q.v.).] Having five years.

quin-quê-â-tâto, n. [Lat. *quinque*, sing. of *quingagesimus* = fiftieth, and (*tooth*) (q.v.).] Having five years.

quin-quê-â-tâto, n. [Prof. *quinque*, and Eng. *tooth* (q.v.).] Having five years.

quin-quê-â-tâto, n. [Prof. *quinque*, and Eng. *tooth* (q.v.).] Having five years.



QUINGARTICULAR.

quin-quê-â-tâto, n. [Lat. *quinque*, sing. of *quingagesimus* = fiftieth, and (*tooth*) (q.v.).] Having five years.

quin-quê-â-tâto, n. [Prof. *quinque*, and Eng. *tooth* (q.v.).] Having five years.

quin-quê-â-tâto, n. [Lat. *quinque*, sing. of *quingagesimus* = fiftieth, and (*tooth*) (q.v.).] Having five years.

quin-quê-â-tâto, n. [Prof. *quinque*, and Eng. *tooth* (q.v.).] Having five years.

quin-quê-â-tâto, n. [Prof. *quinque*, and Eng. *tooth* (q.v.).] Having five years.

quin-quê-â-tâto, n. [Lat. *quinque*, sing. of *quingagesimus* = fiftieth, and (*tooth*) (q.v.).] Having five years.

quin-quê-â-tâto, n. [Prof. *quinque*, and Eng. *tooth* (q.v.).] Having five years.

quin-quê-â-tâto, n. [Lat. *quinque*, sing. of *quingagesimus* = fiftieth, and (*tooth*) (q.v.).] Having five years.

quin-quê-â-tâto, n. [Prof. *quinque*, and Eng. *tooth* (q.v.).] Having five years.

quin-quê-â-tâto, n. [Prof. *quinque*, and Eng. *tooth* (q.v.).] Having five years.

boil, boy, bowl, bowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem, thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph - f. clan, clan - shun, tion, shun - shun; tion, shun - shun. cious, tious, sious - shus, -ble, -ble, &c. = bel, del.

ante, fát, fara, qanidat, wát, fáll. father; wó, wút, fara, campl, hén, thare; pín, pít, nra, nír, swarín; go, pót, or, wore, wóit, wórk, wúá, sán; muto, cáb, eurs, unít, cúr, rále, fáll; trý, syrián. a, e = é; ay = á; gu = kw.

[illegible]

